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# EDWARD RANDOLPH.

**Boston:**

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# EDWARD RANDOLPH;

INCLUDING

HIS LETTERS AND OFFICIAL PAPERS FROM THE NEW ENGLAND,  
MIDDLE, AND SOUTHERN COLONIES IN AMERICA,  
AND THE WEST INDIES.

1678-1700.

VOL. VI.

WITH AN INTRODUCTION AND NOTES

BY

THE REV. ALFRED THOMAS SCROPE GOODRICK, A.M.,  
FORMERLY FELLOW OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, OXFORD.

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## ILLUSTRATION.

WILLIAM BLATHWAYT . . . . . *Frontispiece*

The engraving is from a portrait of William Blathwayt by Sir Godfrey Kneller in the possession of the Rev. Wynter T. Blathwayt of Dyrham Park, Gloucestershire, England.

The portrait bears the following legend:—

William Blathwayt Secretary at War. Secretary of State to  
K<sup>G</sup> W<sup>m</sup>. Com'r for Trade & Plantations. Clerk of the  
Privy Council. in ye Reigns of K<sup>G</sup> Ch: II. — Ia: II. — W<sup>m</sup>.  
Anne. Ob: 1717

The facsimile of William Blathwayt's signature is taken from a document dated May 15, 1701, in the Massachusetts Archives, Vol. III., No. 88.







## INTRODUCTION.

---



THE documents here published are to be considered as supplementary to the five volumes of letters and official papers of and relating to Edward Randolph, edited for the Prince Society by the late Mr. Toppan. Those volumes contain practically the whole of Randolph's despatches and memorials down to the year 1695, with a few of later date, and a small collection of semi-private letters addressed to his friend Sir Robert Southwell. The papers here given are mostly of the latter class and were written to Randolph's friend and patron William Blathwayt, who was at first Secretary to the Committee of Council on Trade and Plantations, and afterwards himself a member of the Board of Trade, by which that Committee was superseded. It was Randolph's custom to convey in his letters to Blathwayt a large amount of matter of mixed public and private interest; and these letters the Secretary, if he thought fit, communicated direct to the Committee, in which case they are to be found among the State Papers; but more often he kept them to himself and made use of the information they contained for the

the purposes of the office. Such letters are invaluable as supplementing the formal despatches, and they also fill the great gaps to be found in these latter; for Randolph often left My Lords or the Customs without a report<sup>1</sup> for weeks, while he wrote constantly to their Secretary, well assured that his information would be utilized. On Blathwayt's retirement from office, a disappointed man,<sup>2</sup> he took these letters with him to his fine new house at Dyrham in Gloucestershire, and there they remained practically untouched until, by the courtesy of his descendant, the Rev. Wynter Blathwayt, the present editor was allowed access to them. By the kind favour of the Marquess of Bath it has been possible to supplement these by a few documents from his magnificent collection of manuscripts at Longleat, containing important information as to Randolph's early career. Lastly, some hitherto unedited papers have been added from those preserved at the Public Record Office, where the documents are now rendered more accessible, especially by the publication of Calendars, than they were when the first five volumes of this work were published.

First in order of time come the documents from the Marquess of Bath's Library, which are there included among the papers of Henry Coventry,<sup>3</sup> Secretary of State under Charles II. From one of these we learn that Randolph, who has been assumed to have graduated at Oxford, was in reality

<sup>1</sup> Letter LXXXVIII., postscript: "I know not how the Custome House will take it that I impart to you papers properly to be addrest there."

<sup>2</sup> He expected to be made Earl of Bristol: *supra*, Vol. II. note 269.

<sup>3</sup> Henry Coventry's sister married Sir Henry Frederick Thynne, ancestor of the present Marquess of Bath, and was by him mother of Henry Thynne, one of the clerks of the Privy Council to whom Letter VI. is addressed.

reality a Cambridge man; and a further light is thrown upon a portion of his life of which Mr. Toppan writes "no trace has yet been found to indicate where Randolph was living for nearly eight years after the date of the last letter," — that is, after June, 1668. It now appears that for sixteen years previous to 1676 he had been, according to his own statement, "Commissary of the Cinque Ports," and from a curfory allusion in the *Domestic State Papers* we find that he was living near Dover, where he lost nearly all his property by fire.

These autobiographical details occur in a very curious document. In April, 1678, the Massachusetts agents Bulkley and Stoughton, alarmed by the probability of Randolph's being sent as Collector to New England, with large powers to enforce the Acts of Trade, drew up a singular petition to the Commissioners of Customs, in which, after speaking of Randolph as too poor to be honest, as bitterly hostile to the Boston government, and as so much hated that they could not answer for his personal safety if he were sent, they actually suggested that the nomination of a Collector should be left to them, though they were at the time almost in the position of defendants in an action brought by the Crown. This did not help their cause, and Randolph had no difficulty in drawing up a telling Reply, in which, after enumerating his qualifications, he sardonically suggested with regard to the menace of personal outrage "that those who foretell such mischief *unless they can shew Instructions for it* may be kept here as pledges for one to be sent thither in his Majesty's service."<sup>4</sup>

It

<sup>4</sup> Letter III.

It is evident, however, that the infisting of the Agents on Randolph's unpopularity had had its effect. The Commissioners of Customs do indeed recommend<sup>5</sup> him to the Lord Treasurer, but in terms of great reserve, and they add that as to his "being obnoxious to the hatred of that People," that is a matter of State and does not come within their purview.

Before Randolph could leave for America, his enemies made their last desperate effort to detain him.<sup>6</sup> On 11th June, (?1679), "on his way near the Royall Exchange London" he was arrested at the suit of one Gavin Laurie on the score of a trifling debt contracted some ten years before, during his stay in the North of Scotland. Randolph appealed to Coventry; and Coventry seems to have acted at once and effectually: for immediately afterwards the debtor was at large and in attendance upon the Plantations Committee.

Others of the Longleat documents have already been printed in these Memoirs; but it should be noted that to the "Short Narrative touching the Delivery" of letters, dated 20th September, 1676, and given above,<sup>7</sup> there is attached in Coventry's copy a lengthy petition of inhabitants of Massachusetts, presented to their Government in 1666, suggesting more loyal obedience to the King's commands. To this petition and to the severity with which those who subscribed it were treated, reference is made in a letter printed above (Vol. II. p. 223).

There follow one or two documents from the Public  
Records

<sup>5</sup> Letter IV.

<sup>6</sup> Letter V.

<sup>7</sup> Vol. II. p. 216.

Records which emphasize and substantiate Randolph's complaints not only against the Colonial authorities but against those of the Channel Islands and of local custom houses like those of Minehead and Carlisle. In one of these<sup>8</sup> is recorded a most singular episode: having appeared in an ordinary revenue case before the Council of New Hampshire, he was asked the highly irrelevant question "where the Earl of Danby was," and replying, with almost justifiable irritation, that "he was hanged for all he knew" so stirred the loyalty of Waldern and his friends that he was sharply called to account and compelled to apologize humbly. That his complaints about the Customs officers at home were justified is shewn by the prompt dismissal<sup>9</sup> of one of them (at Minehead) by the Commissioners of Customs, who plainly acted with the greatest impartiality, quite disregarding Randolph's complaints where his proceedings seemed to run counter to the customs of the country. But the effrontery of the violators of the Acts of Trade clearly appears from the case of the ship *Hope*,<sup>10</sup> the master of which claimed to have manufactured thirty pipes of Malmsey himself, a statement which was corroborated by the Governor "after dinner." So too, Randolph's attempt to recover a deposit of ten pounds illegally extorted from him by Danforth was defeated mainly by the plea that a Governor could not be held responsible to an inferior court.<sup>11</sup>

These documents will not give the reader a high idea of Randolph's character. But they forcibly illustrate the probable

<sup>8</sup> Number XI.

<sup>9</sup> Number XII a.

<sup>10</sup> Number XIII.

<sup>11</sup> Number XXI.

able motive of his most reprehensible actions. His was<sup>12</sup> indeed one of those unhappy natures for which the term "martinet" has been coined. A breach of discipline or an infraction of the law causes such a man positive anguish of mind; and in Randolph's case, advancing years aggravated this feeling till it became almost a monomania. Did a subordinate, anticipating the methods of the modern excise, make a small purchase from a foreign "interloper," in order to obtain evidence against him, Randolph promptly accused<sup>13</sup> the luckless officer of illegal trading. This furious zeal for the revenue naturally made him impatient with all those semi-constitutional subterfuges by which the Navigation Acts were evaded, as indeed they were in every colony from Penobscot to Jamaica. It was absurd to allege, as Mather did, that Randolph instituted law suits to upset constitutions; but he was quite capable of upsetting constitutions in order to win law-suits. Yet no one can doubt that if the Acts had been loyally carried out—if juries could have been found to convict interlopers on the plainest evidence—then Randolph's accusations of disloyalty against Massachusetts would have fallen flat. As it was, they were welcomed by honourable men like Southwell and Blathwayt as means to a desirable end. That end was the Union of the New England colonies (at least) under one Government, from which a strict administration of the laws of Trade might be exacted.

These

<sup>12</sup> H. Ferguson very truly says that Randolph was "a man of strict probity and honesty of life, but unable to see more than one side of any question." *Sir Edmund Andros: an Address to*

the Westchester Historical Society, 28th October, 1892.

<sup>13</sup> See the case of Walliams, Letter CX.

These letters plainly shew that with increasing years Randolph's temper became worse and more trying. Tormented by internal disease of a most painful kind, and perpetually short of money, he seems in his latter days to have made no single friend. In earlier life he had been respected and even admired by the more zealous servants<sup>14</sup> of the Crown in the colonies, and in his imprisonment he was assured of the sympathy of men of position like Van Cortlandt and Brockholes<sup>15</sup> of New York, while John Usher always remained his faithful friend. But his trick of making enemies kept him poor. Endowed with considerable perspicacity in estimating character, and with a matchless knowledge of the affairs of every colony on the Atlantic seaboard, called in to assist the Board of Trade in the most delicate matters concerning the appointment of others to office, he nevertheless died so poor that he could bequeath<sup>16</sup> to his family little more than the expectation of arrears of salary due from two men<sup>17</sup> whom he had done his best to make his enemies.

This poverty is indeed the best answer to the ill-supported charges of corruption which were twice and twice only brought against him in the course of a long official career, once by his enemies, the Massachusetts agents, and once by the drunken profligate, Governor Copley of Maryland. His purity of conduct in this respect is the more remarkable because it was the age of "gratifications," public and secret.

To

<sup>14</sup> Cf. Mufchamp's Letter, Vol. IV. 1690, no. 715, printed *post*, Letter p. 259. XCIX.

<sup>15</sup> Vol. IV. p. 258. *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*,

<sup>16</sup> Vol. IV. p. 288.

<sup>17</sup> George Plater of Patuxent and Gilbert Nelson of Bermuda.

To quote no other and no worse example, we may take that of Samuel Pepys — certainly not a dishonest man, but a zealous servant of the state — whom we find exulting from year to year over an apparently automatic and unearned increment of capital. On the other hand we see Randolph with his vast opportunities, his semi-independence of the home authorities, and his distance from any authority which could call him to account, dying a poor man. We may at least conclude that venality was not among his bad qualities.

The greatest blot upon his reputation is undoubtedly his letter<sup>18</sup> to Sir Nicholas Butler here published. It was probably never intended for Blathwayt's eyes, but like everything else connected with the Plantations, it was sure sooner or later to pass through his hands. It is neither more nor less than a proposal, addressed to a pervert from the Church of England, to apply money raised for Protestant purposes to the establishment of a Romanist mission among the Indians.

That this would have been a politic move is probably true; but that the proposal should come from Randolph, who professed himself a devoted member of the Anglican Church at a time when that Church was fighting for her life against Roman encroachment, and when the laxest of her children, like Colonel Kirke himself, were rejecting with scorn the bribes of the Popish party at home, is nothing less than revolting. In a subsequent letter<sup>19</sup> to Blathwayt himself, Randolph makes a passing allusion to the possibility of sending "preists" out, but puts forward no definite proposal like this.

The first batch of Blathwayt letters belongs to the years

1682-3

<sup>18</sup> Letter LXVIII.

<sup>19</sup> Letter LXX.



1682-3 and is concerned with the troubles of Randolph's "cousin" (really his wife's brother-in-law) Mason, in New Hampshire; the letters, which include several from Edward Cranfield to the Secretary, throw a strong light at once upon the vigour of Randolph's character and the reliance placed on him by weaker men, and also upon the opposition he encountered not only from open and insulting enemies, but from treacherous friends like Cranfield himself. The latter had been appointed Governor of New Hampshire with the consent, if not at the suggestion<sup>20</sup> of Mason, whose daughter (with a dowry of £3000) had apparently<sup>21</sup> been promised him in marriage. He arrived in his province at the beginning of October and was not long in discovering that Mason's rosy picture of colonial fortunes was a false one. Nevertheless, he was prepared to support his prospective father-in-law, and hoped that he and Randolph might be successful in their suit against the two turbulent politicians Waldern and Martin.<sup>22</sup> To this effect he writes on 23d October,<sup>23</sup> 1682. On 1st December<sup>24</sup> he has executed a complete change of front, is convinced of the loyalty of Waldern and Martin, and inclined to believe their countercharges against Mason. In his private letter to Blathwayt accompanying his public despatch,<sup>25</sup> he goes further. He derides Mason's hopes altogether, and with various hints of jobs to be perpetrated<sup>26</sup> for his own and his correspondent's benefit, suggests that any  
dirty

<sup>20</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1682, nos. 374, 375.

<sup>21</sup> Letter XVII.

<sup>22</sup> The Articles against these two, promoted by Randolph, are printed *post*, Number XVI.

<sup>23</sup> Letter XV.

<sup>24</sup> Letter XVII.

<sup>25</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1683, no. 824.

<sup>26</sup> Letter XVII.

dirty work to be done shall be imposed on Randolph, "who is sufficiently disgusting to them already."<sup>27</sup> If any favour is to be shewn to the colonists, he and Blathwayt alone are to have the credit of it. Randolph is there to be left out of the account altogether, "it being likely to goe more smooth if Mr. Randolph be unconcerned."

But Cranfield, though malicious enough and doubtless a diplomatist in his own conceit, was but a weathercock of a man. In a few weeks' time he had again changed his opinion of Waldern at all events. Writing to Blathwayt on 10th January, 1683,<sup>28</sup> he laments that he had been "so charitable to believe they (Waldern and Moody) were better men than now I find them." On 10th February<sup>29</sup> he has quite fathomed the iniquity of the New Hampshire men. Gove's "Infurrection" has shewn him their true character, and he is "resolved to stand by Mr. Randolph in putting the Acts of Trade and Navigation in execution." He is now the latter's sincere friend and supporter,<sup>30</sup> and considers all his complaints fully substantiated. Randolph, who estimated the "Infurrection" at its proper value, and in his own account<sup>31</sup> of things reduced Cranfield's hysterical statements to their residuum of truth, must have felt deep disdain for so changeable a creature, and probably Blathwayt shared his feeling. The latter seems to have treated with contempt the Governor's suggestions<sup>32</sup> of large profits to be made by forfeitures

<sup>27</sup> Letter XVII.

<sup>28</sup> Letter XX.

<sup>29</sup> Letter XXIV.

<sup>30</sup> Letter XXIV.

<sup>31</sup> Letter XXII.

<sup>32</sup> Cranfield's ideas of "gratifica-

tions" may be gathered from a letter from Barbadoes, *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1696, no. 111, in which he sends £3 "to be spent in the company of yourself (James Vernon), Mr. Yard, and Mr. Lowndes" (presumably

feitures and sale of pardons, and probably told Randolph of Cranfield's hints to his disadvantage; this is at least one explanation of the enmity which presently appears between the two.

But when Randolph was gone, New Hampshire was no safe place for Cranfield. He had had, he says, to hire twenty men to guard his house there, and when the strong man left<sup>33</sup> for England he deserted his province for the comparative security of Boston. Writing thence on 19th June 1683,<sup>34</sup> he still professes great amity for Randolph, and also for his brother Bernard, of the insults offered to whom he is witness. It was only when the elder brother returned to New England that he ventured back to New Hampshire. In the meantime he had been acting<sup>35</sup> in the interminable Narragansett dispute, on a commission of which Randolph was also a member. Cranfield's chief idea therein seems to have been to extract bribes for himself and Blathwayt, and his next to do the Rhode Islanders as ill a turn as possible. A curious commentary on the Charter proceedings is furnished by his congratulations on the surrender to Charles II. of the Charter of the City of London, which he evidently considers an exact parallel to the proposed suppression of that of Massachusetts; but all his cry is for Randolph, without whose presence he dares not return to his own government.

By 15th November, 1683, he was back again, and found  
that

(presumably in drink); he also sends two loaves of refined sugar to the Duke of Shrewsbury.

<sup>33</sup> *Supra*, Vol. I. p. 185.

<sup>34</sup> Letter XXVI.

<sup>35</sup> There is a lucid account of this dispute and some sort of decision thereon in *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1685, no. 1234. Cf. *supra*, Vol. I. p. 372.

that his enemies had availed themselves of his absence to circulate a report that he had been sent a prisoner to England. His hatred of Randolph leaks out again in his repetition of the slanderous statement that he had been bribed to advance the interest of one Wyer, a "discontented assemblyman,"<sup>86</sup> at Whitehall, but incidentally he gives particulars of the disgraceful and unmanly persecutions to which Mrs. Randolph and her daughters<sup>87</sup> were subjected.

Having proved himself an absolutely incompetent administrator, and involved himself in serious trouble by his premature confiscation of Gove's estate, Cranfield had the audacity to put himself forward as a candidate for the Governorship of Massachusetts, and when Randolph very properly opposed the appointment, Cranfield broke with him altogether. On 16th October, 1684, he writes<sup>88</sup> to Blathwayt asking for his countenance in justifying his conduct to the Lords of Trade, and adding "Mr. Randolph has a letter of Attorney from me but I have very good reasons to bar his acting in any respect for me which shall be communicated to you hereafter."

Whatever the reasons were, they certainly did not commend themselves to Sir Robert Southwell, to whom, of all people, Cranfield betook himself with his complaints.<sup>89</sup> It appears from an interesting private letter, here published, that the Ex-Governor fastened upon Southwell on a casual visit to Bristol (6th January, 1686), and bemoaned his wrongs to him, receiving as his only consolation the assurance that he had got what he asked for, and that it was his own fault

if

<sup>86</sup> Letter XXIX.<sup>87</sup> Letter XXX.<sup>88</sup> Letter XXXIV.<sup>89</sup> Letter XXXVIII.

if he had "caught a Tartar." Southwell thinks he may find a sympathetic hearer in Sir John Knight, a turbulent Bristol politician of the time. But with this letter, Cranfield passes out of the field of our survey. My Lords took pity upon his "thin constitution"<sup>40</sup> and sent him to Barbadoes,<sup>41</sup> where he seems to have remained many years. He was a weak and consequently irritable and rather cruel man, who hated Randolph as stronger than himself.<sup>42</sup>

The second<sup>43</sup> of Randolph's letters to Blathwayt in this volume was written just before that journey to England which left Cranfield in such difficulties, and gives a very brief and even contemptuous account of the petty affair of Edward Gove — exaggerated into a "rebellion" by the timorous Governor; Cranfield, it appears, would, if he had dared, have actually executed<sup>44</sup> Gove upon the spot. But Randolph treats the whole affair as trifling. Cranfield's account<sup>45</sup> is that Gove "gave out that he had a sword by his side and would not lay it down till he had the Government in his hands." Soberer of judgment and knowing the people better, Randolph probably gives the correct account: "they would know who was Governor before they laid down their

<sup>40</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1696, no. 616.

<sup>41</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1687, no. 1252, etc. There are several letters from him when in Barbadoes, among the Blathwayt papers.

<sup>42</sup> It is difficult to find any information as to Cranfield's birth and breeding. He was probably of the family of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex, and boasted to Southwell that his grand-

father had been one of the discoverers of the Gunpowder Plot. In Vol. I. note 279, *supra*, he is spoken of as known in Bristol for a "very base Tory." But there is no mention of the name in the published records of that city.

<sup>43</sup> Letter XXII.

<sup>44</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1683, no. 952.

<sup>45</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1683, no. 906.

their arms." The remainder of Gove's story, and that of his release through Randolph's good offices, will be found fully detailed in the earlier volumes of this work. We need only note that the last words of this letter contain one of the phrases which rightly or wrongly helped the writer to his evil reputation in New England: "I shall be well furnished with new matter enough against this Government enough to do their business without taking note of former miscarriages."

After an interval of some months<sup>46</sup>, there follows a single letter written from on board the ship "Golden Rose," a prize taken from the Algerines, and commanded by William Phips, afterwards notorious as Governor of Massachusetts. Phips was commissioned to dredge for the treasure sunk in a Spanish ship near the Bahamas, and to proceed thither by way of Boston to fetch his "diving-tubs." For some reason his honesty seems to have been suspected both in England and at Boston. Randolph had a long and tedious voyage with him to New England, where, however, he only remained for a few weeks. During this period, with his customary activity, he found time to distribute many copies of the King's "Declaration", and also to quarrel with Cranfield. He returned to England on 14th February, 1684, and was detained there for two years and more.

This period is pretty fully accounted for by the documents published in the preceding volumes; but one episode is not there touched on, which illustrates Randolph's character as a born exciseman. He had somehow received information  
that

<sup>46</sup> Letter XXVII.

that there were New England ships trading direct (and therefore in contravention of the Acts) with Dutch ports, and though his presence was constantly required before the Lords of Trade at the time, he contrived to get an order<sup>47</sup> from the Commissioners of the Customs, backed by Lord Middleton, to pursue and confiscate the offending vessels. His quest seems to have been unsuccessful, and he expresses himself with some contempt as to the whole affair. "God fend me,"<sup>48</sup> he says, "once again well to New England, and let who will go a-fishing for prizes among the Hollanders in their own ports with a small vessel." But it is quite clear from the terms of his "Instructions" that the office was of his own seeking.

There follow one or two letters written from Deal.<sup>49</sup> For no less than two months the new Secretary for New England was kept there, eager to be in the fray again, and with his writs burning holes in his pockets. He is not yet rid of Cranfield, whom<sup>50</sup> he speaks of as now returned to England and endeavouring to ruin him by false accusations of bribery. Whatever these were (and we can conjecture pretty well what they were), they met with no countenance from My Lords, and at last, on 20th January, 1686, the Secretary set sail in the *Rose* frigate, commanded by Captain George, whom his passenger speaks of as a "very civil person." The frigate and her captain became afterwards somewhat notorious, and this is probably the last time that George was ever described as a "very civil person."

With

<sup>47</sup> Numbers XXXII, XXXIII.

<sup>48</sup> Letter XXXI. (to Povey).

<sup>49</sup> Letter XXXVI.

<sup>50</sup> Letter XXXVII. (to Philip Mufgrave).

With Randolph's arrival in New England on 14th May, 1686, begins the long series of despatches of a half-private character which give such importance to this collection of documents. Some addressed to Blathwayt himself, some (and those hardly less confidential) to his subordinate Povey, they hardly ever repeat or traverse the same ground with the public communications to the Lords of Trade. They are interior documents, and have all the value of truth. At the present day they would be "confidential communications," which it would not be for the public interest to divulge.<sup>51</sup> Here we have them as they were written down by an acute observer and an honest man — as honesty went in those days — speaking to a man he believed to be his friend, and their value for historical purposes can hardly be over-estimated.

Randolph descended on New England with, as he might well suppose, the whole might of Old England at his back. He had documents in his possession enabling him to supersede every existing authority and to appoint an interim President and a New Council, who had been carefully chosen from among those who were accounted well affected to the Royal prerogative. He writes down for us the record of his failure. He had with him the nomination of Joseph Dudley as President, and of some thirty members of Council. Dudley accepted the Commission readily enough, in spite of the remonstrances of his friends, and then Randolph made  
fure

<sup>51</sup> Yet Randolph was most careless as to leaving his draft letters about; and the case of Chidley Brooke (Letters CXXIII. and CXXIV.) shews how

much mischief might be done in such cases where the facts were perfectly correct.



ture of the support of the other nominees. "We this day meet," he writes on 17th May,<sup>52</sup> only three days after his arrival, "to convene the other Government, and in a few days shall obtain a good issue." Mason, who was anxious to fail for England, was detained to assist with his countenance and advice.

In the space of a single month, Randolph was brought to recognize his failure. His first disappointment was in respect of Connecticut; on 17th May he had written to Treat, the Governor there, in his most persuasive style, advising him to surrender the Charter of that colony without further ado, in view of the coming of a Governor General of the New England colonies. Treat simply sent the letter<sup>53</sup> on to Dongan, then Governor of New York, with the cool remark that it was a private one. Randolph was greatly dashed; and a few days after, we find him writing to Blathwayt in terms of deep despondency: "We have got the Government of this country in our hands and that's all."<sup>54</sup> There was indeed not much that he could call a Government: of the nominated members of council only fourteen attended the first meeting, and fewer still appeared afterwards. Saltonstall simply refused to come; "Champernoon" said he was too ill; "Old Mr. Bradstreet" and his son flatly declined to accept the Commission "as a thing contrived to abridge them of their liberties and indeed against Magna Charta." Of the members of Council who did attend, one at least must be reckoned among the disaffected. Richard Wharton

<sup>52</sup> Letter XXXIX.

<sup>53</sup> The correspondence is printed in the *New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. III.

<sup>54</sup> Letter XLII.

Wharton was angered at not being made Registrar, and opposed the appointment of Bulkley as commandant of the castle — a post which it appears was ultimately conferred on Wait Winthrop. Randolph was afraid to speak among his own nominees. "I have not opened my mouth," he says,<sup>56</sup> "about the province of Maine" (in which Wharton had large interests) "least that would raise a mutiny, for several of the old Magistrates and Deputys have cut themselves out large Dividends and disinherited many who were in possession upon antient titles before the Indian wars: and the people are strongly possessed of bringing in Popery: and a little matter at my first coming would spoil all."

He was quite right: he had no hearty supporters. Bulkley and Stoughton had been the agents of Massachusetts in England during the disputes of 1676-9; and though Randolph, for a wonder, speaks well of them, describing Bulkley as an honest man "whose heart<sup>56</sup> is almost broak to see the Governor and Company of the Massachusetts Bay still in power," yet he must have known that neither of them loved the new régime. Stoughton, indeed, had good reason to dislike it; he is said to have owned large tracts of land with defective titles, which made him dread the establishment of a regular judicature. But even Dudley was never Randolph's friend after the first month or two; and in the single letter<sup>57</sup> from him here preserved he speaks of Randolph with a cold respect very different from the vehement feeling which Randolph displays with regard to himself. With the single exception of John Usher, we may safely

<sup>56</sup> Letter XL.<sup>56</sup> Letter XLII. (postscript).<sup>57</sup> Letter L.

safely say that the new Secretary had no friend in New England; and it is no wonder that he began to long for the coming of the new Governor-General.

In addition to his public anxieties, he was beset by personal and pecuniary troubles. His exaggerated views of New England wealth, as he had given them in his all too famous Report,<sup>58</sup> had undergone a change. "I can never say too often that this is a very poor place, and tho' we talk largely of thousands and ten thousand acres of land, yet tis very hard to get £100 paid even by the great proprietors." And now also arose grievances with respect to the Recordership. Randolph had expected great fees from this, and in order to inspire confidence in the men of Massachusetts as to the safety of their documents deposited with him, he had hired a great brick house at a rental<sup>59</sup> of £60 a year, a large sum for the times, even in depreciated colonial currency. But the records never came. The colonists, alert as usual for the interests of their sons and nephews as against the intruder, contrived that all wills, mortgages, and records of sales should be deposited with the clerks of the County Courts. Nothing was left for the poor representative of the Crown but "country documents which are of more trouble than profit." "The beneficial perquisites of my office," says he, "are alienated." Dudley even claimed the authority of a Diocesan ordinary<sup>60</sup> in probate of wills, "virtute

<sup>58</sup> *Supra*, Vol. II. p. 225.

<sup>59</sup> Letter XLIII. (to Povey).

<sup>60</sup> It should be explained that in England, down to the year 1858, the probate and custody of wills was entirely a

matter for the courts ecclesiastical, "ordinary" being the technical name for the bishop or any official exercising episcopal functions "sede vacante." Even now wills proved out of London are

"virtute officii." Yet Wharton envied Randolph the post, and "drives hard at me because he was not made Register."<sup>61</sup> And it is to be noted that the acute West afterwards made this an office of considerable emolument.

A passage which goes far to justify Randolph's evil reputation occurs in his letter of 29th May,<sup>62</sup> addressed to Blathwayt. It runs as follows: "I have likewise been forward to come at the Quo Warranto against Rhode Island and Connecticut Colony least they should combine and stand out: but I shall have tyme to go to those parts and must do what I can by perswasion for the writts were by my tedious voyage out of date fifteen days befor I arived. I treat them at a distance with professions of great friendship: and the sight of the frigott may operate more than a loyall summons." It is possible of course that he did not conceal the fact of the writs being, to use his own word, "superannuated," and simply served them for what they were worth; but we are almost compelled to believe that he employed documents of no legal validity in the hope that colonial ignorance would not detect the fraud. Of his "perswasion" we have an example in the friendly and even jocular letter which he sent to Treat on 27th May;<sup>63</sup> and in that letter he certainly implies that the writs were valid, for he says "Bless not yourselves by vain expectation of advantage and spinning out of time by my delay. I will engage that though the weather be warm the writs will keep sound and good as when first landed."

are kept in the ecclesiastical registries of the various dioceses. For Andros's action in the matter, see Hutchinson, *History of Massachusetts*, Vol. I. p. 320.

<sup>61</sup> Letter XLII.

<sup>62</sup> Letter XL.

<sup>63</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1686, no. 796.

landed." But Treat was a match for Randolph in duplicity; he again sent<sup>64</sup> this letter on to Dongan, who was now moving heaven and earth to get Connecticut united to New York, and might therefore prove a useful ally against any future Governor General of New England. After this unedifying exhibition of sharp practice, it is refreshing to find Randolph working hard<sup>65</sup> to despatch for Mr. Secretary Pepys the invaluable masts on which the welfare of the navy so much depended.

Presently he started with his superannuated writs. On 19th June he is already talking of a "very warm journey" for the reduction<sup>66</sup> of Rhode Island and Connecticut. His account of the behaviour of these colonies is very naïve. He never seems to have thought it possible that there could be any diplomacy except his own, which was of a rather uncouth type, not far removed from bullying. "Last night," he writes on 27th June to John Povey, "I returned with the President from the Narragansett country, where on Wednesday last his Majesty's Commission of Govt was published in Court. The Deputy Govt of Rhode Island and one of their magistrates were present, and I expect no further claim to be made by them to that country." They had promised, he says, to surrender their charter, but while he was away at Narragansett they took counsel, and on his return

<sup>64</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1696, no. 751. The letter shows that Treat considered the writs of small importance.

<sup>65</sup> According to Bellomont, however (*Treaty Papers*, Vol. LXIII. no. 29),

neither Randolph nor his successor Brenton ever did "fix pennyworth of service" for their fifty pounds a year as surveyors of timber.

<sup>66</sup> Letter XLII.

return "desired a fortnight's tyme to consider of it and would answer me from their General Court;" and when he spoke of 1000 acres of land granted to the Earl of Clarendon, they put it off, "and if needs be will give it in the Warwick township," apparently an undesirable locality. Similarly a few days later at Hartford: "I find them very indifferent"<sup>67</sup> whether they surrender their charge or suffer his Majesty to take it by process at law."

Treat was all the time in communication with Dongan, who was eager to annex Connecticut before the expected union of the New England colonies should take place. He had even been negotiating with Rhode Island, in spite of its being separated from him by the other colony. But with Connecticut he had naturally more influence, and though there is no proof that the "Quaker Grandees" generally were abetting him, Treat was certainly on his side. He writes to Dongan under date of 19th June (when he sent Randolph's "private" letter), "we know not of any calamity to the northeast if Connecticut Colony must fall and part of it to Westward; but it may be as easy for us to fall that way as Eastward." He is apparently referring to a possible separation of Hartford and New Haven, which was surely no longer possible.<sup>68</sup> But Dongan was using means not unknown in European politics to force an annexation: a tax

<sup>67</sup> This indifference was probably genuine. Compare the acute remarks of Mr. H. Ferguson in the lecture on Sir Edmund Andros quoted above. There was in Connecticut neither an oligarchy nor an ecclesiastical difficulty, as in Massachusetts.

<sup>68</sup> This very important letter is printed in the *New York Colonial Documents*. It also exists in an almost illegible copy in the English Record Office, *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1686, no. 729.

tax of six per cent was levied by New York on all goods exported to Massachusetts; and if Connecticut, by fear of a like imposition, were driven to enter the New York Zollverein, "we should," says Randolph,<sup>69</sup> "be in danger of starving;" and his allegation is supported by Dudley, who in his letter of 31st July, speaks most forcibly on the subject.<sup>70</sup> As to Rhode Island, "they are a sad set of mortalls as ever you heard of, and who knows but [in] reveng upon our colony may if in their power subject themselves to that Government, which will perfectly ruin us all, for wee have most part of our flesh from thence," corn coming chiefly from Connecticut.

The finances of Massachusetts were already at a sufficiently low ebb without further complications. "I feare," says Randolph,<sup>71</sup> very soon after his arrival, "the treasury of the country is departed with the old magistrates." The colonial mint had been closed partly on the ground that it had been used<sup>72</sup> to coin stolen plate into specie for pirates, and, in accordance with Gresham's Law, bad money was speedily driving out good; "their money is every day shipd off for England or other countreys so that tis a hard matter to gett £100 in siluer."<sup>73</sup> A few months after: "the country is very poor, and are fatally declining and I can see no way how it may be repaired; our shopkeepers break every day, and I believe should the merchants of England be earnest for their debts not twenty shops would long be open in Boston."

In

<sup>69</sup> Letter XLIII.

<sup>70</sup> Letter L.

<sup>71</sup> Letter XL.

<sup>72</sup> *Supra*, Vol. IV. p. 280.

<sup>73</sup> Letter XL.

In matters of religion Randolph complains that his services have gone unrequited. Before the end of June he is already querulous about the ingratitude<sup>74</sup> of the colonists: "neither have they given me thanks for procuring them their liberty in Matters of religion." It is difficult to know what he alludes to, unless it be his remonstrance with Hinckley on behalf of the Quakers.<sup>75</sup> With regard to the "Congregationalls," he certainly shews no great liberality. But in one respect his views as to "phannaticks" seem to have been justified. He suspected that some of the immigrants of the time, who were nominally exiles for conscience' sake, were really adherents of the Duke of Monmouth, who had many sympathizers<sup>76</sup> in New England, and his suggestion that all newcomers should be compelled to take the oath of allegiance seems<sup>77</sup> a reasonable one. As to Dudley, he considers him hopeless: "he would admit of the Great Turk for advantage," and his neglect of worthy sober Mr. Radcliffe weighed upon Randolph's mind. Radcliffe had come in with the new Government, and that Government had,<sup>78</sup> in its very first report to the Lords of Trade, promised to support him. Yet now he was left dependent upon "twelve or fourteen gentlemen who are his hearers for a maintenance, and expect the charge will make us give over." In plain English, in spite of the plausible excuses

<sup>74</sup> Letter XLIII.

<sup>75</sup> *Supra*, Vol. IV. p. 87.

<sup>76</sup> Introduction to *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1685-1688. Monmouth did not land at Lyme till 11th June, 1685. Yet on 26th April, it was already noised in New Hampshire

that he was King. Cf. Despatch of Cranfield of that date, *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1685, no. 183.

<sup>77</sup> Letter XLVII.

<sup>78</sup> *Supra*, Vol. IV. p. 82.



excuses of the Government, worthy sober Mr. Radcliffe was in process of being starved out. £50 a year paid in New England money is stated as the utmost amount<sup>79</sup> of his salary; and this was paid chiefly by gentlemen from Virginia and the Chesapeake, who came to New England for the summer to avoid the unhealthy season in the South. Besides registration of immigrants, Randolph suggested the licensing of all preachers by the Bishop of London, the titular diocesan<sup>80</sup> of America, with whom he was in correspondence as to Church matters.

It was long before the Secretary's horizon began to clear. Dudley, he complains, had proved but a broken reed to lean upon; and the arrival of his "frigott," from which he had hoped so much, only brought him fresh trouble. George, the commander, seems to have been a bad specimen of the bad class of officers which the Government of the day thought good enough for American waters. He was at best a coarse swaggering bully, if not a poltroon;<sup>81</sup> and he was no sooner arrived than he began to quarrel with Randolph over the rewards for seizures of "interlopers." To these the Secretary, as being also Collector of Customs, laid claim. George retorted that he was acting Admiral on the Station and therefore entitled to them. No doubt there was a show of right on both sides; but one's sympathies are with Randolph when one finds persons not likely to exaggerate for his benefit, like Wharton and Dudley, representing the insults and threats of personal violence to which he was exposed. George even propagated libels of the vilest character

<sup>79</sup> Letter XLIX.<sup>80</sup> Letter XLVII.<sup>81</sup> Letter LXXXI.

character against Mrs. Randolph,<sup>82</sup> and her husband in despair had to send her away to England, taking with her a fawn as a present to Blathwayt's newly-married wife. She seems to have been kindly received at Dyrham, and Randolph shewed his gratitude by small presents of acorns,<sup>83</sup> chestnuts and walnuts, and also twelve small plants of the locust tree. It was probably all he could afford, for the voracious George was presently joined by one Saint Loe, Captain of the Dartmouth, a brave officer enough, but a swashbuckler who had picked quarrels all over the West Indies,<sup>84</sup> and this precious pair succeeded in abridging the perquisites of the poor Secretary till they amounted to little or nothing. Saint Loe's character is evident from the State Papers; and George was the Commander who afterwards, on the announcement of the Revolution, surrendered his ship, without striking a blow, to a mob of landsmen. That Dudley supported these two, as Randolph insists,<sup>85</sup> is unlikely.

The only hope of the much-harassed Secretary lay in the arrival of Andros. He has no longer, in the autumn of 1686, a word of praise for any one but John Usher, who is accounted a public enemy for informing against Moody and Allen. But with the end of the year the new Governor-General came. The accounts of his arrival, and of the proceedings during the first few months of his government, are singularly jejune. Neither the documents printed above nor the State Papers give much information. Randolph's  
account

<sup>82</sup> *Supra*, Vol. IV. p. 93, and Letter XLVIII.

<sup>83</sup> Letter LV.

<sup>84</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1687, no. 1, III.

<sup>85</sup> Letter LIII.

account is naturally optimistic. Andros, he says,<sup>86</sup> was received at his landing "with the Huzzaes of an innumerable company of people placed by the water-side." "Placed" is perhaps an unfortunate word, and suggests wire-pulling. But the accounts we have justify us in believing that Andros's entry was really an impressive sight, and greatly imposed upon at least the populace. For the functionaries who had so long been their own auditors, the prospect was not comfortable. All accounts of public moneys were henceforth to be examined, and this was particularly displeasing to Danforth, titular Governor of Maine, which he seems to have treated as an independent command. Plainly neither Randolph as Secretary, nor Dudley as Governor, had thus far had enough authority to demand accounts from the council's own servants. Furthermore, a writ of Quo Warranto (and this time a valid one) was at once despatched to Connecticut; and now, says Randolph, "we think to catch the sturgeon."<sup>87</sup>

Yet in February, 1687, the sturgeon was still at large, and, as became a royal perquisite,<sup>88</sup> refusing to be landed till the King's pleasure should be known. And Andros himself had his hands too full for such fishing. He had to insist that all records should really be deposited with Randolph, and was further occupied with making regulations (and excellent ones<sup>89</sup>) for the inspection of food-stuffs intended for the West Indies. Only it was difficult to get money to carry out any

<sup>86</sup> Letter LVI.

<sup>87</sup> Letter LVI.

<sup>88</sup> Randolph is no doubt alluding to the ancient custom according to which "Whale and sturgeon were royal fish

when either caught near the land or thrown ashore." Stephen, *Commentaries on the Laws of England*, Vol. I. pp. 81, 554.

<sup>89</sup> Letter LVII.

any measures at all. To begin with, "our people think it hard to have money raised without an Assembly, forgetting t'was their Ministers who formerly chose both their Magistrates and Deputies of their Gen<sup>l</sup> Courts:"<sup>90</sup> Then again the merchants wanted a land tax, and the land owners a tax on merchandise; and between the two little was done. Randolph found his own office so little profitable that he disposed of it to West. The transaction is somewhat mysterious: it is affirmed that Randolph surrendered his posts, including that of Clerk of Council, at the urgent request of Andros.<sup>91</sup> If so, the Governor did him but an ill turn; for he undoubtedly lost by the bargain. The Council itself was not an easy body to manage. Out of twenty-six members only three were Churchmen; and none but Dudley, Stoughton, and Bulkley were capable of exercising judicial functions when the difficult question of titles to lands purchased from Indians arose; and even of these three, the two first were not impartial, themselves holding large tracts of such lands.

The story of the cession or partial cession of the South Church at Boston for Anglican worship, and the unedifying squabbles resulting therefrom, has been fully given in the second volume of these Memoirs. It will be sufficient here to quote Randolph's view of the transaction, given with a breezy optimism which was belied by events. "The mighty feares and jealousyes arising"<sup>92</sup> about Church affaires are all abated

<sup>90</sup> Letter LVII.

<sup>91</sup> *Supra*, Vol. IV. p. 155. Cf. the "Narrative" in the *Andros Tracts*, p. 153: John West, his deputy, "who by the exceeding importunity of Sir

Edmund Andros hired his place of him," and *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 168.

<sup>92</sup> Letter LVIII. As to the chapel, cf. *supra*, Vol. II. p. 78.

abated — and now the most opposite offer his Excellence the use of a Church in Boston. I question not but they will find a way to build us a Church sooner then wee shall gett a settled maintenance for our Minister." The Church in question was afterwards built, and to its continued existence "young Mr. Mather" attributed the failure of Phips's expedition to the St. Lawrence in 1690. But Randolph claims for himself the glory of planting the Church of England in this howling wilderness.

Of another questionable transaction — the revolution in the government of Harvard College — we have here Randolph's own version. Andros had called to account the managers of the College's revenues, and it was alleged that there had been malversation. While Randolph was away in the South, says he, serving ineffectual writs, Dudley and Mather had conspired<sup>93</sup> together — elsewhere he implicates Stoughton also — to call in all moneys belonging to the College, almost £1200 in all, and to invest them in their own names; they altered the constitution of the College from that of President and Fellows to that of Rector and Tutors, appointing Increase Mather Rector; and they established exhibitions which they conferred on Dudley's son and other relations of his. The two latter statements are borne out by documents,<sup>94</sup> and such acts do not seem to have been *ultra vires*; but the first seems, if correct, to point to an irregular transaction. It may have been what is now a very ordinary operation — the transference of trust funds into the names of trustees; but

<sup>93</sup> Letter LXVIII.

<sup>94</sup> *Supra*, Vol. IV. p. 95, and *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1686, no. 888.

but if the College was a corporation it was unnecessary, and likely to arouse suspicion.

Of Andros's journey to Connecticut, on which he started 26th October, 1687, Randolph gives<sup>95</sup> a very lively description. He and many others believed, and probably with reason, that unification was absolutely necessary. Had Dongan succeeded in persuading Rhode Island and Connecticut to place themselves under his government, and had he also established the claim of New York to Eastern Maine, he could by hostile tariffs have starved out Massachusetts. Again, had the Revolution not intervened, and had the union of the provinces, including New York and the Jerseys, been effected, it would have been worth while for a statesman of the first rank—a real Viceroy—to undertake the Government; and under him the Randolphs and Dudleys would soon have found their level. But the small and unprofitable governments of America and the West Indies offered no inducements to men of light and leading, and bullies and plunderers formed the majority of the colonial governors, whether indigenous or imported.

Of the many true charges against James II.,<sup>96</sup> that of colonial mismanagement can certainly not be reckoned one. Godolphin and Coventry, Blathwayt and Pepys, were not men to kill the sheep to get the wool. They were fully aware of the tariff war between New York and New England, and the remedy which seemed to them most feasible

was

<sup>95</sup> Letter LXV.

<sup>96</sup> It had been the original intention of William III. also to carry out the unification of the provinces (*Calendar*

*of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1689, no. 75), but the activity of Mather and others prevented the fulfilment of his scheme.

was the suppression of local differences by the constitution of one united colony. But Andros did not act in a conciliatory manner. Randolph's own account of his proceedings suggests tyranny. "All their Deputyes," he writes<sup>97</sup> of Hartford, "were very busy in town and were present but he would not give them leave to debate or ask questions, but swore their Governor and Captain Allen of the Council, and dissolved their meeting." Of the legendary spiriting away of the charter not a word is said, and that the whole proceeding so far was considered as directed against the pretensions of New York seems likely from Randolph's remark immediately following. Dongan, he says, "has so squeezed the people<sup>98</sup> of New York that they are very hardly able to live and as many as can leave the place; some come hither [to Boston] who are not very grateful; others are turned planters in Iarfy and very few English left."

There follows the remarkable letter to Sir Nicholas Butler<sup>99</sup> referred to above. The gist of it is that, as Randolph elsewhere repeatedly alleges, the fund for the evangelization of the Indians is being misapplied, and he suggests the appointment of a commission, of course including Mason and himself, to superintend its distribution. The French priests are very active among the Indians, and by their ornate ritual are attracting not only to their church but to the French allegiance the whole of the red men. The remedy he suggests is to encounter the enemy with his own weapons, and to apply the fund mentioned to the maintenance of Romanist missionaries in the English interest, to be sent out by

<sup>97</sup> Letter LXV.<sup>98</sup> Letter LXV.<sup>99</sup> Letter LXVIII.

by the King. Furthermore, "upon my coming to England I shall discover to your Hon<sup>r</sup> lands enough to maintain a small convent without any charge to the Crown. Mr. Gibbon a Benedictine is my brother<sup>100</sup> and was willing to come over and settle here; but I could not give him that Encouragement I have now very lately discovered." Evidently the fashionable Romanism had made its influence felt across the Atlantic. And yet Randolph's motive was probably patriotic; he was an Englishman before all things — secondly an exciseman; and in the same letter he gives an account of his rescuing for the King from the hands of plunderers the cargo of a Spanish ship valued at £10,274. His narrative is straightforward and simple; but it is plain that he took his life in his hand when he acted. The longshoremen of Rhode Island were not likely to shew much respect for King's collectors when flotsam and jetsam were in question.

Then follows the annexation of New York — for it was no less — sorely against the will of poor Dongan, who had been a capable administrator and had held his own well against<sup>101</sup> French and Indians. His application to Massachusetts for assistance,<sup>102</sup> that thrifty community had answered by referring him to the Southern colonies; but from Andros he had received very loyal<sup>103</sup> support, requited according to Randolph with abuse and railing.<sup>104</sup> We may, however, make some allowance for the very natural soreness of a dismissed servant, and perhaps forgive him for endeavouring

<sup>100</sup> He was really a brother-in-law. Cf. the pedigree, *supra*, Vol. I.

<sup>101</sup> Randolph calls him with reason "a great officer" in his letter to Hayes of 6th January, 1689 (LXXXII.).

<sup>102</sup> Letter LXXI.

<sup>103</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1687, nos. 1548 I, II, and 1684.

<sup>104</sup> Letter LXXIV.



ouring to repair his fortunes by large claims<sup>105</sup> for war expenditure, which must in any case have been considerable.

Accompanying Andros to New York, Randolph visited — merely for pleasure he says — Philadelphia, which he describes as a dilapidated settlement, and then followed the Governor up the river to Fort Albany, where took place a meeting with Indian chiefs, of which he gives an interesting account in a letter to Sir James Hayes of the Hudson Bay Company.<sup>106</sup> On the way to Albany died poor Mason, broken hearted for lack of quit-rents; and Randolph himself was much exercised for like reasons; for West had got himself appointed "Naval officer" at Boston, thus securing another slice of the fees properly due to the Collector of Customs, and had also procured that all administrations of estates of over £50 a year should be transferred from New York to Boston. Thither also were sent all the records; and though this may well have been part of Andros's scheme of unification, it aroused immense discontent. The birth of a Prince of Wales, Randolph notes, was celebrated<sup>107</sup> by all New York — even the Baptists — excepting of course the evil-affected "Congregationalls."

In October, 1688, while William of Orange was waiting for his "Protestant wind," and James II. was consummating the follies of his brief reign by the final and irretrievable alienation of the Church of his fathers, Andros and his retinue were back in Boston, sorely troubled about the Indian advances in Maine. For some reason or other the Governor's authority had declined. George, the captain of the solitary frigate

<sup>105</sup> *Supra*, Vol. IV. p. 281.  
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<sup>106</sup> Letter LXXXII.

<sup>107</sup> Letter LXXV.

frigate still rotting in Boston Harbour, refused, as we shall presently see, to obey his orders. "The people," says Randolph, "charged him with wanting to bring the French upon them:"<sup>108</sup> and there were also subtler influences at work, as in the case of Monmouth's Rebellion, noticed above. Randolph himself, in a published letter<sup>109</sup> of the time, recalls how Dr. Morton, eighteen months before, had prophesied Revolution and the return of the "antient magistrates." Even in April, 1688, he complains that the people care nothing for the Governor's patents. One Justice of the Peace was so stout as to give costs against a tenant for a trespass done on his own land (presumably granted under such a patent), "and the old fashion," says Randolph, "grows every day."

Then follows silence; from 8th November till June of the following year there is not a single letter to Blathwayt preserved. That excellent man of business had found his account with the new as with the old government, and may possibly have destroyed letters which might prejudice him with his new masters. Certainly we look in vain for any particulars of the Revolution in Massachusetts from Randolph. His letters written during his captivity, though exceedingly full and interesting, contain no new facts as to the surrender of the town or the circumstances of the prisoners. Their entire interest lies in the indictment — severe and it must be confessed well-deserved — of the ineptitude of the provisional government as displayed in the conduct of the Indian War. Randolph gives us a circumstantial account of the origin<sup>110</sup> of the outbreak, which was caused by the usual combination of

<sup>108</sup> Letter LXXIX.

<sup>109</sup> *Supra*, Vol. IV. p. 306.

<sup>110</sup> Letter LXXXI.

of overbearing aggression and contemptible weakness on the part of the colonists, who by their foolish action played directly into the hands of the French. They were totally unable to defend themselves against the Indians whom they had needlessly irritated, and if Randolph is to be believed, not a single one<sup>111</sup> of their number would accept the command of their own troops, Andros himself reluctantly assuming the office at last. His dispositions, as might be expected from the professional soldier, were speedy and excellent: he had despatched regular officers to all the threatened points, but at the instigation of the revolutionary government they were seized and made prisoners by their own troops — a proceeding which left the colonists at the mercy of the French enemy, who were fortunately in no condition to take advantage of their opportunity. The wretched George refused to sail<sup>112</sup> to the help of the distressed people of Maine, on the ground that his ship, which had been in harbour for two years, needed repairs.

The regular officers being thus disposed of, the Government had recourse, says Randolph, to desperate measures to raise men and money. "They have to press men,"<sup>113</sup> and see no way how they shall be paid, some having been abroad the whole last winter without one penny for their service. The captains in Boston press good housekeepers of whom they have £4 £5 and £6 a man to provide a man for them: the money being received they press any poor man and give him 20/ — or if he will not go they will get £4 of him before he comes out of goal." This account of the general condition

<sup>111</sup> Letter LXXXI.<sup>112</sup> Letter LXXXI.<sup>113</sup> Letter LXXXIV.

tion of affairs is corroborated by the memorials<sup>114</sup> to the Crown of colonists opposed to the revolutionary government. One of the worst misdemeanours of that body was their waste of the powder on which the safety of all the English settlements so much depended. Leisler, of New York, at the urgent request of the Mayor of Albany, sends to Bradstreet for a supply, and receives for answer that they have but eight barrels of it at Boston, whereas Randolph declares that Andros had provided 200 barrels. A lavish use of gunpowder seems to have been a prominent feature in revolutionary rejoicings.<sup>115</sup>

The state of trade and of the Royal revenue must have made the prisoner's heart ache. The Government had neither the will nor the power to exact payment of legal dues: "Hill, Bradstreet's officer, seized upon a Barrell Brandee;<sup>116</sup> the owner, an inhabitant, told Bradstreet if he did not order the delivery of it to him he would bring 100 men and put him out of his Government." It is the common fault of revolutionary governments to seek to purchase favour by laxity; and according to Randolph, those of New England were no better than others: "At the tyme of their Rebellion they let fall the Customs and Excise hoping thereby to draw the trading men to comply and to submit to their easy yoke," and afterwards endeavoured to revive them, raising in addition heavy rates, out of which however they would not pay a penny towards the expense of Andros's preparations

<sup>114</sup> For example, *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1690, nos. 740-743, 884, 1390, 1393, and especially nos. 1418, 1439.

<sup>115</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1689, no. 163.

<sup>116</sup> Letter LXXXVII.

ations against the Indians, "nor to the souldiers abroad with him because they were raised by an unlawful authority."

Randolph seems to have been kept, after the manner of the times, in very loose custody, and he was able to collect publications of interest which appeared in New England and to forward them to Blathwayt, who communicated them to the Lords of Trade, keeping the letters which accompanied them to himself. The enclosures therefore are preserved at the Record Office, and they include a very remarkable and incriminating letter from Gould and Fitch<sup>117</sup> of Connecticut to Leisler, the leader of the New York revolutionaries. Another enclosure, an "Address to the Princess Mary of Orange in Holland," is published in the *Andros Tracts*.<sup>118</sup> Besides these, Randolph succeeded in possessing himself of a valuable map drawn by Macgregor,<sup>119</sup> who had formerly been in the French service, which delineated "all the land and lakes where the five nations of the Indians above Albany are settled with all the French efforts made in that country from Quebec to the Great River running into the Gulf of Florida;" and though he can no longer personally interfere in the seizure of vessels, he takes delight in registering the proceedings of "Pyrats" and interlopers,<sup>120</sup> and in chronicling such small signs of republicanism as the removal of W. R. from the constable's staffs (which were formidable weapons<sup>121</sup> seven feet long) and the substitution of the figure of an Indian for the royal initials.<sup>122</sup>

In

<sup>117</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1689, no. 288.

<sup>118</sup> *Supra*, Vol. II. p. 163.

<sup>119</sup> Letter LXXXVI, and cf. Randolph's letter to Hayes (LXXXII.).

<sup>120</sup> Letter XCII.

<sup>121</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1686, no. 2155.

<sup>122</sup> Letter XCVI.

In July, 1689, long before the actual return of the prisoners to England, we find a curious report,<sup>123</sup> which proves how well-known Randolph had become, to the effect that the Secretary of New England had been landed at Penzance with five companions by a New England vessel. The rumour of course proved a false one, and it was not till the spring of 1690 that the captives were sent back, being detained, says Randolph,<sup>124</sup> till the colonists could "send their Agents with an address to his Majesty in the least which 't is said they will dispatch before they send us aboard: to the end they may form charges out of collections of Depositions they have taken against us, and be fully instructed how to proceed before our arrivall." This was done, but the only result was the formulating of the famous accusations which no one<sup>125</sup> could venture to subscribe, and which, so far as concerned the charge against Andros of fomenting war with the Indians, recoiled completely<sup>126</sup> on the heads of their authors.

It was not till the end of February, 1690, that the exiles at length set foot on English earth, and Randolph dates his first letter<sup>127</sup> from Plymouth, remarking that he parted some days before from Andros and his kinsman Treffry. But for many weeks there is no indication in the Government records of their

<sup>123</sup> Letter LXXXV.

<sup>124</sup> Letter XCVIII.

<sup>125</sup> A similar charge had been brought against Andros in his administration of New York, (*Andros Tracts*, Vol. I. p. XXIII.). Mr. Whitmore thus comments on the evidence: "To prove that he discountenanced making defence against the Indians, his opponents offer the testimony of certain village officials

whose affidavits prove only that Sir Edmund had probably read Shakespeare."

<sup>126</sup> There is unfortunately little doubt that the Boston merchants were all along supplying the Indians with ammunition. *Supra*, Vol. IV. p. 277, and *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1690, no. 740.

<sup>127</sup> Letter CII.

their presence in England. Randolph himself was probably hospitably entertained at Dyrham; for in his next letter <sup>128</sup> (from Waterford in Ireland) he sends special remembrances to the family there, naming them individually. Mr. Toppan is probably right in thinking that he went to Ireland on Blathwayt's business, which may have taken him to Waterford, but hardly to the siege of Limerick, where we next <sup>129</sup> find him, attracted no doubt, as he always was, by the prospect of wars and tumults. He here supplies us with a very remarkable contribution to history: for Kirke, he says, has hanged 700 Irish prisoners. Fortunately this fearful massacre is not mentioned by any other historian.

The circumstances under which Randolph was soon after appointed Surveyor-General of Customs in America are nowhere clearly stated.<sup>130</sup> He had previously made application for the post of Surveyor of Timber; but it had been already granted to Jahleel Brenton, and the petition seems <sup>131</sup> to have been shelved. It was plainly inadvisable to send him back direct to a colony from which he had been so unceremoniously ejected, and on the other hand he deserved something better and more profitable than the congeries of small

<sup>128</sup> Letter CIV. In the *State Papers, Domestic*, of 11th August, 1690, there is a warrant for Randolph to go to Bristol or Chester for Ireland.

<sup>129</sup> Letter CV.

<sup>130</sup> *Treasury Papers*, Vol. V. no. 13, 19th September, 1689. Petition of Samuel Wildgos for Randolph's office, he being in gaol "for his disaffection and Confederacy against the Govt." Randolph having held office under the Great Seal at £100 a year as "Collector, Surveyor

and Searcher of Customs in New England," Wildgos is to be examined as to his capacities. But we hear no more of him.

<sup>131</sup> *Supra*, Vol. V. p. 71. The reason for the shelving is given in *Treasury Papers*, Vol. XVI. no. 20, p. 203, 25th November, 1691. There was a difficulty about jurisdiction and possible clashing with Brenton's commission. Blathwayt supported Randolph.

small posts which had brought him so little advantage in New England. He therefore received the large and important commission of Surveyor of Customs on the Coasts of America. The exact title of the office matters little: it was always held to include the adjacent islands, and covered New England with the rest of the sea-board. For such duties Randolph was probably the only man whom the Government could rely on as uniting immense experience of Customs duties with an incorruptible character. He arrived in Virginia on 5th April, 1692, and on the very next day<sup>132</sup> Nicholson, then temporary governor, had his commission published<sup>133</sup> in the Assembly, supporting him heartily as he did throughout. On the 13th, Randolph wrote a tentative letter<sup>134</sup> to Lionel Copley, the new governor of Maryland, and the first after the suppression of Lord Baltimore's proprietary rights. He had no reason to expect from such a man, or indeed from any of the resident colonial officials, anything but the evasion of the law and the defrauding of the revenue. There was probably never a worse system of government devised than that of "proprieties," under which a few inconsiderable persons, without special qualifications for government, were permitted to sit at home and thence direct the destinies of vast colonial realms. They and their nominees in the country were alike deeply interested in earning revenue for themselves and not for the King; but whereas in the North evasion of the Acts of Trade

<sup>132</sup> Letter CVI.

<sup>133</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1692, nos. 2155, 2167. For an excellent account of Nicholson,

see *Archives of Maryland*, Preface to Vol. XX.

<sup>134</sup> *Supra*, Vol. V. p. 74.



Trade and of the Customs duties was managed by the packing of juries and the subornation of witnesses, in the South violence and even murder were resorted to for the same purpose. The barbarous assassination of Christopher Rousby<sup>135</sup> by one of the King's own officers was fresh in men's memories when Randolph came to Virginia. The prospect was not an encouraging one.

The Royal Governors were not much better than those appointed by the proprietors, and Copley of Maryland was not a favourable example of his class. Appointed in the teeth of Lord Baltimore's<sup>136</sup> opposition, he was expected to allay the revolutionary ferment of which John Coode was the representative. In reality Coode seems to have been a far more respectable person than those whom Copley chose as his associates. The latter's commission contained a provision for the appropriation<sup>137</sup> of one-fourth of the revenue for purposes of armament and defence. This clause he succeeded in keeping secret, and was able to draw and expend the whole revenue until his death, after which the unfortunate collectors found that they were responsible to the King for large sums which they had paid to his order. Unprincipled and untrustworthy as he was, Copley actually had the effrontery

<sup>135</sup> For a graphic account of Rousby's murder on board H. M. S. Quaker, see *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1684, no. 1963 I. Colonel Talbot, the murderer, was drunk at the time, but there was deep-seated hatred of Rousby as a Customs officer at the root of his action. Talbot was never really punished for the offence. There was no ambiguity in the case

of John Payne, who was simply shot dead in the execution of his duties as Collector. *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1690, nos. 707, 787.

<sup>136</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1691, no. 1289.

<sup>137</sup> Plater to Blathwayt: *post*, Letter CXXXIX.

effrontery to apply<sup>138</sup> to the Lords of Trade to annex Pennsylvania to his government.

It was to this man that Randolph, in his capacity of Surveyor-General, which was supplemented in the case of Maryland by a "Deputation" from Blathwayt as Auditor General, had to apply for recognition and support. Blathwayt had written to Copley in his favour,<sup>139</sup> and at his first visit he was consequently received with some show of respect, the Governor, who was fast drinking himself to death, making quite a confidant of him "in his cuppes," and among other things<sup>140</sup> expressing his opinion that Blathwayt was a "Jacobite," which seems to have been his favourite term for any one he disliked. But when it came to the registering of Randolph's "Deputation," nothing could be done. He had, on his first coming, identified himself too much with William Digges,<sup>141</sup> a Protestant, but one of Lord Baltimore's chief supporters, and therefore not in favour with Copley. For a time, however, the Governor was hospitable enough, and lodged the new official in his own house. This peaceful state of affairs Randolph promptly disturbed by quarrelling with Nehemiah Blakiston, Copley's right-hand man. That this man was a rogue there is no shadow of a doubt; but if the Surveyor really

<sup>138</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1692, no. 2472.

<sup>139</sup> Letter CVI.

<sup>140</sup> Letter CVII.

<sup>141</sup> *Supra*, Vol. IV. p. 75. Digges was, according to Nicholson, a peaceable and loyal subject (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1692, no. 928); according to Coode, he was quite the opposite (no. 888). He

was suspected of complicity in the murder of Rousby (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1685, nos. 136 and 281) and of Payne, but nothing was ever proved against him. Copley persecuted him, and on 20th April, 1693, he and his wife were arrested for being concerned in a "Jacobite plot" (no. 287), but discharged for lack of evidence against them (no. 643).

really wanted to serve the King in Maryland, Blakiston was the last person to quarrel with. The effects of this indiscretion were soon evident: Randolph was informed <sup>142</sup> that his room at the Governor's was required for Blakiston, and had to take shelter in a partially furnished house, which was however good enough for Nicholson, when visiting Maryland, to entertain the Governor and Council in at "a very plentiful breakfast." <sup>143</sup> We have no subsequent letter of this period written from St. Mary's. Probably the surroundings were too uncomfortable to induce prolonged residence; but in a letter of 28th June, 1692, from James Town, Randolph <sup>144</sup> gives a vivid description of Copley's little court — of its manners and, unfortunately, of its morals.

His proper business, however, lay more in Virginia; and there the acting Governor, Nicholson, was a man of such vigour that even Randolph could find no fault with him. He had expected the Governorship, and was in a ferment <sup>145</sup> when he heard that Andros had been appointed to supersede him. As to the collectors, they were poor creatures, touting for merchants to unload within their jurisdictions, like London watermen contending for passengers on the Thames. "Next oars!" says Randolph, <sup>146</sup> was their cry. Some of them lived fifty miles from the landing place they were supposed to supervise, and the office, he says, seemed to be entailed upon members of the Council, which naturally was slow to act against those belonging to its own body. But what most irritated Randolph was the "starchd and Spannish dignity" <sup>147</sup> of the

<sup>142</sup> Letter CIX.<sup>143</sup> Letter CXVIII.<sup>144</sup> Letter CIX.<sup>145</sup> Letter CIX.<sup>146</sup> Letter CIX.<sup>147</sup> Letter CVI.

the Councillors. These were no longer, as in Massachusetts, the rough and sturdy sons of East Anglian yeomen, but gentlemen priding themselves on their family and breeding, however lax in their ideas of their duties as to revenue, and consequently not easy to deal with. One of their main offences in the Surveyor's eyes was their attempt to establish native manufactures, to the detriment<sup>148</sup> of the customs.

On 10th May, 1692, the Assembly of Maryland met. Copley came from "his apartment,"<sup>149</sup> a stinking ordinary," and made a very politic speech, which is preserved. But before they reassembled next day he was seized with a fit of apoplexy, from the effects of which he never properly recovered. He had hitherto been immensely popular, but now discreditable reports as to his financial position in England began to be circulated, which Randolph was not likely either to contradict or to soften down, and his surroundings were such that one of the country magnates of Maryland sent him a message to say that he would wait upon him when he kept better company.

Randolph had already made one short trip to Philadelphia, but in July, 1692, he set out on a regular tour<sup>150</sup> of inspection, after seeing the summer fleet start homeward from the Capes. Philadelphia he found, he says, a resort of retired pirates and an asylum for debtors from New York; at Burlington the collector had built him a fine house, but was "not worth a groat;" and Woodbridge was a prosperous colony of New England men. On 12th August, he arrived at New York, where Ingoldby was doing great service by holding the

<sup>148</sup> Letter CXXV.

<sup>149</sup> Letter CIX.

<sup>150</sup> Letter CXVIII.

the place under military régime till the coming of the new Governor Fletcher. The embers of Leisler's amazing rebellion were still smouldering; but the chief civil authority had somehow slipped into the hands of Randolph's old associate Joseph Dudley, now known as "Joseph the Jew." Whatever may be the truth as to the real character of this enigmatic personage, he had certainly no business in authority at New York, and Randolph is probably just in his estimate of the good and bad elements in the Council as represented respectively by Dudley's friends and opponents. Indeed, Fletcher on his arrival had at once to get rid of both "Joseph the Jew" and his principal supporter Pinhorn on the ground of non-residence. Randolph singles out two men as especially deserving of favour — James Graham and Robert Livingston. Both seem to have been capable administrators, and the latter was especially notable for his success in dealing with Indian troubles.

From New York Randolph went to Boston. It would be interesting to know how he was received by his old enemies; but of them we have not a word. His old friends William Wallis and John Usher, the latter of whom now held the thorny position of Deputy Governor of New Hampshire, welcomed him heartily, and the state of things under Phips's rule must have rejoiced his revengeful heart. Taxation was cruel; Phips's ill-conducted expedition against Canada had completely failed, and all that that remarkable commander could do to restore his reputation was to make excursions<sup>151</sup> in search of beaver-skins along the coast of Maine; "and," says

<sup>151</sup> Letter CXIX.

says Randolph, "if he fails it is good Husbandry to charge it to the public account." He himself was received by the Governor in his coachhouse, and a second interview<sup>152</sup> ended with an assurance from Phips that if they were not under his own roof, he would give his visitor a drubbing, of which, as we know from his conduct on other occasions, he was quite capable.<sup>153</sup> As to "neighbour John's" province of New Hampshire, it was practically abandoned to the Indians, seven or eight families being crowded together in each of a few stockaded houses.

Returning by way<sup>154</sup> of New York, Randolph met there with an unpleasant surprise: Chidley Brooke, whom, in a letter of 16th August, 1692, he had handled rather roughly, and had charged with opposing the vote of Blathwayt's salary as auditor, had by some means obtained<sup>155</sup> or seen a copy of the letter, and now awaited Randolph's return to charge him with slander. Randolph was compelled to write a retraction and apology for the statement as based on misinformation; and to make matters sure, Brooke had the signature

<sup>152</sup> Letter CXX.

<sup>153</sup> See the remarkable case of Captain Short, R. N., *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1693, nos. 224, 247. Phips attacked Short, who had been crippled in his right hand in action, and beat him unmercifully, afterwards committing him to prison in the common gaol and appointing his gunner to command his ship (the *Nonfuch*).

<sup>154</sup> Attached to Randolph's letter of 27th September, from Boston (Letter CXIX), in the flyleaf, is a letter addressed to Wallis by Vaughan and Richard Waldern (the younger), dated

21st October, and urgently demanding the annexation of New Hampshire to Massachusetts, and denouncing the claims of Samuel Allen as proprietor. It is impossible to believe that Randolph intended to forward such a document, and the explanation seems to be that he had carelessly left his letter to be copied and forwarded by a subordinate, who used up his flyleaf to accommodate another document which Wallis wanted forwarded. How negligent Randolph could be about his custody of his letters we see from the case of Chidley Brooke.

<sup>155</sup> Letters CXXIII, CXXIV.

ture witnessed by Van Cortlandt, and also took several copies of it, one of which, mistrusting Randolph, he sent himself to Blathwayt. It is only fair to say that Randolph had already forwarded the letter <sup>156</sup> to Blathwayt; and it should be added, in compliment to Randolph's sagacity, that Brooke afterwards proved a highly unsatisfactory official, and after being threatened by the honest Bellomont with suspension, finally took refuge in the service <sup>157</sup> of the East India Company.

But during the Surveyor's absence from the South, Copley and his creatures had not been idle. On 29th July, before Randolph had been four months in the colonies, the Governor himself wrote a personal communication to the Lords of Trade, <sup>158</sup> in which he attacked Randolph chiefly on the ground of incivility. This was followed on 21st December, by a long and elaborate document, <sup>159</sup> signed by several members of the Council, containing accusations of corruption and disloyalty. The charges were three in number, one being a frivolous story of the drinking of King James's health. Of the remaining two, one emanating from "Pennsylvania," really New Castle, was a deposition of one Vanderburgh to the effect that Randolph had undertaken for the paltry sum of "twenty pieces of eight" (about six pounds sterling) to see that he was no further troubled in the matter of a bond; but what he "took to be a receipt" for the pieces of eight was in reality nothing of the sort, and the "attestation" by Randolph's bitter enemy Markham was not worth

<sup>156</sup> See note to Letter CXXIV.

<sup>157</sup> *Treasury Papers*, Vol. LIII. p. 164, no. 23; Vol. LXIII. p. 329, no. 38.

<sup>158</sup> *Supra*, Vol. V. p. 77.

<sup>159</sup> *Supra*, Vol. V. pp. 81-90.

worth the paper it was written on. The third charge Randolph rightly treated with contempt as "hearsay" merely, and he shewed his own opinion of the depositions by forwarding them himself to the Lords of Trade.<sup>160</sup> The Council of Maryland, when Copley's influence was removed, treated them with equal contempt.<sup>161</sup> It is remarkable, however, that the original document of 21st December, 1692, never reached England, though a duplicate was received on 15th September, 1693,<sup>162</sup> six days after Lionel Copley's death.

The subsequent proceedings are not very easy to follow. Involved in Randolph's unpopularity with the Governor and Council was Sir Thomas Lawrence, who, like other "Secretaries" of the time, had been appointed by the Home Government<sup>163</sup> to check the proceedings of Copley, whom they had never trusted. Lawrence had before failing assured himself of the Secretary's privileges, particularly as to appointment<sup>164</sup> of Clerks of the County Courts. These offices Copley regarded as his perquisites for sale or patronage, and this was the real ground of his enmity to Lawrence, who naturally turned for support to Randolph, the only other direct representative of the home authorities. On 27th March, 1693, Copley issued an order for Lawrence's arrest, drawn up by a person whom he had illegally appointed to one of the Secretary's own offices, and alleging frivolous causes,

<sup>160</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1693, no. 264, and letter.

<sup>161</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. XX. p. 155.

<sup>162</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1693, no. 263.

<sup>163</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1691, no. 1665.

<sup>164</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1691, nos. 1946, 1952; for Copley's view, see *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1692, no. 2562.



causes, among which appear that of conforing with difaffected perfons, meaning of courfe Edward Randolph. Lawrence's arrest was effected quietly, and elated by this fucces the Governor next gave a warrant<sup>165</sup> to Harpam — according to Randolph one of his moft objectionable creatures — to feize the perfon of the Surveyor, on charges which would not, even if true, have juftified the caning of a fchoolboy. Randolph<sup>166</sup> was fully intending to be prefent at the following meeting of Council at St. Mary's, but Harpam in his impatience croffed the frontier on the Eastern fhore of the bay and induced a Virginian Juftice of the Peace, one William Anderfon, to affift him in effecting the arrest there. Anderfon took the prifoner to Colonel Richard Scarborough,<sup>167</sup> who feems to have given him fmall thanks for doing fo; and, by Scarborough's connivance probably, Randolph almoft immediately efaped, and after lying for feveral nights and days<sup>168</sup> in a fwamp, finally found himfelf under the protection of Andros, now Governor of Virginia, where he had arrived during the Surveyor's abfence in the North. Copley had the affurance<sup>169</sup> to demand the extradition of his enemy, which Andros naturally refufed, and the foolifh Anderfon was punifhed at the information of Charles Scarborough by being removed from the Commiffion of the Peace.<sup>170</sup> It is extraordinary that Randolph hardly alludes to this affair at all in his correpondence. When he does fo, he fpeaks of it with remarkable nonchalance,<sup>171</sup> and is much more occupied

<sup>165</sup> *Supra*, Vol. V. p. 90.

<sup>166</sup> *Supra*, Vol. V. p. 104.

<sup>167</sup> Number CXXVIII.

<sup>168</sup> Letter CXXX.

<sup>169</sup> Letter CXXV.

<sup>170</sup> Letter CLXXVIII.

<sup>171</sup> Number CXXIX.

occupied with his prosecutions and his efforts to obtain black walnut and red cedar for the adornment of the new residences of Blathwayt and Robert Chaplin, another high official. Indeed his difficulties over the collection of this timber occupy a disproportionate share of his letters at this time; but he finds leisure to pen a most caustic account of some of the colonies and their administrations, describing that of Massachusetts as a "Bedleham Government"<sup>172</sup> — a term not undeserved, considering the behaviour of Phips, who was endeavouring to settle the disputed possession of the island of Martha's Vineyard by a duel with Fletcher of New York. Of the fullen and self-seeking character of the latter Randolph had formed an accurate estimate.<sup>173</sup> In the same letter he gives an epigrammatic but most lurid description<sup>174</sup> of the manners and morals of Patrick Mein, his predecessor in the office of Surveyor. Mein was on quite friendly terms with him, and wrote him from Barbadoes, where he was now stationed, a letter fully supporting his bad estimate of Nehemiah Blakiston's character.<sup>175</sup> But no civil treatment ever prevented Edward Randolph from expressing his unvarnished opinion of a delinquent official.

In September, 1693, Copley, as Randolph had predicted,<sup>176</sup> died,

<sup>172</sup> Letter CXXV.

<sup>173</sup> Letter CXXI.

<sup>174</sup> Letter CXXV.

<sup>175</sup> Blakiston's son was afterwards Governor on the recommendation of Scarborough. Sir William Russell had applied for the office, and was supported by the whole of the great Russell influence. But the King did not think him equal to the task, con-

sidering "of what consequence it is to have Governors in the Plantations proper for their employments." *Vernon Correspondence*, Vol. II. p. 97. Vernon shews his own knowledge of the candidate by speaking of him as "Thom" Blakiston. His name was Nathaniel. Winsor, *Narrative and Critical History of America*, Vol. V. p. 260.

<sup>176</sup> Letter CVII.

died, probably as a result of his excesses, and there was some prospect of anarchy in Maryland. Blakiston began to raise men to support his own pretensions to the Governorship, and Coode, who had been the chief leader of the revolutionary party, put forward the claim of Sir Thomas Lawrence, who was still in prison under Copley's orders. But Andros, acting under<sup>177</sup> a highly ambiguous clause in his commission, settled matters at once by appearing in person and assuming the government himself. He then proceeded in a very high-handed manner to allot funds from the already depleted treasury. He received a grant of £500 for himself — of which, if Randolph is right, he stood in fore need<sup>178</sup> — and promised £150 to Greenberry, a member of Council, whom he left as his deputy. When the new Governor Nicholson, lately of Virginia, arrived, there was not unnaturally difficulty about these payments,<sup>179</sup> and, as Randolph had foreseen, every official practically was found to be heavily in debt to the Crown. As to Blakiston, who died a month after Copley — according to Randolph of chagrin at missing the governorship, — his public defalcations were so great, and his widow offered such determined resistance to investigation, that Plater, Randolph and others<sup>180</sup> were authorised by the Council to break into her house and seize any public documents to be found there. Copley owed the Government

<sup>177</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. XX. Preface. The contingency contemplated was Nicholson's death and Copley's absence, whereas quite the contrary happened.

<sup>178</sup> Letter CXXV.

<sup>179</sup> Plater and Blathwayt, Letter

CXXXIX, and *Treasury Papers*, Vol. XXXIII. p. 449, no. 52 (and enclosures); Vol. XXXI. p. 409, no. 8; Vol. XX. p. 266, no. 33.

<sup>180</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. XX. p. 131.

ment at his death £470, and his executor Tench had great difficulty <sup>181</sup> in settling with the Treasury on the subject.

Randolph's enemies being thus removed or disgraced, he entered upon halcyon days. He became a member of the Council of Maryland, in whose minutes he is generally described as "Esquire Randolph," and we find an entry of a promise by him to give £10 yearly to the free school <sup>182</sup> as long as he continues a member. But he was in wretched health, suffering from gout and gravel, and he would have taken his friends' advice and gone home for the sake of the Bath waters, if he could have got the black walnut and the red cedar off his conscience. Both Andros and Nicholson were his friends, and both were ready to support him in carrying out the Acts of Trade. It is their troubles that he has now chiefly to chronicle, though of course his own complaints <sup>183</sup> of negligence on the part of collectors continue. Andros, he says, had done great things for the colony, especially from the military point of view: he had dredged up cannon long sunk in the mud, <sup>184</sup> and had provided an arsenal, but was met with factious opposition in the Assembly. The Commissioners of Customs were anxious to have towns to deal with in place of scattered settlements; for their collectors would have easier work in exacting dues at authorized ports than when they had to keep a look-out over hundreds of miles of small riverside trading-places. The Council supported the proposition

<sup>181</sup> *Treasury Papers*, Vol. XXX. p. 402, no. 47, etc.

<sup>182</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. XIX. p. 50.

<sup>183</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. XX.

pp. 128, 155, 188, 428, 444. Plater as Attorney General supported his complaints.

<sup>184</sup> Letter CXXV.

tion as tending to the advancement of their favourite manufactures, but the Burgeffes would have none of it, fancying themselves, says Randolph, as great as the House of Commons in England, "and if they may not do as they please <sup>185</sup> in everything will do just nothing."

From August, 1694, to July, 1698, there is a gap in the Blathwayt letters, broken only by a single despatch from Randolph <sup>186</sup> in London to his chief at his home in Gloucestershire. But the state papers and the documents preserved in colonial archives fill up the blank. From those of Maryland we know that Randolph was actively engaged, as long as he remained in America, in prosecuting interlopers and offenders against the Navigation Laws. He himself implies that in every single instance <sup>187</sup> he was defeated in the courts—a statement which requires considerable qualification, and is indeed directly contradicted by Nicholson, who gives a full account of the condemnation of the ship *Expectation*.<sup>188</sup> The authorities <sup>189</sup> of Maryland at least seem to have supported him loyally; it was in the Northern colonies that the barefaced perversions of justice referred to above <sup>190</sup> occurred; and even there, when the  
Governors

<sup>185</sup> Letter CXXV.

<sup>186</sup> Letter CL.

<sup>187</sup> *Supra*, Vol. V. p. 139. It is evident that he quotes only the cases which he did lose and not those which he won.

<sup>188</sup> Nicholson to Council of Trade: *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1697, p. 547, no. 1178.

<sup>189</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. XX. p. 42 (24<sup>th</sup> February, 1693-4). Randolph is supported against Tench in the matter of the seizure of the ship *Margaret*.

Cf. also p. 65. The same Tench is *at Randolph's suggestion* appointed Admiralty judge in the case of the ship *Recovery*, p. 172. After Randolph's return in 1698, however, it must be acknowledged that the tone of the Council is less friendly to him (*Archives of Maryland*, Vol. XIII. *passim*), and Nathaniel Blakiston, who succeeded Nicholson as Governor, can hardly have loved him.

<sup>190</sup> *Supra*, Vol. II. p. 155, etc.

Governors happened to be men of integrity and loyalty, like the Earl of Bellomont, he found every assistance given him.

On 20th May, 1695, he applied to Nicholson for leave<sup>191</sup> of absence, setting forth his reasons in full, and later on he received an allowance of 4500 pounds of tobacco<sup>192</sup> for his itinerant charges. But he did not sail till the end of the year. By 13th January, 1695-6, he was in England,<sup>193</sup> serving an entirely new authority.

The relaxation of the admirable colonial administration of James II. in 1688, and the need of propitiating the revolutionary governments in the plantations, had produced an intolerable confusion in management, leading not only to constant infringement of the Acts of Trade, but also to an enormous growth of piracy, into which even the King's ships — certainly their commanders — were at times drawn; while the East India fleets, it was complained, had been well nigh swept from the seas by American freebooters. To cope with these difficulties, the old Committee of Trade and Plantations had been powerless, and at the suggestion of Parliament a new body, called concisely the Board of Trade, was constituted in May, 1696. It differed vastly from its predecessor: it was no longer a committee of the Privy Council, and the old ecclesiastical and red-tape elements were removed and replaced by shrewd administration. Six great officers of state were *ex officio* members, and with them were joined John, Earl of Bridgewater, Forde

<sup>191</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. XX. pp. 236, 237.

<sup>192</sup> *Archives of Maryland*, Vol. XX. p. 261.

<sup>193</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1696, no. 2237.

Forde Grey, Earl of Tankerville, who in spite of his evil reputation was a man of great ability, John Pollexfen, and among others, for a time, John Locke.<sup>194</sup> Blathwayt, instead of Secretary, became a member, and his place was taken and most capably filled by William Popple. This was a very strong board, and it was a proof of the esteem in which Randolph was held that he was for a year and a half<sup>195</sup> its trusted adviser. During this year and a half his industry was untiring. A few of his "memorials" are printed in the fifth volume of this collection. These are chiefly directed against the infamously bad administration of the Proprietary colonies and their systematic evasion of the Navigation Acts. But Randolph's criticism was by no means destructive merely: his paper on the supply of naval stores<sup>196</sup> from the colonies, and his memorandum on the settlement of lands in Virginia<sup>197</sup> shew the hand of no mere exciseman, but that of a practised administrator. So thoroughly were the Board convinced of his perspicacity that they allowed him practically to nominate the new Crown officers, who were henceforth to hold in check, in every colony, the wretched Governors appointed by the Proprietors. Once and once only did he make a grave mistake in the case of the recommendation of one Graves,<sup>198</sup> who turned

<sup>194</sup> Locke was by no means a mere theorist; he had been Secretary to the old Board in 1673, and had intended to visit America. In 1696 he drew up a very careful plan for managing the Board's affairs in Ireland, and he retained his seat until 1700.

<sup>195</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1697, no. 759: "We

have accepted Mr. Randolph's list of officers for the new Admiralty courts. Our best means of judging of their fitness is from the character that Mr. Randolph gives of them."

<sup>196</sup> Number CXLIV.

<sup>197</sup> Number CXLV.

<sup>198</sup> Letter CLII.

turned out to be a man of bad antecedents. But it was owing to his untiring efforts that the Crown appointed Attorney-Generals in every colony, proprietary or otherwise, and insisted on the approval by the King in Council of every governor suggested by the Proprietors. The marvel is that, considering his signal services, his vast experience, and his capacity for summarising its results in working form, he did not succeed in making good his claim to something more than the paltry offices he actually held. The only possible explanation is that which contemporary accounts justify us in believing—that Randolph's personality was repellent and of the kind which does not invite generosity. At all events, he returned to the colonies, not one penny the richer, in November, 1697.

But besides his services to the Commissioners of Customs and the Board of Trade, Randolph had played no inconsiderable part before the House of Lords in the promotion of the Act for Preventing Abuses in the Plantation Trade. His first appearance before the House was on 24th March, 1695-6,<sup>199</sup> when he was called in and stood at the Bar to speak to the first clause of the Act. Three days after, he was again summoned and asked if he had prepared a clause for a Court of Admiralty. Such a court he said was already provided by the Acts of Trade of Charles II., but he was allowed to propose words to be inserted in the Bill. On 18th April, he was before the Lords to speak on the question of the wool-supply<sup>200</sup> of New England. But his great opportunity

<sup>199</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*,  
Vol. II. p. 233.

<sup>200</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*,  
Vol. II. p. 247.



portunity came in February,<sup>201</sup> 1697, when, on the 15th, he laid before a Committee of Trade and Plantations appointed by the Lords on 10th February, his paper of "Proposals to the Commissioners of Customs for Regulating Abuses in the Plantation Trade,"<sup>202</sup> and was directed to lay before them also a copy of "the lease made by the late King James when Duke of York to Mr. Penn, of that part of Maryland that lies on the sea-coast, whereby the trade of the Plantations is so much abused." This he could not do — Penn being himself afterwards compelled to produce it — but instead gave in a Report of the Attorney and Solicitor Generals on Penn's Grants. He was then ordered to prepare a list of "Proprietors of Plantations that are independent of his Majesty," while the Commissioners of Customs were directed to consider "whether it be necessary to send Mr. Randolph presently with the other officers to the Plantations." The request for a list of Proprietors gave Randolph an opportunity of attacking Penn, and instead of a mere enumeration, he handed in the long and minute account<sup>203</sup> of the Plantations and the misdeeds of their Proprietors and Governors, which appears in various forms in the State papers and in these Memoirs. The reflections upon Penn's government and especially on the conduct of Markham, his deputy in the "Three Lower Counties," were pointed enough to render Penn furious. He replied in a tone of mingled excuse and invective,<sup>204</sup> declaring

<sup>201</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, Vol. II. p. 411, no. 1115.

<sup>202</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, Vol. II. p. 411, no. 1115 (b), printed *supra*, Vol. V. p. 135.

<sup>203</sup> *Supra*, Vol. V. p. 151. Cf. *Cal-*

*endar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1696, nos. 149, 396.

<sup>204</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, Vol. II. pp. 456, 457; *post*, Letter CLI A.

declaring that if there was illegal trade it was through the negligence of Randolph, and ending with the renewal of a very ancient charge to which the Surveyor had exposed himself by declaring that Markham was too poor to be honest. "If his poverty," said Penn, "be an objection, he shall be changed if the King pleases: but for that reason E. Randall ought not to be Surveyor of the Customs, who I have reason to believe is not worth five hundred pounds, if one, in the whole world." But the Lords were little moved either by Penn's counter-accusations or by his "Expedient against Fraud in the Tobacco Trade,"<sup>205</sup> which he presently laid before them. Randolph drew up a paper<sup>206</sup> in which he confirmed each of his statements to Penn's detriment by facts or quotations; and the Lords so far adopted his view that they told Penn<sup>207</sup> "If there be any further complaint against the Proprietors after this, the Parliament may possibly take another course in this matter which will be less pleasing to them." And solid measures were taken to prevent abuses. First the Commissioners of Customs reported in favour<sup>208</sup> of Randolph's proposals to the Lords' Committee; then there followed a report of that Committee to the same effect, and then one<sup>209</sup> of his Memorials on illegal trade was referred to the Judge of the Admiralty, who approved<sup>210</sup> its main point; and finally we have the result of the whole discussion

<sup>205</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, Vol. II. p. 490, no. 1115 (dd).

<sup>206</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, Vol. II. pp. 458-460; *post*, Letter CLI A.

<sup>207</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, Vol. II. p. 414.

<sup>208</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, Vol. II. pp. 451-454.

<sup>209</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, Vol. II. p. 447; *supra*, Vol. V. p. 117.

<sup>210</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, Vol. II. p. 455; *post*, Letter CXLII.

discussion in stringent instructions<sup>211</sup> issued to all Collectors, and an almost minatory circular<sup>212</sup> to the Governors of Plantations. Randolph's last performance with regard to the Lords seems to have been the presentation, on 4th March,<sup>213</sup> of a paper attacking his old enemies the Scottish interlopers and their new East India Company, with regard to the designs of which (on Darien) he was as much in the dark as any of his contemporaries; indeed he seems to have suspected that the Scots would purchase large tracts of coastland in the Proprietary Governments.

It speaks much for Randolph's own honesty of character that wherever he found a governor of acknowledged probity and loyalty, there he found a friend. This was certainly so in the case of Lord Bellomont, who, during his sojourn in New York in 1698, considered him as an indispensable counsellor. The Treasury Papers contain proofs of this in plenty. When Randolph, after making a slow progress from Virginia to the North, administering the new oaths and enforcing the Navigation Acts wherever he could, arrived at New York in May, 1698, he was promptly<sup>214</sup> arrested at the suit of one Lancaster Symes for a false seizure. Symes was, says Bellomont, really a lieutenant in the King's service, but had received permission from Governor Fletcher to go a-trading on his own account — a fine illustration of the state of the navy in American waters. Bellomont was unable to prevent

<sup>211</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, for an earlier paper see *post*, Letter Vol. II. pp. 472-481. CLXI.

<sup>212</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, Vol. II. pp. 481-488. <sup>214</sup> *Supra*, Vol. V. p. 215. *Treasury Papers*, Vol. LIV. no. 45 (10<sup>th</sup> July, 1698, from Bellomont).

<sup>213</sup> *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, Vol. II. p. 488; *post*, Letter CLI B.; and

prevent the prosecution, but shrewdly suspected that Symes had been set on by Randolph's enemy Chidley Brooke, and ends his letter with the remark that if the King's authority is not to be supported, he must ask to be recalled, and that probably Randolph would ask the same. It was on Randolph's advice also that the Governor replaced Brooke on the Council <sup>215</sup> by Van Cortlandt; only in respect of Randolph's office of Inspector of Trees for the Navy, Bellomont <sup>216</sup> thinks him on a level with Brenton as a perfectly idle officer. This probably led to the rejection of Randolph's request for his restoration to the office in place of Sir Henry Ashurst's nominees. <sup>217</sup>

There follows a lively quarrel with Markham, Penn's irregularly appointed Deputy Governor. Quarry, Nicholson and Randolph had all <sup>218</sup> made representations to the Treasury in this matter, but the last-named, with his usual utter want of tact, bearded Markham in his stronghold at Philadelphia, and after being insulted by an official whom he had charged with the grave offence of being a Scotsman, <sup>219</sup> was for the third time in his stormy career laid by the heels and compelled to deliver up certain bonds which he intended to have proceeded upon. He returned to New York, having taken little by his expedition, and presently found an opportunity of proceeding South in a small sloop.

He had long had his eye on Bermuda. For twenty years that

<sup>215</sup> *Treasury Papers*, Vol. LVI. no. 78 (11<sup>th</sup> October, 1698).

<sup>216</sup> *Treasury Papers*, Vol. LXIII. no. 29 (8<sup>th</sup> September, 1699).

<sup>217</sup> Letter CLVII.

<sup>218</sup> *Treasury Papers*, Vol. LXI. no. 44 (24<sup>th</sup> May, 1699, Customs to Treasury).

<sup>219</sup> *Supra*, Vol. V. p. 218, and all the documents printed *post* as supplements to Number CLVIII.

that unhappy colony had been proving to the world that the King's Governors could be every whit as bad as those of the proprietors. From the time of Governor Coney, who had only been rescued from death at the hands of an incensed populace<sup>220</sup> by the opportune arrival of a pirate, four adventurers successively had oppressed the islanders and exploited their revenues. The last and the worst — Samuel Day — was now in power; and it was Randolph's last great service to his country, though it probably cost him years of his own life, to overthrow him and his systematic tyranny. But for the present he had his hands full; the Customs Commissioners had directed him to concert with Nicholson of Maryland the settlement of the officials on Chesapeake Bay; but Nicholson having now been removed to Virginia, and Blakiston's son having succeeded him, Randolph went to South Carolina, administered oaths, wrote despatches about the alleged<sup>221</sup> silver mines, and sent home scathing indictments of the officials<sup>222</sup> of the colony. He found time also to investigate and report upon the Spanish raids on South Carolina, going back as far as the year 1686,<sup>223</sup> and his proposal was that the English should at once occupy and retain, until certain claims were satisfied, the Spanish settlement of St. Augustine; otherwise, he says, the French will have it. The wary old official already foresaw the scramble of the Spanish Succession, and would have his country seize<sup>224</sup> at least the share ready to hand.

On

<sup>220</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*. 1686, no. 532, etc.

<sup>221</sup> *Supra*, Vol. V. p. 200.

<sup>222</sup> Letter CLXIV.

<sup>223</sup> Letter CLXII.

<sup>224</sup> Letter CLXV.

On 4th April, 1699, he landed in the Bermudas, and for the next six weeks he showered letters and despatches upon the Board of Trade and the Commissioners of Customs and their secretaries. Constantly referring to his instructions to communicate<sup>225</sup> all that was of weight or interest, the inveterate old tale-bearer arraigned the management and character not only of the existing Governor but of his predecessors for the last twelve years. That his attacks upon Samuel Day were justified subsequent events pretty clearly shewed; but here as elsewhere, Randolph was the victim of his own extraordinary carelessness as to his letters. Sitting by the death-bed of Samuel Trott, an officer of integrity whom Day had removed from office,<sup>226</sup> he wrote the rough draft of a letter to the Commissioners of Customs on Trott's behalf, setting forth his wrongs. This draft Trott's treacherous son forthwith carried to Day, and this, with another letter similarly obtained, formed the basis of the Governor's indictment of Randolph, on the strength of which he was on 16th May, 1699, committed to prison — "a nasty Jakes,"<sup>227</sup> as he calls it — and there remained till 3d January, 1700.

On 18th May, Day had the effrontery to write<sup>228</sup> to the Board of Trade to justify the action. He did not even, as Copley had done, forward manufactured affidavits as to bribery and sedition; he simply accused Randolph of writing damaging letters as to his character and that of his predecessors. The effect of his letter was immediate, but probably not what he had expected. On 4th July, the  
Board

<sup>225</sup> Letter CLIII.<sup>226</sup> Letter CLXXIII.<sup>227</sup> Letters CLXXV, CLXXVI.<sup>228</sup> Letter CLXXII.

Board<sup>229</sup> ordered "that a representation be drawn with the opinion of this Board that Mr. Randolph has been illegally committed and that their Excellencies the Lords Justices may please to give order that he may be immediately discharged." An order in Council followed on 13th July, was read<sup>230</sup> at the Board on 17th July, and a letter ordered to be written to Day in consequence. The contents of the letter we do not know; they were probably severe, but the actual order for Randolph's release was delayed until the sailing of a new Secretary for the islands in the autumn, and the Governor succeeded in putting off his liberation till January of the following year.<sup>231</sup> On the very day of his enlargement Randolph seized the sloop Borecatt, "alias the Prudent Jane, alias the Blessing, of which the Governor was a third part owner," and being also appointed by the Lords Justices (acting for the Crown) a Justice of the Peace for the Colony, he set to work to collect depositions against his enemy. These proceedings Day succeeded in rendering nugatory; but the very damaging statements of Spofforth<sup>232</sup> arrived in England early in the new year, and in spite of the intercession of his father, Sir Thomas Day,<sup>233</sup> the Governor was removed from office, becoming, as the triumphant Randolph put it, in place of a broken linen-draper (which he alleges Day to have been) a broken governor.

But Randolph himself was broken. He was now an old man

<sup>229</sup> *Board of Trade Journal*, Vol. D. (12), p. 111.

<sup>230</sup> *Board of Trade Journal*, Vol. D. (12), p. 111.

<sup>231</sup> Letter CLXXVIII.

<sup>232</sup> *Supra*, Vol. V. p. 204

<sup>233</sup> *Board of Trade Journal*, Vol. D. p. 364. Sir T. Day was at one time Mayor of Bristol, and Member of Parliament for the city in 1698. Latimer, *Annals of Bristol* (XVII Century).

man — probably over seventy — and imprisonment was no longer a light matter to him, as it had been in the spacious days of Andros in Massachusetts. His letters written during his imprisonment lack all the buoyancy of those earlier ones, and are plaintive and senile in tone. His health moreover was impaired; the internal disease from which he suffered was one which the cold and damp of a prison of those days could not fail to aggravate, and from the same cause he was thenceforward afflicted with a permanent lameness in one knee.

Yet he must still be doing. On 2d March, 1700, he failed from Bermuda to the Bahamas, at that time under the sway of one Read Elding,<sup>234</sup> who had simply taken over the government without any proper commission, on the death of Webb, the proprietors' deputy, and who himself, according to Randolph, was little better than a pirate. The two or three letters which we have of this period, written from New Providence and thereafter from Carolina, are full of complaints as to this man's misdeeds and as to the miserably neglected condition of the colony. Indeed, if Randolph's allegations are at all correct, it must have been one of the worst even of the Proprieties. Though they were surrounded by enemies, Spaniards and pirates, the colonists were left practically defenceless, and their application<sup>235</sup> to their proprietors for means to repel attacks, were met by a remittance

<sup>234</sup> Letter CLXXXV.

<sup>235</sup> Letter CLXXXVI. A letter from Randolph under date of 20<sup>th</sup> February, 1701-2, enclosing an address from the Assembly of Carolina to the Proprietors

as to their want of arms, is wrongly indexed in the Journals of the Board, and cannot be found, but see *post* Letter CLXV.



remittance of "thirty-six pounds odd sterling." Nor does the state of things in Carolina seem to have been much better.

We know from Randolph's own summary of his voyages that in July, 1700, he was in Bermuda, actually finding that the easiest way to pass from Carolina to Virginia. But there we lose sight of him, and he suddenly appears in England in November; nor can we ascertain from any source of information at present available how and why he returned thither. Of his proceedings before the Board of Trade, and his attacks upon the Proprietary Governments, the Journals<sup>236</sup> of the Board give plenty of information, and all that can be ascertained is clearly set forth in the second volume of these Memoirs. All that is here added is a very full and practical state paper<sup>237</sup> on the conditions, social and financial, of the Bermudas, and two somewhat mysterious letters<sup>238</sup> addressed to Blathwayt at his home in Gloucestershire — in one of which Randolph speaks of having offended Sir Robert Southwell, and in another of having given umbrage to the Commissioners of Customs.

And in this characteristic position — embroiled with his best friends — we leave him. His words to Blathwayt are sufficiently melancholy: "I have," he says, "no friend but God and you to stand by me;" they would be more affecting if we did not know from a hundred proofs in his own handwriting that, in spite of his undoubted integrity and his patriotism, which, however misguided and perverse, was still real patriotism,

<sup>236</sup> *Board of Trade Journal*, 21 February, 5<sup>th</sup> March, 1700-1, 1 April, 10 April, 1701.

<sup>237</sup> Letter CLXXXIX.  
<sup>238</sup> Letters CXC, CXCI.

patriotism, Edward Randolph was a man whose fractious temperament and impatience of others' opinions would never allow him to keep a friend.

In the fifth volume of these Memoirs are given several documents subsequent to this, ending with the official account of Randolph's death in Virginia. There are besides one or two papers of his referred to in the Journals of the Board of Trade for 1702, including a "letter"<sup>239</sup> from Mr Randolph of the 20th [February, 1701-2] with an address from the Assembly of Carolina to the Lords Proprietors about their need of Arms," and a "Proposal"<sup>240</sup> from Mr Randolph for notifying the war against France and Spain to all her Majesty's Plantations by way of Bermuda." This last was apparently acted upon, for a letter was written to the Earl of Nottingham on the subject; but inaccurate references are given for both documents, and they still lie hid among the thousands of papers which make up the "bundles" of the Board of Trade.

Randolph's spelling is for his time exceedingly good; wherever false orthography occurs it will generally be found to be the work of a clerk or, as is apparently the case with the documents published by Hutchinson, of an illiterate copyist. His rampant style and his exuberance of epigram speak for themselves. It is plain that he wrote always *currente calamo*, and his wrath against the violators of statutes and bylaws simply overflowed upon paper.

The

<sup>239</sup> *Board of Trade Journal*, Vol. F. p. 339 (23<sup>d</sup> February, 1701-2). For the question of arms, see *post*, Letter CLXXXIX.

<sup>240</sup> *Board of Trade Journal*, Vol. G. p. 7 (5 May, 1702).

The documents here published are numbered throughout for ease of reference, and the great number of allusions — sometimes recondite — in the private letters have rendered necessary a good many explanatory foot-notes. In other respects the editor has adhered closely to the arrangement and methods of his predecessor.





## DOCUMENTS AND LETTERS.







## DOCUMENTS AND LETTERS.

### I.

#### RANDOLPH ON THE PROCEEDINGS OF THE MASSACHUSETTS AGENTS.

*From the Collection of the Most Noble the Marquess of Bath.  
Coventry Papers, Vol. LXXVIII. fol. 187.*

[No date <sup>241</sup> or place.]

Whereas his Ma<sup>tie</sup> was pleafed in March 1676 to intruft me w<sup>th</sup> his Royall letters to the Govern<sup>mt</sup> of the Maffachufetts Bay in New Engl<sup>d</sup>. And whereas I then received inftructions to return an account of the ftate of that country and more peticularly how farr the A<sup>cts</sup> of Parlm<sup>nt</sup> relating to Trade and Navigation be refpected or executed there. I did humbly represent upon my arrivall in England. That notw<sup>th</sup>ftanding his Ma<sup>ties</sup> pofitive commands that all due obedience

<sup>241</sup> The date of this and the two following documents is approximately fixed by internal evidence. The Agents had obtained their copy of Randolph's "Narrative" from Mafon in the autumn of 1677, but did not openly attack it till March, 1678 (*supra*, Vol. I. p. 92);

to this he refers in the words "by the fame care and conveyance they were acquainted with the charge brought againft them." This memorial may therefore be fafely affigned to March or April, 1678. It is probably addreffed to the Lord Treafurer.

obedience should be given thereunto yet the Bostoners did foe farr preferr the unbounded liberty of Trade (which they had foe long practiced to the unspeakable detriment of this nation and other English colonyes in America) before their naturall Duty and allegiance to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> that they did persist w<sup>th</sup>out any restraint whatsoever to violate every perticuler clause of the Acts of Parlm<sup>t</sup> which did any way interfere w<sup>th</sup> their private interest and thereby haue enticed and encouraged other Colonyes of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> subjects to drive that unlawfull trade all which the messengers of the said Bostoners could not denye. and for euading the effects of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> displeasure as well as a regulation intended to bee made against their unlicensed practice. they have contrived as I humbly conceive that their Principles should make some specious declaration and pretence of obedience to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Orders by enacting that all Masters of Vessells doe yeald all faithfull obedience to the Acts of Trade and Navigation for the future, whereby they doe cleerely avow their former disobedience.

And whereas I am yett attending his Ma<sup>ties</sup> commands in relation to these matters I doe most humbly craue leaue to lay before your Lords<sup>p</sup> the perticulers following.

1. That the Bostoners re-enacting this Act of Parlm<sup>t</sup> doe encourage the English under their Governm<sup>t</sup> to beleieve that noe Acts of Parlm<sup>t</sup> much less Orders from his Ma<sup>tie</sup> are in force with them untill such a tyme as their Governors in Gen Court doe enact and order them foe to bee.

2. Whereas the Court of Boston doth declare that his Ma<sup>ties</sup> pleasure herein had not been before signified unto them either by expresse from his Ma<sup>tie</sup> or any of his Ministers of State.

It



It may be presumed that they were afraid to own unto the people under their Governm<sup>t</sup> that they had so notoriously and for so long tyme neglected their duty and obedience to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> least those people which are for the most part very loyall and ready to receive and execute his Ma<sup>ties</sup> commands (if they were encouraged & permitted thereunto by their Superiors) should discover the intrigues of their Governm<sup>t</sup> and take occasion as formerly they have done to complaine of their Yoake and remonstrate against their Authority.

And it is further to be observed that for the managing this Contrivance they have taken so little care to confine themselves to the decency of truth that although their very Magistrates and their present Secretary Rawson had in 1663 confessed the receipt of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Orders to putt in execution the Acts of Parlm<sup>t</sup> as appears by an Act printed by them and is well known to the present Messengers that are now attending yet now after so many yeares and so many transgressions which they cannot forgett they are not willing to call to remembrance the former signification of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> pleasure concluding perhaps that the irregularity of their Governm<sup>t</sup> and manners are so little taken notice of by his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Ministers that any appearance or declaration coming from them shall blot out of all memory what they have formerly acknowledged and therefore have most unfaithfully and dishonourably taxed his Ma<sup>tie</sup> and his Ministry not to have w<sup>th</sup>in the space of 17 yeeres informed the Court of Boston of their duty. Whilst they themselves glad of that pretence have shut their eyes to such Acts as none but they have been ignorant of and come now most disingenuously and untruly to declare that they could have given

a more tymely obedience if they had been more tymely commanded.

Laftly it is to be feard that the Boftoners hope by this contrivance to acquitt not only themfelves of all imputation of difobedience but giue a yeare of Iubilee to all thofe under their Governm<sup>t</sup> declaring their innocency and fhutting the doore againft fuch as lawfully by the faid A<sup>c</sup>ts of Parlm<sup>t</sup> impeach them for their former tranfgreffions giuing them liberty to plead this A<sup>c</sup>t for demonftration that they are *Not Guilty* and encouraging them to hope that 17 yeeres hence or fooner another a<sup>c</sup>t of oblivion fhall paffe at the Generall Court of Bofton & his Ma<sup>ty</sup> remaine foe farr fatisfied of their much profeff'd loyalty by fome now found (although under pretence of ready obedience) as to grant them his Royall pardon in confirmation of their own a<sup>c</sup>ts. But lett the euent bee what it will its certaine that this fhew of compliance hath been occafioned by the care their Agents haue taken to inform them of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> expectation in reference to the A<sup>c</sup>ts of Trade & Navigation and it's not to bee doubted but by the fame care and conveyance they were acquainted with the charge brought againft them in relation to feverall high mifdemeanours. But it doth not appeare that after confideration had of thefe at Bofton they haue thought fitt to giue any redrefse. Nor am I inform'd by my corrifpondents in New Eng<sup>d</sup> that they haue gone about to giue or take the oathes of Allegiance or Supremacy to which they are pofitively obliged by their Charter, and alfo by his Ma<sup>ties</sup> letter of 1662, or that they haue for any tyme fufpended the worke of their minte and coining money or even testified any inclination thereunto hoping that this  
only

only declaration will stop the whole gap which is laid open and that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> will excuse them from the other parts of their duty

ED: RANDOLPH.

True copy of the late Act made at Boston <sup>242</sup>

[There follows an Act headed: By the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court held at Boston Oct 26 1677, and signed: Edw<sup>d</sup> Rawson Sec?]

A copy of a law made at Boston 1663

[There follows another Act annotated in the margin: "The Generall Lawes of the Massachusetts colony. Cambridg. printed 1672 page 139 title shipping"]

## II.

### AGENTS' PROTEST AGAINST RANDOLPH'S APPOINTMENT AS COLLECTOR.

*From the Collection of the Most Noble the Marquess of Bath.  
Coventry Papers, Vol. LXXVIII. fol. 191.*

Exceptions <sup>243</sup> against Mr Randolph being sent into New England humbly offered by the Agents of the Massachusetts Colony there.

1. That he is a person of a very indigent fortune and soe not likely to continue unbiaffed in this the employment designed him

2. That he is a person extreamly obnoxious to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Govern<sup>t</sup> of the Massachusetts and his loyal subjects there inhabiting

<sup>242</sup> For the two Acts of the General Court here referred to, cf. *supra*, Vol. I. pp. 95, 96, 111.

<sup>243</sup> This document, with Randolph's

reply, must be assigned to a somewhat later date than the foregoing, when his appointment as Collector had been suggested but not yet confirmed.

inhabiting with whom he will in a manner solely be concerned.

1. That he hath lately exhibited several Articles against the said Governm<sup>t</sup> wherein he hath not only revived the memory of what hath been acted in the late times before his Maj<sup>ty</sup> happy Restauration, but also hath endeavoured the total subversion of that Constitution ffronting his Articles with this that the Massachusets have no right to the Soyle or Governm<sup>t</sup> and are but meer usurpers<sup>244</sup> keeping the people in subjection upon supposition of a Royal Grant from his late Ma<sup>ty</sup> which he pertinaciously stands in against the opinion of the Two Lords Cheif Justices in that matter and confirmed by his present Maj<sup>ty</sup> in Councill and therefore it is justly to be doubted that he will not count himself obliged to be subject to the wholesome Laws and orders there in force and foe unmeet to ferve his Maj<sup>ty</sup> in that place above all others

2. Ffor that he hath delivered to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> in Councill a large Relation called the present state of New England wher in he hath in many things notoriously trespassed upon truth, misrepresented others, what in him lyes laid a ffoundation of Jealousie and animosity between persons in Authority and places of Trust there discriminating them ther in by name and between the Colonyes for the same reason, in all discovering no good will to the Governm<sup>t</sup> there established which temper of spirit he doth continue to shew as occasion doth present.

Which

<sup>244</sup> This is asserted in the paper of 6<sup>th</sup> May, 1677, printed *supra*, Vol. II. p. 265.

Which reasons considered we fear that the Govern<sup>t</sup> there cannot secure him from such disrespect as we should be very loath that any person entrusted by his Maj<sup>ty</sup> though never so ill deserving of that people should have put upon him.

Upon the whole we humbly hope that y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> will not for the gratification of one single person so circumstanced disgust a people loyally disposed to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> service and who will very thankfully owne the favour done them in keeping that Gentleman at home for other preferment.

It is therefore humbly prayed that we may have liberty to recommend a person to y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> inhabiting there ffor whom we are willing to be responsible as being altogether without exception in regard of his great loyalty to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> integrity in business and capacity above others for the present employ. Whereby the Advance money designed this Gentleman will be saved the Govern<sup>t</sup> and people there obliged, and we are very confident his Maj<sup>ty</sup> service better attended

All which is humbly submitted to yr hon<sup>rs</sup>

by yo<sup>r</sup> humble servants

WILLIAM STOUGHTON

PETER BULKELEY.

[*Endorsed*] The Agents of the Massachusetts exceptions against Mr Randolph.

## III.

## RANDOLPH'S ANSWER TO THE AGENTS' PROTEST.

*From the Collection of the Most Noble the Marquess of Bath.  
Coventry Papers, Vol. LXXVIII. fol. 193.*

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Commiſſioners of his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Customs

The humble Anfwer of Edward Randolph to the exceptions of the agents of the Maſſachuſets Colony againſt his being ſent into New England.

As to his want of fortune and therefor want of honeſty it ſeems to be a very unchriſtian accusation, as if Honour were made for none but the Rich. It is true his condition is not now what it has been having loſt above 2000<sup>li</sup> by fire and<sup>245</sup> other Accidents. However he ſerved his Maj<sup>ty</sup> ſixteen yeares in the office of Commiſſary of the Cincq Ports and having had the advantage of ſome education in Cambridge<sup>246</sup> he was able to diſcharge that truſt with reputation.

And

<sup>245</sup> Randolph's ſtatement as to his loſſes by fire is moſt ſingularly borne out by a private letter from one Richard Watts preſerved in the *State Papers, Domeſtic*, 1671-1672, p. 359, under date of 21ſt April, 1672. It runs as follows: "About ten laſt night we ſaw a fire at Weſtcheſt four miles from Deal and three from Dover at Mr. Randolph's. By the careleſſneſs of two young fellows baiting their horſes the candle took hold of ſtraw, and the ſtable was immediately in a flame. In it three excellent young horſes were burnt. Adjoining was a very great barn, and much corn and hogſties and hogs and outhouſes with cattle wagons ploughs harneſſes etc. which in two hours were burnt to the value of £800 leaving nothing ſtanding

but one houſe which ſtood a good way off."

<sup>246</sup> It appears from the (unpublished) records of the Univerſity of Cambridge that Randolph was matriculated as a penſioner (or ordinary ſtudent) of Queens' College, on 5th July, 1651, but did not proceed to any degree. This information is furniſhed to the editor by the courteſy of the Regiſtrary of the Univerſity. The records of Queens' have alſo been ſearched by Dr. Wright, tutor of that college (to whom thanks are alſo due), without, however, eliciting any further particulars than the designation of Randolph as 'Cantianus' and the name of his tutor. For other autobiographical details ſee the Introduction.

And as the present ebb of his fortunes will awaken his industry and a good conscience his integrity towards the King's service soe he is assured to have Supervisors enough in that colony to deterr him from any misdoing.

For his being obnoxious in New England on the account of Articles exhibited against the said Govern<sup>t</sup> and for a large Relation called the present state of New England his answer is That he was by his Maj<sup>tie</sup> sent into New England and had particular instructions for his comportment there and in pursuance thereof did present his Ma<sup>tie</sup> with a narrative of severall things for his service and secrecie soe that he desires the Agents may be examined and tell how they came by the said Relation which they now expose as matter of public accusation against him. And as to the Articles he saith the matter of them is still depending before the Lords of the Councill who have not given their determination therein yet have already so far credited the necessity of sending over a person to stop the overthrow of the Laws of Trade made in this Kingdom that they advise the speedy sending of an officer and vouchsafe to think him not unqualified for the service. And if the Laws of that Country be such as by Charter they ought to be and as in other Plantations they are consonant to the Laws of England as neer as may be, but never repugnant, he shall undoubtedly live as quiet and comfortable there as he doth here. And though there be some menace against him and his safety touching the rage of the Common People yet he hopes the loyalty of very many persons in that colony will preserve him, and should there be doubt thereof he would humbly propose that those who foretell such mischief unless they can shew Instructions

structions for it may be kept here as pledges for one to be sent thither in his Maj<sup>ties</sup> service.

He cannot but from these conclusions observe that although he only be the man loaded with their displeasure yet they are plainly against any man whosoever to be sent from this kingdom deterring yr Hon<sup>rs</sup> with the charge of Advance money as if it were a thing hard to be repaired by stopping the abuse of such a law: for that he humbly concludes with a prayer

ye prayer. That yr Hon<sup>rs</sup> would but consider whether a person already employed by his Maj<sup>ty</sup> in that country who at his returne hath been well accepted by his Ministers for detecting severall frauds and other devices done there be less fitt to be entrusted in the present employment than a person of the Country to be recommended by those who have been favourers of the Irregularity complained of and would be gainers by its continuance. And that yr Hon<sup>rs</sup> may determine what you conceive most for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> service herein.

[*Endorfed*] Mr Randolphs answer to the Massachusetts Agents exceptions

#### IV.

#### COMMISSIONERS OF THE CUSTOMS ON RANDOLPH'S QUALIFICATIONS.

*From the Collection of the Most Noble the Marquess of Bath.  
Coventry Papers, Vol. LXXVIII, fol. 159.*

The Report of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Customes to ye Lord  
Treasurer about Mr Randolphs being employed in New  
Engl<sup>d</sup>

The



The Comm<sup>rs</sup> having receiued a lett<sup>r</sup> from ye Hon<sup>ble</sup> Mr Charles Bartie<sup>247</sup> of ye 12<sup>th</sup> of Sep<sup>r</sup> last whereby they are required to make further enquiry concerning Mr Randolph, they humbly offer that they haue accordingly made further enquiry concerning him, and soe farr as they are informed doe thinke him a person that may be fitt for that employment. Butt as to ye objection made against him by ye New Engl<sup>d</sup> Agents as being obnoxious to the hatred of that Poep<sup>l</sup>. This being matter of State the Comm<sup>rs</sup> can say nothing to it, butt humbly leave it to his Hon<sup>r</sup>.

## V.

RANDOLPH'S PETITION FOR RELEASE FROM IMPRISONMENT  
FOR DEBT.

*From the Collection of the Most Noble the Marquess of Bath.  
Coventry Papers, Vol. XIII. fol. 174.*

To the Right hon<sup>ble</sup> Henry Coventry, esq<sup>r</sup>.  
principal Secretary of State.

The humble pet<sup>n</sup> of Edward Randolph  
late Agent for his Mai<sup>ty</sup> in New England.

Sheweth.

That yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>r</sup> was the 11<sup>th</sup> of June<sup>248</sup> on his way near the  
Royall Exchange London, arrested at the Sute of one Gawen  
Lawry

<sup>247</sup> Charles Bertie (pronounced Bartie) was of the Earl of Lindsey's family, and was at this time secretary to the Lord Treaferer (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1677, no. 205). He afterwards went as special envoy to Denmark and held various other offices of state. He died in 1710.

<sup>248</sup> This may be either June 1678 or June 1679 — most likely the latter, the expedient of an arrest being a desperate one. At the same time it must be observed that Randolph does not speak of his voyage as in immediate prospect; and this may point to the earlier date.

Lawry<sup>249</sup> in an Action of 300<sup>s</sup>. And for as much as the pretence of this affair hath laine asleep for Ten years and relates to business done in the North of Scotland yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>r</sup> did conceive that this prosecution was only malicious and to divert what he is now in prosecution of concerning New England, which matter is by Order of Councill to come before the Lords of the Committee of fforraigne plantations upon Thursday, as also the Judge. Therefore yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>r</sup> did expose to the Officers the passport given him by his Mai<sup>tie</sup> for going to New England, also his Instructions attested by S<sup>t</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Southwell by order of the said Lords, and did acquaint them that he was now actually employed in giving an Acco<sup>t</sup> of the said Message for the service and behoof of his Mai<sup>tie</sup> — but hereof the said officers will take no notice/.

Wherefore yo<sup>r</sup> pet<sup>r</sup> humbly prays that yo<sup>r</sup> honour would take this matter into consideration it having all the marks of a malicious prosecution. That soe he may bee by y<sup>r</sup> honours means sett at liberty to attend the Committee as aforesaid.

And he shall ever pray/.

VI.

<sup>249</sup> Gawen Lawry is plainly Gavin Lawrie, and the debt must be connected with Randolph's unsuccessful trip to Cromarty in 1667-1668. Cf. *supra*,

Vol. I. pp. 8, 9. A Gawen Lawrie is, however, mentioned as one of the purchasers of New Jersey from the Duke of York.

## VI.

RANDOLPH TO HENRY THYNNE.

*From the Collection of the Most Noble the Marquess of Bath.  
Coventry Papers, Vol. LXXVIII. fol. 432.*

Portsmouth upon the riuer  
Piscataqua in New Eng<sup>d</sup>  
Ian. 6, 1679.

S<sup>r</sup> This onely giues you an account that I am here arrived safe from New York where I deliuered the inclosed as directed to S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros. I have giuen Mr Secr<sup>y</sup> the trouble of a letter from Boston and haue largely wrote to S<sup>r</sup> Robert Southwell the present state of affaires here. Euery discontented person here (as there are many) harken narrowly after disturbance in Engl<sup>d</sup> which God defend. My life and the succeffe of my present undertakings wholly depend upon the prosperity of his Ma<sup>tie</sup> which pray God increafe w<sup>th</sup> the presentment of my most humble service to Mr Secr<sup>y</sup> and yrfelfe I am

S<sup>r</sup>

Your most humble &  
obedient seruant  
E. RANDOLPH.

My seruice to Mr Cook

[Endorfed]

To the Hon<sup>d</sup>  
Henry Thinn Esq  
Whitehall  
per Capt<sup>n</sup> [obliterated] commd<sup>r</sup>  
of the Sarah from New Engl<sup>d</sup>

[Enclosure]

[*Enclosure*]To Major Andrews Govern:  
of New Yorke.

Whitehall

Sep<sup>r</sup>. 26. 1679.

Sir,

This is by comānd from the King to desire you not onely to receive kindly M<sup>r</sup>. Randolph the bearer of this employed by his Maj. to New England but over and above to give him all manner of advantages for his tranſportation thither from your parts I know S<sup>t</sup>. your great Loyallty would be a ſufficient argument to aſſiſt any man ſo employed but his Ma<sup>y</sup>s Comānd is ſo ſuperlative a one that I dare not adde my own deſires which are very great to ſend this Gentleman as one I think very worthy his Ma<sup>y</sup>s favour.

I am

S<sup>t</sup>. Yr<sup>s</sup> &c

H. COVENTRY.

## VII.

RANDOLPH'S PETITION FOR LEAVE TO PROSECUTE APPEALS  
IN ENGLAND.

*Colonial Papers*, Vol. XLVI. no. III I.To the King's moſt Excellent Ma<sup>tie</sup>

The humble Petition & Appeal of Edward Randolph Collector Surveyor and Searcher of Your Ma<sup>tie</sup>'s Cuſtoms in New England.

Sheweth

That your Petitioner in purſuance of the Laws of Trade and Navigation did in the year 1680 at Boſton and at ſeverall

erall other places in New England in your Ma<sup>tie's</sup> name, make divers seizures of Ships and Vessells amounting to a considerable value and did prosecute the same in the Courts of Records in that Plantacon. That notwithstanding sufficient proofes were produced by your Petitioner at the Tryalls of the said Ships (a List whereof is herevnto annexed) yett the Jurys ag<sup>t</sup> Law and Evidence did continually find and give damages against your Ma<sup>tie</sup> wherevpon (no Courts of Appeal being erected in that Plantation) your Pet<sup>r</sup> did in your Ma<sup>tie's</sup> name Appeal to your Ma<sup>tie</sup> in Councill, and likewise in your Ma<sup>tie's</sup> name moved that sufficient security might bee taken by the Court of the severall Defendants to answer your Ma<sup>tie</sup> upon a rehearing of the said Cases when and where your Ma<sup>tie</sup> shall bee graciously pleased to direct and appoint, but yo<sup>r</sup> Pet<sup>r</sup> was opposed by M<sup>r</sup> Danforth Deputy Governor of the Massachusetts Colony, hee alledging that it was an infringem<sup>t</sup> of their libertyes granted by Charter, w<sup>ch</sup> is altogether false & groundlesse. So that your Pet<sup>r</sup> could not have his Appeales entred or allowed of, or obtaine any security from the said Defendants, whereby your Ma<sup>tie</sup> is greatly damaged; irregular Trade countenanced to the diminution of your Ma<sup>tie's</sup> Customes here in England and vast p<sup>r</sup>judice of this Kingdome and other your Ma<sup>tie's</sup> Dominions, for prevention whereof for the future.

Your Pet<sup>r</sup> most humbly prays that your Ma<sup>tie</sup> would give leave and directions to him to prosecute the said Appeales before your Ma<sup>tie</sup> in Councill and that the Massachusetts may bee directed to answer the same. And that in order therevnto your Ma<sup>tie</sup> would bee pleased to order the speedy examination of the annexed Articles against the said Danforth

forth for having openly refifted Your Ma<sup>tie's</sup> Authority, and as your Ma<sup>ty</sup> fhall find caufe upon fuch examina<sup>ti</sup>on to caufe the faid Danforth to bee fent for over to anfwer the fame in Councill. To the end that if hee appear guilty, hee may receive the markes of your Ma<sup>tie's</sup> difpleafure, and bee at leaft removed from fuch publick Offices of truft, w<sup>ch</sup> hee hath long exercifed in that Government to your Ma<sup>tie's</sup> great differvice.

And (as in duty bound) hee fhall ever pray &c.

[*Endorfed*]      Read in Councill Mar: 11: 1680  
                      Read at Com<sup>tee</sup> Ap. 9: 1680

### VIII.

#### RESOLUTION OF THE PRIVY COUNCIL UPON RANDOLPH'S PETITION.

*Colonial Papers*, Vol. XLVI. nos. III, III I, II.

At the Councill chamber at Whitehall  
 this Eleventh Day of March 1680

Upon reading this Day at the Board the aforegoing Pet<sup>ti</sup>on; and Appeale of Edward Randolph Collector furveyour, and fearcher of his Ma<sup>tyes</sup> Customes in New England together w<sup>th</sup> the Papers annext, His Ma<sup>ty</sup> was pleafed to Order that they be and they are hereby referred to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords of the Com<sup>mi</sup>ttee of this Board for Trade, and Planta<sup>ti</sup>ons, to confider thereof, and to report to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> in Councill what they thinke fitt for his Ma<sup>ty</sup> to doe therein, that thereupon his Ma<sup>ty</sup> may declare his further pleafure.

PHILLOYD.

[*Endorfed*]      Read at Com<sup>tee</sup>  
                      9 Ap: 1680

## IX.

## ARTICLES AGAINST DANFORTH EXHIBITED BY RANDOLPH.

*Colonial Papers*, Vol. XLVI. no. 111 II.

Articles of high misdemeanour exhibited ag<sup>t</sup> Thomas Danforth Deputy Governor of the Massachusetts Colony and pretended President of the Province of Maine in New England by Edward Randolph Collector of the Customs there.

1. That the said Thomas Danforth in open Court in Boston in or about June last did declare that the Laws of Trade and Navigation, nor the powers of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the Customs were of any force in that Colony.

2. That the said Thomas Danforth in divers Tryalls upon Seizures made by the said Edward Randolph in His Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s name, did refuse to admitt of Appeales to His Ma<sup>ty</sup> in Councill.

3. That the said Thomas Danforth would not suffer the said Edward Randolph to prosecute in His Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s name any Seizures, untill 10<sup>li</sup> was deposited to defray Court charges in Boston, and afterwards procured an Order to passe to that effect, contrary to the Laws of England.

4. That the said Thomas Danforth did usurp a Governm<sup>t</sup> over His Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s Subjects in the Province of Maine introducing the Laws of the Massachusetts contrary to the Charter granted to S<sup>t</sup> Ferdinando Gorges and imprisoned one of the Inhabitants because hee, with most of the Loyall party in that Province, did protest against the proceedings of the said Danforth, not producing any Order or Authority from His Ma<sup>ty</sup> for his soe Governing in that Province.

5. That the said Thomas Danforth as President of the said Province of Maine did by his Letter Arbitrarily oblige the said Edward Randolph to deposit 10<sup>li</sup> at a Court held at York in the said Province in November last to defray the charges of the Court, before hee could proceed to Tryall, no Law or Usage in that Province directing therevnto.

6. That about August last hee the said Thomas Danforth, with Sam<sup>l</sup> Noel, M<sup>r</sup> Saltenstall and M<sup>r</sup> Gidney Magistrates with a foot Company of Pressed Soldiers (divers whereof were then in His Ma<sup>ties</sup> actuall service) entred the said Province of Maine, Erected a Fort under pretence to defend the same, but was in effect to settle a Trading-House, and to secure the new Plantations by themselves allotted to one another.

7. That the said Thomas Danforth with the said Magistrates going by Sea from Boston to the said Province of Maine, did carry His Ma<sup>ties</sup> Flagg on Main-Topp and fired at a Vessell from Virginia, and forced her to strike, being then above a League without Command of the Castle

In regard the Evidence to these Articles are speedily designed to returne for New England, It is humbly prayed a short day may bee sett, for their attendance to give Testimony therein.

[*Endorsed*]      Read in Councill 11 Mar: 1680  
                      Read at Com<sup>tee</sup> Ap. 9: 1680



## X.

RANDOLPH [TO JENKINS] SUGGESTING CULPEPPER AS  
GOVERNOUR-GENERAL.*Colonial Papers*, Vol. XLVI. no. 130.Whitehall, April 30<sup>th</sup> 1681.Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>

Takeing it for granted, That y<sup>e</sup>. Bostoners haue vacated y<sup>e</sup><sup>r</sup> Charter by removeing themfelues, their Charter, and y<sup>e</sup> intire Execution thereof to New England when as they were made a Corporation to act here in England like that of Bermodos &c<sup>a</sup> as also that their former Misdemeanours (as denying Appeales to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> neglecting his Lawes & Royall Commands, and Coining mony, confess'd by their Agents in y<sup>r</sup> Petition to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> do contain matter sufficient to avoid their Charter, as by S<sup>r</sup> Wilt Jones, & S<sup>r</sup> Francis Winnington's<sup>250</sup> opinion thereupon doth appear: What remains then but that his Majesty may take the same methods of proceedings with them, as now w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Corporaçon of Bermodos,<sup>251</sup> and formerly with the Charter granted to y<sup>e</sup> Corporaçon of Virginia, when as it is a thing of such absolute Necessity both in Relation to the Crown, and the peace and Security of that whole Plantation, to be effected without Charge to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> or disturbance to y<sup>e</sup> private Concerns of y<sup>e</sup>

<sup>250</sup> Jones and Winnington were respectively Attorney and Solicitor General, 1675-1679. Their opinion is given *supra*, Vol. III. p. 4.

<sup>251</sup> The Bermudas had been in the hands of a Company in London. A Quo Warranto or, as the islanders called

it, a "Coranto" was issued against this body in February, 1681; but judgment was not entered for the King till November, 1684. *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1681-1685, nos. 25, 1967, 1972, etc.

y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants there: From whence will arise many and great advantages both to his Maj<sup>ty</sup>, to his Revenue, & this Kingdome in gen<sup>l</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> I humbly propose and refer to y<sup>r</sup> Lord<sup>ps</sup> Consideration.

1. It will bring y<sup>e</sup> Colony of y<sup>e</sup> Massachusetts to a nearer dependance and Submission to his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Lawes & Authority, and will confirm y<sup>e</sup> Neighbouring Colonies in y<sup>r</sup> already profess'd Allegiance & Duty.

2. All y<sup>e</sup> Colonies being 5 in number united vnder one gen<sup>l</sup> Govern<sup>t</sup> will be more serviceable to y<sup>e</sup> Crown, and y<sup>e</sup> better enabled to secure y<sup>m</sup>selues and Neighbouring Plantations against any forreign Invasion or Domestick attempts; all of them at present being independent, not one Govern<sup>t</sup> haueing authority, or Influence vpon another in Civill or Military Affaires.

3. It will render that whole Plantation of singuler use, & service to y<sup>e</sup> other his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s forreign Plantations by supplying them plentifully with all sorts of Stores and Provisions without w<sup>ch</sup> they cannot subsist in case the French should prove troublesome, and put a stopp vpon Our West India Trade, and Navigation.

4. This Country being settled vnder an immediate Authority from the Crown will afford his Maj<sup>ty</sup> large Supplies of Well seasoned men and Provisions, for the reducing any of his forreign Plantations w<sup>ch</sup> shall dare to mutiny, and also if a Breach should happen betwixt any of the Neighbouring Princes, his Maj<sup>ty</sup> may easily at Boston victuall his Friggatts, and raise men out of the severall Colonies to giue a Diversion, and also make himself master of their Plantations and Colonies, when he pleaseth; not to be practised by either  
French

French or Spanish, who to this day send their Magazeen Shippes to all their Plantations from Europe with Stores & Neecessaries.

5. New England, well fettled, will supply us at home with all sorts of Navall Stores, as masts, Yards, Plank, Oake, Timber, Pitch, Tarr, &c<sup>a</sup> at reasonable Rates, in case any Stopp, or Prohibition should bee made in the Sound <sup>262</sup> of these Commodities.

6. This will make all other his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s forreign Plantations quiet who haue from y<sup>r</sup> example attempted often the same Liberty in Trade, when they plainly see New England comprized vnder the same Lawes, and Restrictions in Commerce with themselves.

And Lastly this will absolutely dissolue, and cut off all Correspondence betwixt y<sup>e</sup> Phanaticks at home, and the Factious party in that Country, which to my Knowledge is still maintained, and vpon the opinion that New England will be a good Retreat for them, the discontented here highly value themselves, and are proude in their Numbers.

His Maj<sup>ty</sup> can never expect a more convenient opportunity & Invitation for settling this Country then what at this time doth present, for now the other Colonies formerly their Confederates are fallen off, not longer enduring their Encroachments in respect of Boundaries, nor their Impositions lately laid vpon y<sup>e</sup> Produce of their severall Colonies by the generall Court at Boston. neither do they find it reasonable to be involued in the Mischiefs, which they believe  
may

<sup>262</sup> The found or main passage between Denmark and Sweden was at this time in the hands of the Danes, who

could thus control the timber trade of the Baltic.

may be y<sup>e</sup> Consequence of such, and so often repeated Disloyalty, besides y<sup>e</sup> very Colony is divided in itself for y<sup>e</sup> Governour, one part of the Magistrates, with y<sup>e</sup> Ministry, are willing, and haue all along voted for a dutifull Submission to his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Commands as by their Petition in 1666<sup>253</sup> doth appear, another party of them inconsiderate in Estates, or Repute, exceeding in numb<sup>r</sup> onely overvoted y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>r</sup> &c<sup>t</sup> in all publique Meetings, accounting him, and that party Betrayers of Liberty of y<sup>e</sup> Country granted by Charter, which is one great Cause of the vnhappy Misvnderstanding betwixt his Maj<sup>ty</sup> and that Colony: However they all agree that the Inhabitants shall be taxed to raise nigh 5000<sup>l</sup> to defray the purchase of y<sup>e</sup> Province of Maine, and y<sup>e</sup> Expences of their late Agents in England, besides to defray the growing Charge of M<sup>r</sup> Danforth's Expedition, and maintaining a Garrison of Soldiers to secure those Allotments of Land w<sup>ch</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Danforth and others of y<sup>e</sup> Magistracy haue made to themselves out of the Province of Maine, for the Purchase whereof neither they, nor any person in publick Office in that Colony haue expended one penny, w<sup>ch</sup> with y<sup>e</sup> Law for laying an Excise vpon all Liueing Stock brought out of other Colonies to that of the Massachusetts hath so incensed the people, that at my coming away they were in very high discontent, and expect after their so many Complaints, and the late opposition made by a party in the Magistracy against his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Lawes in open Court, that at least a Regulation of  
the

<sup>253</sup> This petition, which is alluded to *supra*, Vol. II. p. 223, is given at length by Randolph as an appendix to his

"Short Narrative" of 20th September, 1676, *supra*, Vol. II. p. 216.

the Govern<sup>t</sup> may follow, otherwise nothing remaines for them, but to leaue y<sup>e</sup> Place, which cannot be done, but with their apparent Ruine.

No Ship, or Force is required to the effecting of what is already propofed, onely y<sup>e</sup> advance of fo much mony as is neceffary in y<sup>e</sup> Regulation of y<sup>e</sup> Trade of that Colony, but onely the profecuting thefe following Methods, by w<sup>ch</sup> a Compleat Conformity may vndoubtedly be expected.

1. M<sup>r</sup> Attorney Gen<sup>l</sup> to bring a Quo: Warr<sup>o</sup> againft y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>t</sup> and Company of y<sup>e</sup> Maffachusetts Bay &c<sup>a</sup> and a Diftringas vpon the Province of Maine owned by themfelues, the eftate of the Corporation.

2. His Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Com<sup>on</sup> vnder y<sup>e</sup> great Seal directed to the prefent Govern<sup>t</sup>, M<sup>r</sup> Stroughton, M<sup>r</sup> Dudly, Maj<sup>r</sup> Gen<sup>l</sup> Denifon, M<sup>r</sup> Buckley, Maj<sup>r</sup> Savage, M<sup>r</sup> Pinchon, M<sup>r</sup> Saltenfall Jun<sup>r</sup> all in the prefent Magiftracy, and M<sup>r</sup> Lines, M<sup>r</sup> Shrimp-ton, M<sup>r</sup> Warton, M<sup>r</sup> Kellond, & M<sup>r</sup> Sheaf, and M<sup>r</sup> Wait Winthrop (men of good eftates, and very well eftimated in y<sup>e</sup> Colony) be joined to them to fettle a temporary Govern<sup>t</sup> like that in New Hampshire with Inftuctions &c<sup>a</sup> vntill a finall determination be had in this matter.

3. That his Maj<sup>ty</sup> be pleafed to declare his Readinefs to grant a gen<sup>l</sup> pardon, Liberty of Confcience in matters of Religion, and that no man fhall be difpoffeff'd of his Legall Rights, and Proprieties.

4. That no Law made in that Plantation be of force, nor no mony be raifed vpon Inhabitants (except in cafe of imminent danger by Invaſion, or otherwife) but by his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Conſent, & allowance.

That Maj<sup>r</sup> Shapleigh, Cap<sup>a</sup> Champernoon, M<sup>r</sup> Wheelwright,

wright, Mr. Blackman, M<sup>r</sup>. Rulhworth, formerly Justices of Peace, and Managers of M<sup>r</sup>. Gorges Patent, being put out by the Bostoners, were restored by his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Comm<sup>rs</sup> in 1665, and since displaced by the Bostoners late purchase, may by his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Letters be directed as formerly.

All which Proposals as Preliminaries if his Maj<sup>ty</sup> be pleased to direct and commit to my Conduct I do not question but to give a satisfactory account, and then upon my Advice thereof to England no man is so fit to undertake y<sup>e</sup> intire Settlement and uniting all y<sup>e</sup> small Colonies & Govern<sup>ts</sup> in one as my Lord Culpepper,<sup>254</sup> whose great services in reducing Virginia, and honor<sup>ble</sup> deport in New England during his stay there hath gained to his Lordship a mighty respect amongst all good men there; and had his Lordship brought with him but Instructions tending to any sort of Regulation of their Govern<sup>ts</sup> I question not but in y<sup>e</sup> time of his Lordship's being upon y<sup>e</sup> place he might have effected y<sup>e</sup> design with ease and Success.

Y<sup>r</sup> Lordsh<sup>ps</sup>

most humble & most  
obedient Serv<sup>t</sup>

ED. RANDOLPH.

30 Apr. 81.

XI.

<sup>254</sup> For a curious indication of the connection between the families of Randolph, Southwell, and Culpepper, cf. Hasted, *History of Kent*, Vol. II. p. 169 (Manor of Ayleford): "Sir Robert Southwell Knt by his deed dated May 27 in the 40<sup>th</sup> year of Queen Elizabeth

A<sup>o</sup> 1597 alienated this manor to Edward Randolph and Richard Argale and their heirs and they both joined in the sale of it January 20, in the 2<sup>nd</sup> year of King James I. to Sir Thomas Colepeper," etc.

## XI.

PROCEEDINGS AGAINST RANDOLPH FOR ENFORCING THE ACTS  
OF TRADE IN NEW HAMPSHIRE.*Colonial Papers*, Vol. XLVI. no. 133 I.17<sup>th</sup> Ditto [March].

M<sup>r</sup>. Edward Randolph came before y<sup>e</sup> Councel, informing them, y<sup>t</sup> he had seized a Ship in y<sup>e</sup> River for y<sup>e</sup> King: And y<sup>e</sup> Master at y<sup>e</sup> same time complaining, that M<sup>r</sup>. Randolph had done him much iniury to stop his Vessel, when he had broken no Law of His Ma<sup>ty</sup>. in any kind. For y<sup>e</sup> issuing whereof M<sup>r</sup>. Randolph desired a Trial by a Jury. Which was granted him provided both partys would ioin issue, & bind themselves in 50<sup>l</sup> bond a peece, with sufficient security to pay all costs of the Suit.

18<sup>th</sup> ditto The said Master came before y<sup>e</sup> Councel, & desired that there might be an issue of his case. Whereupon y<sup>e</sup> Councel sent to M<sup>r</sup>. Randolph to acquaint him with y<sup>e</sup> Masters sollicitation for an issue; who appear'd, and desired a copy of some papers y<sup>t</sup> the said Master left with the Councel yesterday (as he said they promised him). The Councel reply'd; That if he would enter his Action, & come to a Trial, he might have any copies that were with them; or if said Randolph would give a copy of his papers & parchments he had shew'd y<sup>e</sup> Councel and receivd back again, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Master might have y<sup>m</sup> as he desired: els they thought it but reason, y<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> Master should have his papers agen, without giving copies, as M<sup>r</sup>. Randolph had his.

On

On Petiçon of Mark Hunkyn<sup>255</sup> Mastr of y<sup>e</sup> Ketch Providence, That the Councel would be pleas'd to grant a special Court; for y<sup>e</sup> issuing of y<sup>e</sup> difference between himself & M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, about y<sup>e</sup> seifure of his vessell; The Councel grants the Petiçon<sup>r</sup> his Petiçon, & appoints Tuesday next to hear y<sup>e</sup> Case; & Orders y<sup>t</sup> a Warrant be given by y<sup>e</sup> Secretary to y<sup>e</sup> Constable of Portsmouth, to sumon a Jury (out of his Preincts) of 12 men, to attend y<sup>t</sup> service on y<sup>t</sup> day by nine a clock in y<sup>e</sup> morning.

Mark Hunkyn binds himself to y<sup>e</sup> Treas<sup>r</sup> of this Province, in a bond of Ten pounds, to pay all y<sup>e</sup> charge of y<sup>e</sup> Siut, while in Trial.

The Councel Orders: That ye present Secretary shal grant all Warrants & Attachments, until they shal take further Order.

. . . . .

At a Special Court held in Portsmouth in  
New Hampshire, by y<sup>e</sup> Presid<sup>t</sup> & Councel,  
y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>d</sup> of March 1678<sup>8</sup> being Tuefd=  
The Jury legally called, & sworn.

M<sup>r</sup> Nathaniel Fryer.

M<sup>r</sup> John Fletcher.

M<sup>r</sup> John Hincks.

M<sup>r</sup> Samuel Kaies.

M<sup>r</sup> George Jefferie.

John Tucker.

M<sup>r</sup> Thomas Harvy.

Obadiah Morfe.

M<sup>r</sup> John Shepway.

Richard Jackson.

M<sup>r</sup> Reuben Hull.

Nehemiah Partridge.

Liberty

<sup>255</sup> Mark Hunking is the person wrongly described elsewhere (*supra*, Vol. III. p. 84, etc.), as Mark Hawkins. A John Hunkyn is mentioned in a part of the same document, not here printed.

Many more details of proceedings of a similar kind are printed in the *New Hampshire Historical Society Collections*, Vol. VIII. pp. 62, 112, 118, 159.



Liberty granted to y<sup>e</sup> Pt & Deft. to challenge any of y<sup>e</sup> Jury; Neither Pt. nor Deft objected against any, but declared themselves satisfied.

Mark Hunkyn Comānd<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Ketch Providence Pt, against Edward Randolph Esq<sup>r</sup> Deft. in an Accon of y<sup>e</sup> Cafe, for going aboard y<sup>e</sup> said Ketch & putting y<sup>e</sup> Broad arrow upon his mast, reporting he had seized y<sup>e</sup> said Ketch as forfeited to y<sup>e</sup> King; thereby obstructing his voyage & causing him to ly upon demurrage, to his great damage.

The Cafe was pleaded in y<sup>e</sup> Presidents house, & all y<sup>e</sup> evidences read, that the Pt. & Deft. had to say: & then committed to y<sup>e</sup> Jury.

Jury find for ye Pt Five pound Six shill Eight pence damages: & costs of Court Eight po<sup>d</sup> Two shill & Six pence mony. Execucon granted y<sup>e</sup> 4<sup>th</sup> Novembr 1680

The Councel Orders; That M<sup>r</sup> Randolph shal have all his papers and parchments he put into Court, in y<sup>e</sup> Cafe between him & Mark Hunkyn; The Secretary taking copies, & keep on file.

Edward Randolph Esq<sup>r</sup> being called before y<sup>e</sup> Councel, to answer for his saying, when he was pleading of his Cafe ag<sup>t</sup> Mark Hunkyn, being ask'd where y<sup>e</sup> Earl of Danby was: Answer'd, that he was hang'd for ought he knew. The which y<sup>e</sup> Councel takes as a great reflection upon such a great Minister of State.

Unto which M<sup>r</sup> Randolph said by way of acknowledgment, that it was a sudden & rash speech, being spoken in such a public Assembly, & was sorry for it, & desired it might be past by. Wherewith the Councel was satisfied, & dismissed him.

March 24<sup>th</sup> 1680

Capt<sup>n</sup>. Walter Barefoot appearing before y<sup>e</sup> Councel, & examined, by what power he fet up a paper on y<sup>e</sup> Great Island concerning Customs to be entred with him; or whether he did fet up such a paper there, that all persons should enter with him; Answered, that he did fet up such a paper, & must own it.

Dismiss'd, & Ordered to appear to morrow.

25<sup>th</sup> ditto

Capt<sup>n</sup>. Walter Barefoot appearing before y<sup>e</sup> Councel, his Inditement was read unto him.

That you have in a high & presumptuous manner, set up his Ma<sup>ty</sup>. Office of Customs, declared it by a paper in a public place on y<sup>e</sup> Great Island, for all persons concerned to come to make their entrys w<sup>th</sup> you at their peril; not having leav first from y<sup>e</sup> Presid<sup>t</sup> & Councel of this Province so to do. Which shews high Contempt, being since His Ma<sup>ty</sup>. Authority was set up in this place.

That hereby you have disturbed & obstructed His Ma<sup>ty</sup>. Subjects, both in greater, & smaller Vessels, & such as pass but from Town to Town, & harbor to harbor near adjoining, on their occasions, but must enter & take their passes with, & from you; as proved by Testimony.

Your peremptory answers, that when any Question was asked you, you would answer, My name is Walter.

Sentence, to pay a Fine of Ten pounds in mony forthwith, & stand committed til it be paid.

The Councel Ordered, That Capt<sup>n</sup>. Barefoot shal have his Commission agen & his instructions he receivd from M<sup>r</sup>. Randolph returned him, y<sup>e</sup> Secretary taking copies of them.

## XII.

RANDOLPH'S COMPLAINTS OF IRREGULARITY AGAINST  
AUTHORITIES BOTH COLONIAL AND ENGLISH.*Colonial Papers*, Vol. XLVII. no. 50.

(Read 12 Sept: 1681)

An acc<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Proceedings of y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>ts</sup> & Inhabitants of Boston & Portsmouth in New England, Relating to the office of y<sup>e</sup> Collect<sup>r</sup> of his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Customs there from Dec: 20: 1679 to January 20<sup>th</sup> 1680 by Edw: Randolph his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Collect<sup>r</sup> there.

1. His Maj<sup>ty</sup> Commiſſion vnd<sup>r</sup> y<sup>e</sup> great Seal for adminiſtring y<sup>e</sup> Oath to y<sup>e</sup> Governor at Boston directing y<sup>e</sup> obſervation of y<sup>e</sup> Acts of Trade &c: was not executed as required

2. At a Tryall of y<sup>e</sup> Pink Expecta<sup>ti</sup>on of Boston M<sup>r</sup> Danforth Deputy Gov<sup>r</sup> openly in Court diſowned y<sup>e</sup> Authority of y<sup>e</sup> Comm<sup>rs</sup> of his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Customs in that Colony, and would not admitt y<sup>e</sup> ſaid Randolph to proſecute as deputed by them, but as Informer onely, and ſo he ſtands recorded.

3. Juryes are ſworn to proceed in Tryalls according to Evidence and y<sup>e</sup> Lawes of y<sup>e</sup> Country, the Acts of Trade are not declared or owned as y<sup>e</sup> Lawes of that Colony.

4. The ſaid Randolph being caſt notwithstanding he produced very cleer Evidence in Tryalls of Seizures did appeal to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> in Councill, but his Appcales would not be allowed of.

5. Maſters of Ships and Veffells enter to & from what Port

Port they please, and report the Loading accordingly, refusing to take an oath.

6. The said Randolph being certainly informed That prohibited goods were landed in a Warehouse in Boston, y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> refused to grant a Warrant to search for and seize them.

7. Persons deputed by y<sup>e</sup> said Randolph are imprisoned and fined if vpon duty in y<sup>e</sup> night, and some severely beaten. One imprisoned at Portsmouth, and forced to pay a fine of 10<sup>li</sup> for accepting a Deputation.

8. Mutinies were raised amongst y<sup>e</sup> people to disturbe y<sup>e</sup> said Randolph in y<sup>e</sup> Execution of his Duty in Boston; at Portsmouth he was to be prosecuted as a Felon for seizing prohibited goods, but escaped.

9. The Gov<sup>r</sup> of Guernsey granted a Passe to the Barke Gaift of God to go to Cadiz w<sup>th</sup> she was bound for Piscataqua in New Hamshire.

10. Officers of the Customes at Minhead, & Carliel grant false Certificates to vessells bound from Scotland, and Ireland to New England as by Copyes thereof doth appear.

11. His Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Letters signed by the Lords of the Treāry, and sent to Boston by the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Customes w<sup>th</sup> Proclamaçons to put the Lawes of Trade in Execution were not made publick as required, believing no Lawes of England to bee in force amongst them till they haue declared y<sup>m</sup> the Lawes of y<sup>t</sup> Colony.

12. Seizures being made if not immediately prosecuted the said Randolph is arrested for damages, if a Court be called for a present Tryall he must deposit 10<sup>li</sup> in Court before he be admitted to prosecute.

For

For Prevention whereof for y<sup>e</sup> future — It's  
humbly proposd

1. That all masters of shippes, and vessells outwards, and inwards bound, do enter with Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Officer, and make their Report vpon oath at convenient hours, & place appointed.

2. That Nantakett 2 Leagues from Boston be declared to bee w<sup>th</sup>in the Port of Boston, and that the Isles of Shoales, and both sides of y<sup>e</sup> River Piscataqua with y<sup>e</sup> Creekes thereof be declared within y<sup>e</sup> Port of Portsmouth.

3. That Cape Ann Harbour & Marble head be declared in the Port of Salem according as is directed in y<sup>e</sup> 14th of the King for preventing Frauds.

4. That no Ship or Vessell be permitted to passe y<sup>e</sup> Castle or Forts in that Country, till they haue been duely visited, & certified by his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Officers.

5. That all Vessells comeing from Holland, Scotland and Ireland bring Certificates with pticulars of what goods they haue duly cleered in England &c<sup>a</sup>

6. That his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Officers & Dep<sup>ties</sup> haue Liberty at all times in the night to attend their Duty without disturbance, and that none be sued or molested to prevent their performing of their Trust; and that they may be impowered to demand aide of Constable or Officer to assist in opening Doores, and to seize, and search for prohibited goodes, and secure them till a Tryall.

7. That they haue power by Comm<sup>on</sup> from y<sup>e</sup> Admirallity to go off to sea aboard Shippes comeing within the Capes, and to bring such into Port who refuse to produce their clearings.

8. That the Officers of y<sup>e</sup> Customes in his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s forreign Plantations

Plantations do giue perticuler Certificates of y<sup>e</sup> enumerated Commodities shipped off thence to any port in New England expreffing therein the true quantity and quality of y<sup>e</sup> Goods fo shipped off and that they do not admitt of y<sup>e</sup> vnloading any European Goodes brought from New England without a Certificate that fuch Goods haue been made appear to his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Officer in New England to be duly cleered in England &c<sup>a</sup> as the Law requires.

9. That feverall perfons in Bofton and Portfmouth be proceeded ag<sup>t</sup> vpon the 14th of the King for openly oppofeing his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Officer in y<sup>e</sup> execution of his Duty.

10. That no French or other Strangers, Ships, or Veffells vnder ptence of Distresse comeing into any of y<sup>e</sup> Ports in New England be permitted to wood & water &c<sup>a</sup> without the knowledge of his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Officer, and come vnder command, receiving a Waiter aboard during their ftay in that Country.

Com<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Customs

[*Endorfed*]      Report from y<sup>e</sup> Comiff<sup>ts</sup>  
                     of y<sup>e</sup> Customs touching  
                     New England  
                     Read the 12<sup>th</sup> of Sept.

1681

## XII A.

THE COMMISSIONERS' REPORT AND ACTION IN THE  
MATTER.*Colonial Papers*, Vol. XLVII. no. 51.

(Read Sept. 12 : 1681.)

May it please your Lo<sup>pp</sup>s[*Inserted*] (Report of y<sup>e</sup> Comiff<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Customes concerning the observation of the Acts of Trade & Navigation in New Engl<sup>d</sup>.)

In Obedience to the Co<sup>m</sup>ands of the Lords Comm<sup>rs</sup> of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Treāry signified to us by M<sup>r</sup> Guy in his Letter of the 11<sup>o</sup> July last Requiring us to Consider of a pap therein inclosed concerning New England and Report our Opinion thereupon in writing to your Lo<sup>pp</sup>s.

Wee doe humbly report to your Lo<sup>pp</sup>s That Wee haue considered the said pap w<sup>ch</sup> is hereunto annexed, and discoursed with M<sup>r</sup> Randolph about the Contents thereof; And as to the first part wherein hee saith, That His Ma<sup>ty</sup>'s Co<sup>m</sup>ission vnder the Great Seale for administring the oath to the Govern<sup>r</sup> of Boston directing the Obserua<sup>c</sup>on of the Acts of Trade &c<sup>a</sup> was not executed as required

The said M<sup>r</sup> Randolph doth alleage, That the Commis<sup>s</sup>ione<sup>rs</sup> appointed & Impowered by His Ma<sup>ty</sup> Letter's Patents to administer the said Oath were not admitted to Execute the same in manner and forme according to the purport and Tenor thereof which was that any of the said Comm<sup>rs</sup> therein nominated should haue power to administer the said oath, But that it was over ruled by the Court then sitting and

and thereby Ordered, That the said oath should bee administered and accordingly It was done by the hands of the Secretary, who by Order of the Court kept the Commission.

And the said M<sup>r</sup> Randolph doth likewise informe us, That in May 1680 M<sup>r</sup> Broadstreet being Elected Governour for the yeare following neither himself nor any other of the Com<sup>rs</sup> except such as were Magistrates were present at or were made acquainted with the Governo<sup>r</sup> taking the said oath, soe that whether hee was sworne or not the said Randolph cannot Informe us, And how farre this may bee deemed a Contempt of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Authority, and consequently how necessary 'tis that His Ma<sup>ty</sup> Resentment hereof should bee signified to the Governo<sup>r</sup> Wee humbly leave to your Lo<sup>pps</sup>

As to the second Article in the said pap<sup>r</sup>, That at the Tryall of the Pinke Expectaçon of Boston M<sup>r</sup> Danforth Dep<sup>ty</sup> Governo<sup>r</sup> openly in Court disowned the Authority Of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Custome's in that Colonie, and would not admit the said Randolph to prosecute as deputed by them, but as Informer only; and soe hee stands Recorded.

Wee doe humbly acquaint yo<sup>r</sup> Lo<sup>pps</sup> That by an Act made in the 25<sup>o</sup> yeare of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Reigne feuerall Rates and Duty's are Imposed upon the Plantaçon Goods therein Ennumerated wch said rates and duties are to bee caused to be Leaved by the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the Custome's in England for the time being by and under the Authority and Direcçon of the Lord Treâr of England, or Com<sup>rs</sup> of the Treâry for the time being, And in pursuance of the said Law and the direcçon of the Lord Treâr Danby, Wee did impower the said Randolph by a Deputaçon under Our handes and Seales to Collect



Collect the said duty's and by perticular Instrucōns, Wee did amongst other things require him to cause the Act of Trade made in the 15<sup>th</sup> of the King to bee put in due Execucon phibiting the Importacon of Europæan Goods into any of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s Plantacons except such as shall bee shipt, or laden in England And Wee understand by the said M<sup>r</sup> Randolph that the feizure and profecucion of the said Pinke was grounded upon that later Law and Our said Instrucōns, and foe 'twas a good feizure by what appeare's to us, but hee had noe more power to feize and profecute the said Pinke singly upon the Authority of Our Comission or Deputacon (which is only founded upon the Act of the 25<sup>o</sup> of the King) then any other person.

To the third perticular, That Juries are sworne to pceed in trialls according to Evidence and the Law's of that Country, That the Acts of Trade are not declared or owned as the Law's of that Colonie

It is alleaged by the said M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, That although the Court held at Boston the 26<sup>o</sup> of Octōber 1677 has made an Order, That the Acts of Trade and Navigacon be exactly and punctually Obserued and Executed in that Colonie, Yet noe Lawe or Order is understood to bee bindeing there but such as are pclaimed by Beat of Drum and other Formalities there vsed, and by reason that this order was neuer published in that method, The Juries haue therefore refused to finde thereupon as wee are informed by him; Wee are therefore of Opinion that 'tis absolutely necessary that the Governour bee required to cause a due publicacon of the said Law's, with all the formalities, that they may bee owned the Law's of the Country.

To

To the fourth Complaining, That the said Randolph being cast notwithstanding hee produced very cleare Evidence in Trialls of Seizures did appeale to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> in Councill but his Appeales would not bee allow'd of.

This being matter of Law, Wee humbly leaue it to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Council learned.

To the Fifth Complaining that Masters of Ships and vessels enter to and from what Ports they please, and report the Lading accordingly, Refusing to take an Oath

Wee doe humbly acquaint your Lo<sup>pp</sup>s That noe masters are by Law obliged to make Entry of their ships upon Oath, but such only as come to New England with any of the Ennumerated Plantacon Goods, Or there Load them for some other place, and on failure hereof they incurre the penalty of One hundred poundes, and are lyable to bee persecuted for the same

To the sixth perticular Complaining That upon a Certaine Informacon of phibited Goods landed in a Warehouse at Boston, the Governo<sup>r</sup> refused to Grant a warrant to search for and seize the same

(querer whether  
the power granted  
in y<sup>e</sup> Commission  
will not reach to goods  
landed.)

The said M<sup>r</sup> Randolph doth acknowledge that 'tis neither the Law or practice of the Country to issue out such warrants. But Wee doe humbly Acquaint your Lo<sup>pp</sup>s, That by the Act for p<sup>r</sup>venting Frauds and regulating abuses in his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Customes made in the 14<sup>o</sup> yeare of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Reign, It is p<sup>r</sup>vided, that it shall and may bee lawful to or for any person or persons Authorized by writt of Assistance under the Seale of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Court of Exchecq<sup>r</sup>, to take a Constable, Headborough, or other publiq<sup>u</sup> officer inhabiting neere vnto the

the place, and in the day time to enter, and goe into any house, shop, Cellar, warehouse or roome, or other place, and in Case of resistance, to breake open doores, Chests, Truncks, and other package, there to seize, and from thence to bring any kinde of Goods or merchandize whatsoever, prohibited and vncustomed, and put and secure the same in his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Storehouse, in the port next to the place where such Seizure shall bee made; And how farre your Lo<sup>ps</sup> may thinke it convenient That the Govern<sup>mt</sup> of New England be required to giue the same Ayde and Assistance is humbly submitted.

As to seaventh Article alleaging, That persons deputed by the said Randolph are Imprisoned and fined if upon duty in the night, and some severely beaten, one Imprisoned at Portsmouth and forced to pay a Fine of Tenn pounds for accepting a deputa<sup>con</sup>.

The said M<sup>r</sup> Randolph informe's us, that the Law of the Country provides that noe person shall be abroad in the streets after ten a Clock at night, and wee understand by him, that the imposing a Fine of Tenn pounds upon his Deputy is now depending before the King, and will bee issued there

To the Eighth perticular concerning Mutinyes which were raised amongst the people to disturb the said Randolph in the Execu<sup>con</sup> of his duty in Boston, At Portsm<sup>o</sup> hee was to bee prosecuted as a felon but escaped

For prooffe hereof the said M<sup>r</sup> Randolph produceth the affidauites of one Mathew's & others, But withall faith, That hee neuer proceeded against any of the Mutineer's by impleading them in any Court of Judicature being aduised there

there unto by the Governo<sup>r</sup>, Therefore Wee humbly offer it, Whether it may not bee necessary for his Ma<sup>y</sup> to take notice thereof by Letter to the Governo<sup>r</sup> and require him, That hee indeauor as much as possible to repell such Mutinies and punish such as shall be guilty for the Future.

To the 9<sup>th</sup> Article Informing that the Governo<sup>r</sup> of Guernsey granted a passe to the Bark Gift of God to goe to Cadiz, when shee was bound for Piscattaqua in New Hampshire.

Tis possible in such Case, That the Governo<sup>r</sup> may bee deluded, And wee know not how the same can easily be preuented.

As to the tenth Article alleaging, That the Officers of the Custom's at Minhead and Carlisle grant false Certificates to vessells bound from Scotland and Ireland to New England.

Wee humbly acquaint your Lo<sup>pps</sup>, That wee formerly made a discovery of this Fraud in one of our officers at Minhead, and for that and other misdemeano<sup>rs</sup> dismissed him, & for the future hope there will bee noe such Ground of Complaint.

To the 11<sup>th</sup> Article informing, That his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Letteres signed by the Lords of the Treāry and sent to Boston by the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Customs with Proclama<sup>cons</sup> to put the Lawe's of Trade in Execu<sup>con</sup> were not made public<sup>q</sup>, as required believing noe Lawe's of England to bee in force amongst them 'till they haue declared them the Law's of that Colonie

This is already men<sup>con</sup>ed in the third perticular, And wee humbly pray your Lo<sup>pps</sup> to bee referr'd thereunto.

To the 12<sup>th</sup> and last perticular Complaining That seizures being made, if not immediately p<sup>sec</sup>uted the said Randolph is  
arrested

arrested for damages, If a Court bee called for present Tryall hee must deposit Tenn pounds in Court before hee bee admitted to psecute.

Wee are informed by the said Randolph, That this is the practice of the Country, and that the hardship complain'd of is Gen<sup>l</sup> to all others in the like Cases.

Wee doe farther acquaint your Lo<sup>ps</sup>, That wee haue also Considered the Paper of Proposals offered by the said M<sup>r</sup> Randolph for the preventing of the severall matters complain'd of. And

1. As to the first pposal That all masters of ships and vessells outwards and inwards bound doe enter with his Ma<sup>ty</sup> officer and make their report upon oath at Convenient houres and places appointed

This is already represented in the 5<sup>th</sup> head and wee haue nothing farther to add.

2. That Nantasket two leagues from Boston be declared to be within the Port of Boston, and that the Isles of Shoales, and both sides of the River Piscataqua with the Creeks thereof be declared within the Port of Portsmouth.

Wee doe humbly acquaint your Lo<sup>ps</sup>, That all the Creeks and havens of England, are by Com<sup>is</sup>sion out of the Excheq<sup>r</sup> set out and prescribed under their distinct head port to which each belongs

3. That Cape Anne harbour, and Marble-head bee declared in the port of Salem according as is directed in the 14<sup>o</sup> of the King for preventing Frauds

Wee doe humbly acquaint your Lo<sup>ps</sup>, That the said Act pvides only for setting out the bounds and Lymits of the Ports of England, But the said M<sup>r</sup> Randolph doth informe

us,

us, That if there were an Act made in New England, for setting out the bounds and Lymits of the Ports, and appointing and setting certain places for landing and shipping off goods and merchandizes in like manner as is done in England it would be very much for his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Service.

4<sup>ly</sup> That noe ship or vessell bee permitted to passe the Castle or Forts in that Country 'till they haue been duely visited and Certified by his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Officer.

Wee doe humbly informe your Lo<sup>ps</sup>, That the Officers haue noe such power here in England

5<sup>ly</sup> That all vessells coming from Holland Scotland and Ireland bring Certificats of what Goods they haue duely cleared in England &c<sup>a</sup>

This is in practice already and if any goods of Europe are imported into New England without Certificates, or other dispatches from England, the said Mr Randolph has sufficient ground of seizure

6<sup>ly</sup> That his Ma<sup>ty</sup> officers and deputy's haue Liberty, at all times in the night to attend their duty without disturbance, and that none bee sued or molested to prevent their performing of their trust, And that they may bee Impowered to demand Ayde of Constable or Officers to assist in opening doores, and to seize and search for prohibited Goods, and secure them 'till Tryall

This is represented before in our answer upon the sixth and seventh head.

7<sup>ly</sup> That they may haue power by Comission from the Admiralty to goe off to sea aboard ships, coming within the Capes, and to bring such into Port, who refuse to produce their Clearings.

Wee

Wee know of noe such practice as this in England, and what the Consequence thereof may bee cannot bee foreseen, and wee cannot recomēd of it to your Lo<sup>ps</sup> Approbacon.

8<sup>y</sup> That the officers of the Custome's in his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Forreigne Plantacons doe giue perticular Certificates of the Enumerated Comodity's shipt of thence to any Port in New England expressing therein the true quantity and qualitee of the Goods soe shipt off, and that they doe not admit of the unloading of any Europæan Goods brought from New England without a Certificate that such Goods haue been made appeare to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> officer in New England to bee duely cleared in England &c<sup>a</sup> as the Law direct's.

The seuerall Officers in the respectiue Plantacons haue perticular Instruccons and direccons from us to seize any goods as come to any of the Plantacons without such Certificates; And the said M<sup>r</sup> Randolph has direccons to doe the like as to such Goods coming to New England; And If any Merchants doe neglect to take out such Certificats 'tis their owne fault

9<sup>y</sup> That seuerall persons in Boston and Portsmouth bee pceeded against upon the 14<sup>th</sup> of the King for openly opposing His Ma<sup>ty</sup> Officer in the Execucon of his duty

This is uery requisite and necessary to be done, and as it appeares to us warrantable by the said Law.

10<sup>y</sup> That noe French or other Strangers ships or vessells under pretence of distres coming into any of the Ports in New England be permitted to wood and water &c<sup>a</sup> without the knowledge of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Officer, and come under Comand receiving a waiter on Board during their stay in that Country

Wee

Wee thinke this a great hardship, and against the treatys of all Princes in Amitye with his Ma<sup>ty</sup>. All which is humbly submitted to your Lo<sup>ps</sup> consideraçon

CH. CHEYNE

JOHN UPTON

W BUTLER

Customehouse London

30 Aug<sup>r</sup> 1681

[*Endorsed*] Report touching M<sup>r</sup> Randolph & matters in New England.

### XIII.

#### RANDOLPH'S DEPOSITION ABOUT THE SHIP HOPE.

*Colonial Papers*, Vol. XLVIII. no. 92.

Edward Randolph Esq<sup>r</sup> Collector of His Maj<sup>ties</sup> Customes in New England ; doth depose

That vpon the 16<sup>th</sup> day of may last he went to the Gou<sup>r</sup>no<sup>rs</sup> house and he saw the entry of John Place in the Gouverno<sup>rs</sup> Booke of Entry<sup>s</sup> in these words viz<sup>t</sup> The Ship Hope of Boston John Place master arrived from maderar<sup>s</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> (3<sup>d</sup>) laden wyth thirty pipes of Marmasee which the Governo<sup>r</sup> was pleased to tell me was made by sayd Place some time after dinner (as sayd deponent believes) where vpon the sayd deponent about two howers after went aboard sayd ship Hope, and enquired for the master. A person who sayd he was mate told me he was ashoare ; sayd deponent asked sayd mate whence the ship, and what loading she brought ; sayd mate sayd from Maderars and that then she had nothing in her



her hold but ballast; then sayd deponent looked doun  
into the hold & saw nothing there but ballast; and as he  
remembers some part of a Cable Coyled vp; then sayd  
deponent seized the sayd ship for his Maj<sup>ty</sup> & further  
faith not.

ED. RANDOLPH Colt

Boston in New England

June 2<sup>d</sup> 1682

Deposed in Court 2<sup>d</sup> June 1682

Attests Edw<sup>s</sup> Rawson Secret

That this is A true Copie Compar'd word for word w<sup>th</sup> the  
originall on file Attests Edward Rawson Secret.

[*Endorsed*] E Randolph depositio  
about y<sup>e</sup> Ship Hope  
June 2 : 1682  
B. A. N<sup>o</sup> 15

XIV.

ACTION OF THE COURT AT BOSTON IN THE MATTER OF THE  
SHIP HOPE.

*Colonial Papers*, Vol. XLIX. no. 52.

At a Court of Assistants held in Boston Sep<sup>r</sup> 5. 1682  
Vpon an information on his Ma<sup>ties</sup> behalf brought against  
the Pink Good hope of Boston & seized by Edw<sup>d</sup> Randolph  
Collector for breach of y<sup>e</sup> Act for encouraging of shipping &  
navigation made in ye 12<sup>th</sup> yeare of y<sup>e</sup> King for hauing Rob<sup>t</sup>  
Wallis a Scotchman born to be her Master & y<sup>e</sup> said Pink  
being then in y<sup>e</sup> possession of said Wallis as M<sup>r</sup> & Owner  
VOL. VI. — 8 thereof

thereof as also that the said M<sup>r</sup> had not giuen bond as required in ye said Law.

There appeared in Court vpon ye 8<sup>th</sup> day of this instant Sep<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Sa<sup>m</sup>uell Nowell Magistrate James Whelcomb Hezekiah Vffher Benjamin Davy & Andrew Belcher Merc<sup>ts</sup> summond as witneses for his Ma<sup>ty</sup>. At the tryall some of them viz<sup>t</sup> Nowell Whelcomb Davy & Belcher pretended themselves to be owners of the Said Pink and produced a Bill of Sale to make appeare that about 3 yeares agoe she was built at New London & did belong then to said Whelcomb Belcher & others. It was proposed by said Randolph, that the seuerall persons pretending to ownership should depose in Court that they were bonâ fide the Owners of the said Pink at the tyme of her seizure, which they all refused tho' often presd therto the Gon<sup>r</sup> & some of ye Magistrates looked vpon it as very necessary in regard the propriety of the said Pink was then in question. at last much tyme being spent twas offered by some of the said Owners that the M<sup>r</sup> should make oath to proue the true propriety of the said Pink: whereas in y<sup>e</sup> 14<sup>th</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> King the Onus probandi is on y<sup>e</sup> Defend<sup>ts</sup> fide and the Said parties being Summond as witneses and owning themselves proprietors makes themselves defend<sup>ts</sup> howeuer the Oath of the Master is in such gen<sup>l</sup> tearmes, that with little variation twill indifferently serue for any ship in y<sup>e</sup> Harbour. but how far the Oath of a M<sup>r</sup> being lately putt in & produced no bill of Sale will auaile to proue this matter in a Court wher the Cheife proprietors are present vpon whom it doth lye to make out their Right to the Said Pink is now the question vpon which the said Edw<sup>d</sup> Randolph doth now in Court appeale to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> in Councill: for hearing & determination  
and

and futher moues that security may be giuen by the pretended owners to anfwere his Ma<sup>tie</sup> at ye Councill Board in this case so appeald vpon.

E. RANDOLPH Coll<sup>t</sup>.

Boston Sep<sup>r</sup> 29<sup>th</sup> 1682

The Masters Oath.

Robert Wallis M<sup>r</sup> of the Pink Good hope on his solemn Oath declares that the said Pink was at the tyme of P's seizure property belonging to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Subjects in New Eng<sup>d</sup>. & still doth belong and that bonâ fide.

sworn to in Court 9 of Sep<sup>r</sup> 1682

as attests Edw<sup>d</sup> Rawson Sec<sup>ry</sup>

All Scotch men are here accounted his Ma<sup>ties</sup> subjects in New Eng<sup>d</sup>.

This paper was giuen into y<sup>e</sup> Court 12 of Sep<sup>r</sup> 1682

Copy.

Reasons of Appeal in Cafe of the Pinck Good Hope

[*Endorsed*] Reason of Appeale in cafe of the Pink Good hope given into the Court of Boston 12 Sep<sup>r</sup> : 1682

B. A. N<sup>o</sup> 14

XV.

CRANFIELD TO BLATHWAYT CONCERNING THE CLAIMS OF  
RANDOLPH AND MASON.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Portsmouth y<sup>e</sup> 23<sup>th</sup> of October 1682

Ever Hono<sup>d</sup> Sr

Since you are to haue the veu of the papers, I haue sent to y<sup>e</sup> Lords &<sup>a</sup> I hope you will be pleased to excuse me for  
not

not sending you a Coppy, you will finde I am somewhat particular Concerning the Province of Mayne Let me beg of you as you tend' the welfaire of his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Interest & y<sup>e</sup> Introduceing and well settling his Governm<sup>t</sup> in New England to promote y<sup>t</sup> busines for vnless y<sup>t</sup> Province be vnited to New hampshire, it will be Jmpossible for y<sup>e</sup> Kings Government to be supported however it hath bin represented by M<sup>r</sup> Mason at Whitehall, the Condiçon of y<sup>e</sup> people in his Province is very meane and not Likely to Improve haueing no ffishery nor Tymber Considerable Left to Carry on Trade, the people are willing to contribute w<sup>t</sup> they are able to do towards y<sup>e</sup> support of His Maj<sup>ties</sup> Government, and to pay M<sup>r</sup> Mason anything to their ability but are very slo in turning Tennants to him, he seemes dissatisfied I haue not Justified him in all his quarrels he had w<sup>th</sup> y<sup>e</sup> people when he was here before and y<sup>t</sup> I haue not proceeded as he would haue don had he bin Govern<sup>r</sup> I finde them more dutifull in their behaiour and expreffions towards his Maj<sup>ty</sup> & Govern<sup>t</sup> then I did expect, & y<sup>e</sup> Ministe<sup>rs</sup> pray heartely for his [?] there being a greate want of armes in ys Province, hope you will be pleased to moue y<sup>e</sup> Lords &<sup>a</sup> to procure four hundred & fifty firelock muskets & one hundred Carbyns & one hundred Case of pistols without which wee cannot be safe against y<sup>e</sup> Indians; who are well Armed by the ffrench which makes them verry Insolent, The Assembly meets 14<sup>th</sup> of Novemb<sup>r</sup>, I dout not but to get such Lawes past, as will be satisfactory I haue put m<sup>r</sup> Chamberlaine into y<sup>e</sup> Execution of yo<sup>rs</sup> and his own office alsoe m<sup>r</sup> Randolph, who is now with us, he and m<sup>r</sup> Mason last night gaue in writeing, their feuerall Charges against Maj<sup>r</sup> Waldron & M<sup>r</sup>

Martyn,

Martyn, I wish they make out Their charge I hear their Witneffes faile them; when I haue examined I fhall giue a farther account to His Maj<sup>ty</sup>, I haue ordered m<sup>r</sup> Chamberlayn to audite y<sup>e</sup> Publique account of all monies That has bin raifed fince His Maj<sup>ties</sup> Commiffion y<sup>e</sup> 18<sup>th</sup> of September 1679 w<sup>ch</sup> fhall be tranfmitted w<sup>th</sup> all other proceedings by y<sup>e</sup> next oppertunity I haue fent y<sup>e</sup> feale by y<sup>e</sup> Capt of y<sup>e</sup> Man a warr, I pray excufe me, y<sup>t</sup> I had not time to write to m<sup>r</sup> Povey being in great Hurry, I p<sup>r</sup>sent my humble feruice to them all perticularly and m<sup>r</sup> Gwynn which is all from

S<sup>r</sup>

Yo<sup>r</sup> moft humble and faithfull fervant

EDW CRANFIELD

[*Addressed*]

To Will<sup>m</sup> Blathwayt  
Efq<sup>r</sup> At Whitehall  
N. Hampshire

23 Oct: 1682

[*Endorfed*]

From M<sup>r</sup> Cranfield

N<sup>o</sup> 6

Rec<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 7: Jan<sup>y</sup>

1682

Necessity of uniting y<sup>e</sup> Province of Main  
to New Hampshire

No Fifhing

Little Timber

The people Dutifull

The Lords to be moved for

450 firelocks

100 Carbines

100 Cafe of Piftolls

The Indians armed by y<sup>e</sup> French

The Affembly meet y<sup>e</sup> 14 Nov:  
 M<sup>r</sup> Chamberlain & M<sup>r</sup> Randolph are in  
 execution of y<sup>e</sup> offices  
 Mafon & Randolph have given in their  
 charge ag<sup>st</sup> Martin & Waldron  
 Chamberlaine is to audit acc<sup>ts</sup> of Moneyes  
 raifed fince 1679.

## XVI.

## RANDOLPH'S ARTICLES AGAINST WALDERN AND MARTIN.

*Colonial Papers*, Vol. XLIX. no. 85.

Articles of High Misdemeanour Enhibited against Richard Waldern Sen. and Richard Martin, late of the Councill in New Hampshire By Edward Randolph Esq. Collector etc. of his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Customes in New England.

1. The said Waldern and Martin did refuse to accept of his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Comission of Sep<sup>r</sup> 1679 brought to John Cutt Esq<sup>3</sup>., President, and other Persons nominated therein to be of the Councill and presented by the s<sup>d</sup> Edward Randolph upon the 27<sup>th</sup> day of Decemb. 1679 lapsing the time of 20 days enjoyed by the said Commission for their acceptance, yet would not accept therof.

2. That the said Waldern and Martin at a Triall betwixt his Maj<sup>ty</sup> and Mark Haukins would not allow of the Deputation and Instructions granted the said Edward Randolph by the Commissioners of his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Customes produced in Court, but contrary to plaine Evidence gave Judgment against his Maj<sup>ty</sup> for the Summe of 13<sup>£</sup> 9<sup>s</sup> 2<sup>d</sup> and would not admitt of his Plea of the Gen<sup>l</sup> Issue, as is directed in the  
 Act

Act for preventing Fraud made in the 14<sup>th</sup> of the King, and is to be allowed off by all Judges of his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Courts of Justice, As by the said Act.

3. That the said Waldern and Martin did about the same time disallow of the Deputation granted by the said Randolph to Cap<sup>t</sup> Walter Barefoot in pursuance of his said Authority from the Commissioners of his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Customs, and fined the said Barefoot the summe of Tenn pounds for his accepting of the said Deputation and kept him under Custody till the Fine was paid.

4. That the said Waldern and Martin upon a Seizure made of the Rigging and Sailes of a Shipp of Phillip Leverett at the said Martins Wharfe, and of the Rigging and Sailes of the Shipp Anne wherof Eli Nicholls was then Master about December 1680 made by Matthewes and Carter the said Randolphs Deputies, Summoned William Brickham to appeare at a Councill then mett, where after some debate they cleared the said vessells, and the said Waldern said that if he had been present when the said Seizures were made, he would imprison the said Randolphs Deputies, and openly disowned the said Randolph and his Authority

5. That the said Waldern upon the 30<sup>th</sup> of June last upon perusal of his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Letters Pattents bearing date at Westminster the 15<sup>th</sup> of Octob. 1681 then brought to him by the said Randolph, disowned the power of Seizing Ships and Vessells granted to the said Randolph by the said Letters Pattents and to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> great damage would not permit the said Randolph to make Seizure of the Pink whereof Laurence Rayman of Jarsey was Master, but he the said Waldern appointed others to that service. By all which illegal and  
arbitrary

arbitrary proceedings his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Officers & Service hath been wholly discountenanced, and the irregular trade encouraged, whereby his Maj<sup>ty</sup> hath been a great loofer in his Revenue and Customes in England.

E RANDOLPH Cott.

Coppye Deliuered to the Gon<sup>r</sup> at Piscataqua Oct. 21 1682.

## XVII.

### CRANFIELD TO BLATHWAYT AGAINST MASON AND RANDOLPH.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

S<sup>r</sup>

Portsm<sup>o</sup> in New Hampshire Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup> 1682.

I have Rec<sup>d</sup> p M<sup>r</sup> Sherburn yo<sup>rs</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> Aug<sup>st</sup> for w<sup>ch</sup> favour I Humbly thank you & for y<sup>e</sup> Intelligence therein concerning y<sup>e</sup> Massachusets Agents & Copy of their Addres. You will find by y<sup>e</sup> Account given y<sup>e</sup> Lords, of y<sup>e</sup> state of Affaires here (to whom also have sent Copies of some Lawes) how M<sup>r</sup> Mason's Concernes look, & how farre short things come of w<sup>t</sup> was Reported by him, & Believed by yo<sup>r</sup>selfe & me. If there be not an Augmentation to y<sup>e</sup> Governm<sup>t</sup> it was y<sup>e</sup> greatest abuse Imaginable to put His Maj<sup>ty</sup> upon Erecting of a Governm<sup>t</sup> over four poore small Townes y<sup>t</sup> neither are nor are ever like to be capable off maintaining y<sup>e</sup> Honour & Charge thereof. The Acco<sup>t</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> Taxes in y<sup>e</sup> Province since His Maj<sup>ty</sup>'s Governm<sup>t</sup> settled here never amounted to more than One hundr<sup>d</sup> pounds p Annu<sup>m</sup> nor are y<sup>e</sup> people able to pay more; & therefore it is a disingenuity in M<sup>r</sup> Mason, not to be forgiven, to Characterize things after so strange & mistaken a manner as he hath done, thereby Imposing upon his



his friends to their great disadvantage; Besides he is so Intangled by Debts, through borrowing of mony &c. y<sup>e</sup> if he should have w<sup>t</sup> he expects y<sup>e</sup> whole Province would fall into his Credito<sup>r</sup>s hands, & he never be able to hold up his Head neither, there being Procurations already in y<sup>e</sup> Country against him: Therefore you may Judg how necessary it is for the Lords & yourselfe to use yo<sup>r</sup> Interest for the Addition of y<sup>e</sup> Province of Main to this Governm<sup>t</sup>. For y<sup>e</sup> Notion of y<sup>e</sup> fifth part of his quit Rents & fines (if you will give me leave to be merry w<sup>th</sup> you) its a fantastick fiction & immaterial substance, having existence no where save in his Brain: & if he had a Judgm<sup>t</sup> for this Province & for y<sup>t</sup> on y<sup>e</sup> other side Merrimack (w<sup>ch</sup> I feare is as desperate as S<sup>r</sup> W<sup>m</sup> Killigrewes<sup>256</sup> case about y<sup>e</sup> Fenns, having not mony to goe thorow y<sup>e</sup> Suit) yet possession, especially of y<sup>e</sup> Commons where y<sup>e</sup> poor people keep their Cattell & have their firewood, wilbe more difficult, & require better strength among those y<sup>t</sup> are all parties, than His Maj<sup>ties</sup> standing Guards. His Report about y<sup>e</sup> readines of ye people to admit of Common-prayer &c. is a meer dream; & to refute it, y<sup>e</sup> whole Provi[nce] is now preparing an Addres<sup>s</sup><sup>257</sup> to His Maj<sup>tie</sup> to returne

<sup>256</sup> Sir William Killigrew (1606-1695) was for years engaged in an attempt to drain the Lincolnshire fens, and was continually involved thereon in disputes with his neighbours, who, in repeated petitions to the House of Lords between 1641 and 1648, allege that they have lost £30,000 through Killigrew's proceedings. *Dictionary of National Biography*, article Killigrew.

<sup>257</sup> For the Address here referred to see *supra*, Vol. I. p. 192, and *Calendar of*

*State Papers, America and West Indies* 1684, no. 1100, from which it appears that the Address was not "deemed expedient" to be presented by the Agents, but that a copy was procured by Randolph and forwarded to the Lords of Trade, with certain "Instructions" annexed, requiring all persons of the age of sixteen years to sign it, and adding significantly that *no copy is to be taken of the Address or Instructions.*

returne thanks for y<sup>e</sup> not Imposing upon them y<sup>e</sup> way of y<sup>e</sup> Church of England, & to supplicate y<sup>e</sup> p<sup>m</sup>ission of y<sup>e</sup> way of Worship w<sup>ch</sup> their predeceffors left England under y<sup>e</sup> Countenance of Authority for y<sup>e</sup> Enjoyment of.

As to M<sup>r</sup> Chamberlain, I referre you to y<sup>e</sup> Lords L<sup>r</sup>e, wherein I have given a true description of him, & shall only adde y<sup>t</sup> he is so peevish, Imprudent & Dull as renders him unfit for busines & Conversation; tho. I am very sorry to give such a Character of a man y<sup>t</sup> you were pleased so to recommend to me.

Yo<sup>r</sup> office of Surveyor & Auditor is owned at Councill, & y<sup>e</sup> Country not being able, thro poverty to make such Acknowledgment as might have been expected, have passed an order for sixpence of ye pound to you, or yo<sup>r</sup> Deputy out of all publike monies here raised, w<sup>ch</sup> is hoped will Countervail in proportion w<sup>t</sup> is done in other Plantations, & when M<sup>r</sup> Mason's report of y<sup>e</sup> Grandeur of y<sup>e</sup> Province & vastnes of y<sup>e</sup> Taxes there raised, comes to be a reallity, I may look for my £3000. w<sup>th</sup> his Daughter, & then yo<sup>r</sup> six pence of y<sup>e</sup> pound will amount to a considerable sum. Though in y<sup>e</sup> mean time y<sup>e</sup> Isle of Shoales keepe its distance from y<sup>e</sup> Main & of his Sovereignty. Upon Consideration of y<sup>e</sup> whole, I would enquire whither you can ever more seasonably shew yo<sup>r</sup> kindness to me than in promoting y<sup>e</sup> busines of y<sup>e</sup> Province of Main & the Passes for our Neighbours relating to y<sup>e</sup> Algiers Articles.<sup>258</sup>

Pray let me know how matters goe in England, & in particular y<sup>e</sup> Concernes of y<sup>e</sup> Massachusetts; & if there be any  
ungratefull

<sup>258</sup> For these "Algier passes" see Letter XX. *note, post.*

ungratefull office to be done there, let M<sup>r</sup> Randolph (who is sufficiently disgusting to them already) be Employed, y<sup>t</sup> I may scape a busines so unsuitable to my Genius; & be y<sup>e</sup> better capable of serving His Maj<sup>tie</sup> otherwise.

And here I cannot chuse but hint somthing very pleasing to me in your last from Whitehall In w<sup>ch</sup> you took notice of y<sup>e</sup> Ingenuity & discreetnes of M<sup>r</sup> Dudley one of y<sup>e</sup> Bay-Agents; He hath a great reputation here, & hath given a worthy Character of yourselfe, & they have a beliefe y<sup>t</sup> you & I may be capable of doing them good offices, w<sup>ch</sup> I doubt not wilbe duely acknowledged. And know it wilbe convenient y<sup>t</sup> your kindnes & mine be acted distinctly by our selves, it being likely to goe more smoothe if M<sup>r</sup> Randolph be unconcern'd; & I am of opinion y<sup>t</sup> His Maj<sup>tie</sup> may be served & all ends answered, provided Religion & Tertenancy doe not hinder.

You Remember w<sup>t</sup> I discourf'd you about y<sup>e</sup> Summar Plantations; if any vacancy fall I had rather be in a Warmer Country where I can Account for more than y<sup>e</sup> Game of y<sup>e</sup> whole Governm<sup>t</sup> of New-England is able to produce. We are up to y<sup>e</sup> knees in snow, y<sup>e</sup> weather is Cold & comfortless, however I shall persevere in His Maj<sup>ties</sup> service till things mend.

I hear nothing of Duke Hamilton's busines, y<sup>t</sup> part of it y<sup>t</sup> Concernes y<sup>e</sup> Duke of york at Sackadehok is Considerable, & it's best to end it fairly w<sup>th</sup> His Highness, & may be done more easily, because y<sup>e</sup> Duke is about to sell.

I did by a friend y<sup>t</sup> hath Correspondence at New Plymouth give y<sup>e</sup> Governo<sup>r</sup> a Transcript of so m<sup>ch</sup> of yo<sup>r</sup> L<sup>re</sup> as concern'd them, when I receive a Returne, shall give Acco<sup>t</sup> there[of]

Please

Please to give my Humble Duty to my Lord Conway, & let His Lordship know [I       ] have a gratefull sence of all His former favours. My best respects to my u[       ] friend M<sup>r</sup> Gwynn & your Unkle Povey, & please to accept of ye same from

S<sup>r</sup>

Your most faithfull & Humble serv<sup>t</sup>

EDW CRANFIELD

Postscript

If y<sup>e</sup> province of Mayn be added to this Governm<sup>t</sup> please to prevent any Patent for Secretary & Provost Marhall, or for Lands, or other things at His Maj<sup>ties</sup> Disposall here, & give me notice of it, & let y<sup>e</sup> appointing of a man or men for y<sup>t</sup> Service be left w<sup>th</sup> me; & I will take care to put in such as whereby y<sup>e</sup> Interest of yo<sup>r</sup> selfe & my friend Gwynn may be served w<sup>th</sup> my own. And y<sup>e</sup> Consideration of my serving y<sup>e</sup> King here without Sallary may help y<sup>t</sup> matter to come off y<sup>e</sup> easyer, whither it be secured to us by way of Patten<sup>t</sup>, or otherwise as you think fit.

N : Hampshire

Dec : 1 : 1682

From M<sup>r</sup> Cranfield

N<sup>o</sup> 7

[*Addressed*]

For William Blathwayte Esq<sup>3</sup>  
at

WhiteHall

[*Endorsed*]

Packet of y<sup>e</sup> 5 Aug : rec<sup>d</sup>  
Taxes of N : Hampshire 100<sup>l</sup> p an<sup>d</sup>  
An Address to y<sup>e</sup> King with thanks for  
not Imposing y<sup>e</sup> Church of Engl<sup>d</sup>  
M<sup>r</sup> chamberlaine  
The Office of Survey<sup>r</sup> & Audit<sup>r</sup> owned  
& 6<sup>l</sup> p lib<sup>r</sup> : ordered :

Isle of shoales  
M<sup>r</sup> Randolph to be Employed ags<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup>  
Bostoners.  
M<sup>r</sup> Dudley's Character beleived I may  
serv y<sup>e</sup> Colony :  
Summer Plantations  
Sackedehock considerable  
Communicated y<sup>e</sup> lett<sup>r</sup> Concern<sup>d</sup> New Plymouth :

## XVIII.

## MASON TO RANDOLPH ACCUSING CRANFIELD.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Cofin Randolph.

I have sent you Three Letters since you were last here but have had no answer from you. my last was by M<sup>r</sup> Welsh that came over as a Servant to the Governo<sup>r</sup> but now turned of. I am earnestly expecting what answer the Government of Boston will give unto the letter I sent them a Moneth since under yo<sup>r</sup> Covert, whither they will record my Title or not, Severall persons have been with me from Salem and Ipswich for a Confirmation of their lands and grant of some waft land, to whom I have made Deeds and doe dayly expect others. Matters here goe very unpleasing to me, the Governour being wholly swayed by my greatest Opponents, and all my ffreinds flighted and discountenanced, I cannot comprehend his policy in this. I am certain his proceedings in my concerns wilbe thought strange of in England. I purpose to return back (so soon as I know what y<sup>e</sup> Governm<sup>t</sup> will doe) to have matters brought into some better posture, the  
Gove<sup>r</sup>.

Gove<sup>r</sup> complying with these people hath made them more high then ever, I have a long story to tell you which I shall not now write. The Govern<sup>r</sup> intends to visit Boston shortly, I offered to accompany him, but I perceive my stay here behind is more pleasing to him, it is likely his wellcome to some persons would be the less should I be in the Company. I shall fortify myself with patience till I can remedy it. I would have you mind and execute the powers of yo<sup>r</sup> Commission in this province, lest there be a complaint sent of yo<sup>r</sup> neglect. We have various Reports here of my Cosin yo<sup>r</sup> wife. Some say she is dead others say very weak and cannot recover. I should be heartily sorry if the first be true. but I hope it is otherwise I beseech God to sanctify all: the dispensations of his providence to you with my hearty respects I remain

New Hamp.  
Portsmouth.

yo<sup>r</sup> affec<sup>t</sup>e Cosin & servant

ROBERT MASON

4. Decemb<sup>r</sup>. 1682.

[*Endorsed*]

N : Hampshire

14 : Dec : 1682

From M<sup>r</sup> Mason to M<sup>r</sup> Randolph.

N<sup>o</sup> 13 :

## XIX.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON CRANFIELD'S TREACHERY.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston. Dec. 14<sup>th</sup> 1682Hon<sup>d</sup> S:

my letters loden only with ill newes. like Jobs Seru<sup>ts</sup> follow one vpon the Heeles of another. This day Mr. Cranfeild is gone for piscataqua. I had his company by snatches onely . in w<sup>ch</sup> he told me. That Seuerall of Mr. Mafons credit<sup>ts</sup> in London by lett<sup>ts</sup> of Attorney to their Correspondents here had ordred them to sue him. So that he hauing (as I suppose) some notice of it . hath willingly declined coming to Boston and thereby omitted a great oppertunity by not deliuering his letter vpon his first arriual . by which he had left this Gom<sup>t</sup> without Excuse . but should he come now they will not denye him a Court, but he must stay till next May when their Gen<sup>l</sup> Court fitts. I find Mr. Cranfeild hath told these . that altho a protection giuen him and his Agents from Arests during their profecuting claimes to Lands etc: doth not hinder and stop the bringing vpon him an action for Debt. So that now tho' he come not to Boston . they will arest him in his own province . vpon those Gen<sup>l</sup> letters of Attorney and so quite disenable him from profecuting in either place; for they seem to take the advantage that in regard his Ma<sup>ty</sup> hath wrote to this Colony . not to arest . etc. they may in modesty forbear . but there being no particular command to that purpose to Mr. Cranfeild or Gom<sup>t</sup> at

Piscat[a]g[ua]

Piscat[a]g[ua] I fee all resolued vpon the greatestt prejudice againstt him. I feare he will be in Goale before I can gett theither . (being engaged to feize a Scotch man feized there by me some tyme since) so that I can fore see nothing but a suddaine vnavoidable and irreparable ruine to my Cousin his family and fortunes (hauing with great expence of tyme and money brought his busines (as was beleiued .) to a good issue .) by these vnjustt proceedings they putt an absolute stop hereby vpon him neuer to appeare to do them any prejudice by his claimes . and is also made vncapable to satisfy any of those debts they now bring in a body againstt him depending soly vpon his Rents. I heartily wish I may be mistaken but feare I speak vpon too sure grounds and also . that no man durst appeare againstt my Cousin Mason if Mr. Cranfeild had kept himselfe to himselfe . this is too apparent againstt my Cousin and looks like a Gen<sup>l</sup> designe of this Colony and Waldron and his party in the Prouince of N: Hampsheire. I expectt my scene next either by false informations at Court or by inviting some to trouble me here. S<sup>t</sup> No ships from hence after this will come for Eng<sup>d</sup> till march or Aprill next. So that my Cousin may Starue except some directions by way of Barbados come heither in his releife . this is absolute Barbarism and could be expected no where but here amongstt his enemyes the worst of men . and is propagated by the Phannaticks in and about London . because my Cousin hath been too free in discourse as well in action againstt this great Branch of the Gang: who will now tryvmph in this their master peece . and beleieve themselues secure vnder a New Setled Gov<sup>t</sup> and Gom<sup>t</sup> by the King establisshed . by this they are combining  
to



to putt a sham vpon the whole frame and settlement of that Prouince ordred and Concluded by so long and so deliberate advise of the Lords of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Councill.

Would my Cousin take my advise . t'wer better for him to make it all ouer to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> vpon some referuations . and leaue them to try it out with the King, but me thinks this the extreimity of their Envy and Barbarity shoud quicken the Quo : Warr<sup>to</sup> which once brought . both the Gom<sup>t</sup> and Lands claimed in this Colony by Mr. Mafon will fall at his Ma<sup>ties</sup> ffeet. Recommending all our Concernes to your favour I am

S<sup>t</sup> your most humble Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH.

[*Addressed*]

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

William Blathwayt Esq.

with a Small Box

for his Ma<sup>ties</sup>'s Seruice

Directed to him at the

Plantation Office in Whitehall

by Capt. Carye Commander of the

ship Mary and Elizabeth of Charlestown

L. D. G.

[*Endorsed*]

Boston 14 : Dec : 168<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>

From Mr. Randolph.

No. 7. Rec<sup>d</sup> 20 Feby.

Mr. Mafon 168<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>

Mr. Mafon credit<sup>s</sup> have ordered their Atorneys to sue him.

## XX.

## CRANFIELD TO BLATHWAYT IN SUPPORT OF RANDOLPH.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Province of Newhampshire

10<sup>th</sup> January . 1682S<sup>r</sup>

My laſt was from Boſton where I ſpent time enough to pry into ſome of the ſecrets of the faction, upon my dealing plainly with them in reference to their affairs at Court, they told me that by the paſſions and precipitate counſels amongſt them, they had highly and deſervedly incurred his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s diſpleaſure and that if a Quo Warranto ſhould be brought againſt their Charter they would be at no further charge to make a defence, but caſt themſelves at his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s feet, and ſue for pardon and willingly ſubmitt to ſuch regulations as in his princely wiſdome ſhould ſeem meet :

If his Maj<sup>ty</sup> ſhall think fitt to ſend a Quo Warranto to M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, and ſhew the Governor Magiſtrates and General Court, that in one hand, and a Commiſſion with a general pardon in the other hand, I have good aſſurance from both parties, the latter will have a kind reception, without putting his Maj<sup>ty</sup> to any further charge or trouble, they will ſwallow all that is in my Commiſſion. It is abſolutely neceſſary that all the preachers are to be placed or diſplaced as the Governor ſhall think fitt, for I find they have ſo great an influence upon the people, and ſo apt to diſturb the peace that I ſhall not be able to govern this ſmall province without that power.

I must intreat *yo<sup>r</sup> favour* in having my Commission of Admiralty enlarged, and to contain all the maritime Coasts from Kenebeck River in the province of Main to ffairfield in the Colony of Connecticut, the better to secure the Coast and prevent Interlopers which come from prohibited ports, and that I be also impowred to Grant *passes*<sup>259</sup> to all ships y<sup>t</sup> saile from these parts . to secure them against the Algerines and other Turks which wilbe of advantage unto me.

There is a Clause in my Commission for raising of taxes and impositions for support of the Government which I intreat may be declared in these words. for Support and maintenance of the Governor and Government, because the Assembly would understand the words only to imply for maintaining the Government without having any relation to my subsistence, for I find these people very critical in all words and expressions and are ready to take all advantages against the Kings prerogative as they have lately discovered themselves.

Here are severall Scots men that inhabitt here and are great interlopers and bring in quantities of goods underhand from Scotland. I desire m<sup>r</sup> Attorney General his opinion upon the Act of the 12<sup>th</sup> of the King . ffor encouraging and increasfeing of shipping and navigation Whither a Scots man born can be permitted to inhabitt and trade as a marchant

<sup>259</sup> For these "Algeere passes," as Randolph calls them (Letter XXVII.), cf. Lane Poole's *Barbary Pirates*, p. 271: "There was generally one favoured nation or perhaps two to whom the Algerines accorded the special favour of safe conducts over the Mediterranean, and it was the object of all other traders

to borrow or buy these free passes from the happy possessors." They are repeatedly mentioned in the English *State Papers*; for example, *Board of Trade Journals*, Vol. E. p. 82. Here Cranfield seems to speak of passes issued by himself apparently as representative of the "most favoured nation."

merchant or ffactor, they pretending a right thereunto as being born within the allegiance of our sovereign Lord the King, which I humbly conceive Scots men are not privileged by that Act to exercise the trade or occupation of a merchant or ffactor in his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s plantations. Since my arrival here a Scots vessell was seized by m<sup>r</sup> Randolph and condemned, and sold for 120*£* of which m<sup>r</sup> Randolph will give you a more particular account.

Herewith I send you the Laws that I have thought fitt to pass and putt under the Seal. I sent you some few others that you might see the nature of these beafts.

As to M<sup>r</sup> Mafon's concerns he expected the people would have turned tenants to him at his first arrival . but he now finds the perverse temper of Many of them who are influenced by Waldern and Moody (whom at my first coming I was so charitable to beleive they were better men then now I find them) that without a tryall first had upon the place, as hath been directed in his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s letters to the Bostoners, which these his stubborn Opposers doe depend upon before his Maj<sup>ty</sup> in Councill can give a finall Judgement against them and all this is only to gain time. I am therefore of opinion y<sup>t</sup> an order be directed to me to admitt of tryals between him and the Tertenants as in the Boston Colony, and then they will come to his terms rather then be at charge and trouble to defend a bad title and answer his Appeals in England.

As to other matters relating to the Boston<sup>rs</sup> I suppose you will have an account from m<sup>r</sup> Randolph who is well acquainted with the humour of the people, and will give you the names of fitting persons to be putt into the Commiission as a Councill when his Maj<sup>ty</sup> shall think fitt to reassume that  
Government.

Government. m<sup>r</sup> Randolph hath gone through many difficulties and troubles in his imployment, but that wilbe soon over if he have the same assistance in other places as I shalbe able to give him when I have my Commission of Admiralty enlarged,

The Assembly is now sitting and I much question whither I shall be able to dispose them to make any settlement *for my support and* to defray the necessary charge of the Government, and therefore I judge it absolutely necessary that his Maj<sup>ty</sup> impower myself and the Councill under his signet and sign manuell to raise moneys by Customs excise and otherways not exceeding One thousand pound <sup>per</sup> ann<sup>o</sup>. and herein the people will acquiesce. I am S<sup>r</sup>

yo<sup>r</sup> most humble & faithfull serv<sup>t</sup>

EDW CRANFIELD

[Endorsed] N : Hampshire

10 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 168<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>

From M<sup>r</sup> Cranfield

N<sup>o</sup> : 11 :

p Barbadoes Rec<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 10 May 83

The Bostoners ready to submit to a Quo Warr<sup>to</sup>:

Com<sup>is</sup>sion of Adm<sup>ty</sup> to be enlarged ;

A clause in his Com<sup>is</sup>sion, for raising taxes to be explained

Scots Inhabit<sup>ts</sup> pretend to a right of trade

Quere to M<sup>r</sup> Attorney there upon the Laws

M<sup>r</sup> Mafon : Waldron & Moody

Order to admit of tryals between Mafon & ten<sup>ts</sup> upon y<sup>e</sup> place

The Assembly fitting

Power to Gov<sup>r</sup> & Councill to raise Moneys

Dupl Rec<sup>d</sup> 18 May 83

## XXI.

## FAILURE OF RANDOLPH'S ACTION AGAINST DANFORTH.

*Colonial Papers*, Vol. L. no. 22.

At a County Court for Suffolke  
held at Boston 30<sup>th</sup> January. A<sup>o</sup> 1682.

Edward Randolph Esq<sup>r</sup> P<sup>t</sup>  
cont<sup>a</sup> Thomas Danforth Esq<sup>r</sup> Def<sup>t</sup>  
according to Attachm<sup>t</sup> dat<sup>d</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup> infant

The Def<sup>t</sup> objecting against the p<sup>ro</sup>cess as being illegall, and claiming a Non Sute.— The Court considering the deficiency thereof, the action being onely for ten pounds deposited, and no mention of what was kept of f<sup>or</sup> Sum<sup>e</sup> either part or whole: And that notwithstanding the Presidents Letter to the Justices of the Province of Mayne for calling a Special Court at Request of the P<sup>t</sup> directing them to take caution for answering the Charges thereof (now p<sup>ro</sup>duced by the P<sup>t</sup> as the ground of his p<sup>ro</sup>ceeding) the members of that Court, not being obliged upon that Letter to act contrary to Law, are the persons liable to acco<sup>un</sup> for any male adm<sup>con</sup> and to respond the P<sup>t</sup>s damage (if any Sustained by him) Likewise the Presid<sup>t</sup> of that Province being accountable onely to the Govern<sup>r</sup> and Company of the Massachusetts, the Lord Proprietor of f<sup>or</sup> Province (from whome hee received his Com<sup>mission</sup>) and not to any inferiour Court here, for any illegality in the generall Adm<sup>con</sup> of his Authority.

The

The pmisses considered, The Court declare an  
abatement of the Writt in this case.

This is a true Coppie from the Courts Booke of Records  
as attests J<sup>t</sup>: Addington Cl<sup>r</sup>e

[*Endorsed*]

Copia  
M<sup>r</sup> Randolph Ver<sup>s</sup> m<sup>r</sup>  
Danforth. Janu<sup>y</sup>. 1682

Rec<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 9 June 1683  
p M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

B. A. N<sup>o</sup> 30

XXII.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON GOVE'S REBELLION.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston. Ffeb. 3. 1682

Hon<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>:

I receiued by my Brother Barnard Randolph<sup>260</sup> who is  
now arrived from Eng<sup>d</sup> vpon Cap<sup>t</sup> Jenner your letter of the  
2<sup>d</sup> of October with an enclosed Minute of the Lords of the  
Committee of Trade for my coming home : according to  
the other receiued vpon Cap<sup>t</sup> ffoy . I intend God willing to  
imbark as soon as I can to receiue yr Commands at White-  
hall . in the meane tyme this day I haue advise that yester-  
day was appointed for Tryall of One Gove and others in  
the Prouince of N: Hamp<sup>s</sup> . for arming themselues laft  
weeke

<sup>260</sup> For Bernard Randolph and his troubles, cf. *supra*, Vol. I. note 331.

weeke and said they would know who was Gov<sup>r</sup> before they laid down their Arms: <sup>261</sup> they were by the Gov<sup>rs</sup> order taken by Major Waldron and imprisoned . the whole province Condemning such a rash act: Mr. Moode preached vpon the 30<sup>th</sup> of Jan<sup>y</sup> and made as the Gov<sup>r</sup> hath said to some a Good fermon vpon the 5<sup>th</sup> Commandement.

I shall be well furnished with new matter ag<sup>t</sup> this Gom<sup>t</sup> enough to do their businefs without taking notice of former miscarriages: I haue not further to ad onely that I am now going to Pascataqua and at my returne prepare for sea . and am S<sup>r</sup>

your most humble Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH.

[*Endorsed*]      Boston    3 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1683  
                     From Mr. Randolph  
                     N<sup>o</sup> 9    Rec<sup>d</sup> the 26. Mar: 1683  
                     Order to come for Eng<sup>l</sup><sup>d</sup>  
                     Moody preached on the 30<sup>th</sup> Jan<sup>y</sup>

[*Addressed*]      To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
                             William Blathwayt Esq.  
                             deliuer

XXIII.

<sup>261</sup> An entirely different account of Gove's words is given by Cranfield in a letter to the Lords of Trade (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1683, no. 906), and in a subsequent despatch (no. 952) he condemns the *disloyal* conduct of the ministers on 30th January.



## XXIII.

BERNARD RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston 3 : Ffebruary 1682

Hon<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>:

I was att the Plantation office to receiue your com<sup>ds</sup> to Bro'r : Randol but was soe straightned in point of time, that with greate difficultye I procured a passage on Mr. Jennars ship at the Downes, where receiued your pack<sup>t</sup> directed to him for which gaue my rec<sup>t</sup> Jennar refused to take charge therof, the w<sup>ch</sup> (after almost 15 : weekes contending with many feure stornes upon the coast) I deliuered to him, and find him resolu'd (upon rec<sup>t</sup> of your former) to imbarque on the first conuenien[ce] for England, leaueing mee to receiue all your com<sup>ds</sup> and dispatches relating as well to the Prouence of N : Hampsh<sup>r</sup> (where I first landed) as alsoe what concern's his Maj<sup>ty</sup> in this Collonie, to all w<sup>ch</sup> I shal giue due respect and obedience, and Remaine

Hon<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>:Your most Humble ser<sup>v</sup>tBARN<sup>o</sup> RANDOLPH.

[Endorfed]

Boston 3 Feb<sup>y</sup> 1683  
 From Mr. B. Randolph  
 N<sup>o</sup> 10. Rec<sup>d</sup> the 26 Mar: 83  
 His passage and Arrivall  
 at N : England.

XXIV.

## XXIV.

## CRANFIELD TO BLATHWAYT SUPPORTING RANDOLPH.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Portsmouth 20: February 1682:

Sr

I haue experimentally found euerything come to pass which I discourf with you before M<sup>r</sup> Guinn att Whitehall and had not I come in one of his Maj<sup>ties</sup> ffrigotts, those then in Powre would not haue giuen obedience to his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Commiffion, The ffrigot being no fooner gonn, and that they faw I was refolued to stand by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph in putting the Acts of trade and nauigaçõn: in Execution But they upon all occasions questioned my powre of which Goues infurection one of the Affembly of the Prouince is a plaine demonstration as by my feuerall Letters to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lord's of the Committee will plainly appeare therefore t'is a meere mockery to thinck, any thing here or in Boston Goum<sup>t</sup> can bee done without the affiftance of a frigott, which if you can forthwith obtaine itt will not only bee a means to settle his Maj<sup>ties</sup> affaires here, att Boston and the other Colony's, But alfo lett us in to other aduantages, and if M<sup>r</sup> Guinn and you will concerne your felues and vse your in-trest, that the managem<sup>t</sup> of the bufinefs may bee comitted to mine and M<sup>r</sup> Randolph care, I do giue you my faith that you two shall come into an equall part of euery thing that tends to proffitt, first as to the Settlement of the Prouince of  
Maine

Maine wee shall att least make 3000 ti: The Narragansett Countrey lyes betwixt feuerall claimours, both pty's: haue mony and 3 or 4000: ti will not be felt in the disposing those Land's, and as for Boston there are some person's to bee Exempt out of the pardon who will buy their pardon att 8 or 10,000 ti price besides there are feuerall graunts of Towne land's, which will in a yeare or two come to bee renewed to pay aboue 2000 li upon their new leascs, The Excize and custom's yearly paid come to aboue 1500: li and there is aboue 5000: mony which was collected for the Evangelizeing of Indians, now out att vse in the Countrey which by comission may bee inspected into and regulated with other aduantages, which will arise in the Settlement, It is absolutely necessary to haue a frigott upon the coast and S<sup>r</sup> Iohn Wybourn being our freind now on the coast of Ireland as presume may best bee spared hee being well acquainted with this Country, by the frigotts countenance wee shall quietly carry on his Maj<sup>ty</sup>'s concern's etc<sup>a</sup> in which if you intrest M<sup>r</sup> Seamore<sup>262</sup> its uerry probable things may succeed the better and an order for the frigott bee procured the sooner, and by his intrest with the Duke of Yorke wee may alwayes haue one to attend on the coast, while affaires are thoroughly settled without which all Priuate and Publick matt<sup>rs</sup> will bee att an end.

M<sup>r</sup> Randolph will tell you into what a fooles paradise I am betrayed for besides the vnsociable part, I am ouer runn with dayly charges and Expences being forced to hyre trusty men

<sup>262</sup> Afterwards Sir Edward Seymour and one of the leaders of the Tory party under William III.

men to guard my house by reason of dayly tumults and Comotion's and in all respect so vneasy that should not his Maj<sup>ty</sup> immediatly send a ffriggott there will bee [no] liueing here, or hopes to haue any Iustice done either in relation to the Acts of trade or the Affaires of M<sup>r</sup> Mason, whose large propofall's of aduantage and the peoples turning Tenants to him upon the termes made to them in his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Commiffion they are all dwindled to nothing.

I am sensible by what I now meet withall that M<sup>r</sup> Randolph in his feuerall letters representing his vneasiness did not complaine without cause which will all vanish if wee haue a frigott, to countenance vs in the future

It's possible the Agents may haue instructions to wheedle considering the present circumstances of their Gouvern<sup>r</sup>, But all will end as did with me when the ffriggott was gon only to gaine time a Principall maxime of the Xtian: polify of this Countrey for no sooner did I appeare in M<sup>r</sup> Randolph's assistance to putt the Acts of trade in Execution or otherwise assert his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Authority But open Rebellion follows to which I haue only putt a Stopp by condemning Goue their Principall Ringleader which would neuer haue beene brought about had I not first gott an act pass'd that y<sup>e</sup> Marshall appointed by me should haue the full power of impanelling and returning Iury men for want of which wee lost the Ketch as his Maj<sup>ty</sup> did my Lord Shaftsbury,<sup>263</sup> And now for quietness sake I am forc'd to knock under the Table and allow their feuerall Exstraigancies haueing no power to bee a check to them.

Pray

<sup>263</sup> For the effects of Shaftsbury's acquittal, see *supra*, Vol. I. pp. 170, 181, 182.

Pray haſtne M<sup>r</sup> Randolphs returne with all neceſſary diſpatches to whome I referr you in the matters of Publick and priuate concerns and Remyne

S<sup>r</sup>

Your moſt humble and faithfull ſeruant

To M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayte

[ſigned] EDW CRANFIELD

[*Adreſſed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
William Blathwayte Eſq<sup>r</sup>

at

Whitehall

[*Endorſed*] N. Hampſhire  
20 Feb<sup>ry</sup> 1683  
From M<sup>r</sup> Cranfeild  
N<sup>o</sup> 15 : Rec<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 4 June 1683  
p M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
A Frigatt neceſſary  
Settlem<sup>t</sup> of Boſton advantageous to y<sup>e</sup> perſons concerned  
Maine worth 3000<sup>l</sup>  
Narraganſett 3000<sup>l</sup>  
Pardons for the Boſtoners :  
Renewing leaſes  
Excize  
Evangelifiſing Money  
S<sup>r</sup> J Wyburn  
M<sup>r</sup> Seamour  
His houſe guarded  
Gove tryed  
His Marſhall Impannells Juryes

## XXV.

## WHARTON TO BLATHWAYT IN SUPPORT OF RANDOLPH.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston Jn N : England Aprill 2<sup>d</sup> 1683Hon<sup>rd</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

M<sup>r</sup> Randolph being the bearer leaus noe occasion to communicate y<sup>e</sup> Tranfactions of thes Collonyes, he hath been Induſtrious in his obſervations, and collections, and its hoped wilbee Juſt, and favourable in his rep<sup>r</sup>ſentations, M<sup>r</sup> Lewin hath been unkind to y<sup>e</sup> Narroganſett propriet<sup>rs</sup> in letting y<sup>e</sup> Comiſſion by ſoe long, it was much deſired that M<sup>r</sup> Randolph might haue aſſiſted in y<sup>e</sup> Execution, if not firſt comeaway I haue orderd my ſon to ſatiſſy y<sup>e</sup> Charge howeuer to waite upon yo<sup>r</sup>ſelfe for yo<sup>r</sup> Comands hither, I hope the Deſpatch of this Comiſſion, and yo<sup>r</sup> further favour for ſettlem<sup>t</sup> upon y<sup>e</sup> Report that may be made hence will giue occaſion to y<sup>e</sup> Gentlemen concernd to make due acknowl- edgm<sup>ts</sup>, S<sup>r</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Randolphs Jmediate Departure makes me refer to his report and abruptly to ſubſcribe myſelfe

S<sup>r</sup> yo<sup>r</sup> moſt obliged humble & faithfull ſerv<sup>t</sup>

RICHARD WHARTON.

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Blathwayt  
Eſq<sup>r</sup> Clark to y<sup>e</sup> moſt Hon<sup>ble</sup> Privy Councell  
at WhiteHall  
p M<sup>r</sup> Randolph : Q : D : C :

[*Endorſed*] Boſton  
2 Ap : 1683

From

From M<sup>r</sup> Wharton  
N<sup>o</sup> 14 : Rec<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 4 June  
p M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
N<sup>o</sup> 14

XXVI.

CRANFIELD TO BLATHWAYT ON RANDOLPH AND GOVE.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

S<sup>r</sup>

Boston 19 : June 1683

Since the departure of M<sup>r</sup> Randolph for England I haue spent my time in this Colony and vizitted feuerall parts therof on purpose to obserue the actions and proceedings of these Magistrates of which I haue giuen the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords of the Committee an account att Large and therefore shall not trouble you with repeating it, M<sup>r</sup> Randolphs Brōr: brings you fresh complaints against this Goum<sup>t</sup>, who are as insolent as euer I referr you to his owne relation as to the perticulars, I haueing beene an Eye and eare Wittness of many affronts offerd him from the Magistrates as well as others, I hope there is a good progres made in the Vacanting of this Patent which they themselues doe expect, and if you doe not contribute your vtmost endeauours towards the speedy pulling of them downe you will certainly bee wanting to discharge your duty to his Maj<sup>tie</sup> as well as to your selfe in reaping uery considerable aduantages of some thousands of pounds, ouer and aboue of what I hinted to you.

The trade of this place is cheifly of ffrench and Holland goods, which are imported in such quantities and sold so much

much cheap<sup>r</sup>: then those brought from England that of y<sup>e</sup> Cargo I brought with me, I haue scarcefely fold sufficient to defray my expences and it will bee impossible to preuent this Irregulare trade without a ffrigott or two upon the Coast, to Seize these interlopers, the good's being putt into Sloopes in Seuerall parts of this Colony err the Ship's come into Harbour to make their Entry's.

I expect by my next to heare of Goues being executed for if any mercy should bee shewed him there will bee no liueing in this Country his Punishm<sup>t</sup>: will be a terrour to all others

S<sup>r</sup>: I wholly rely upon you for gitting my Commiſſion from his Royall Highneſs<sup>264</sup> of being Vice Admirall of the Seuerall Colonys of New England w<sup>ch</sup>: being done and with the assistance of a ffrigott (which I pray preſs for with all expedition) I may then bee in a condition to ſecure the trade of the place from thoſe many interlopers w<sup>ch</sup>: now frequent this Coast to the greate damage of his Maj<sup>ty</sup>: Reuenues

S<sup>r</sup> I could ſay a great deale more but M<sup>r</sup>: Randolph, went furniſht with materialls to carry on his Maj<sup>ty</sup>: ſeruice, it would bee impertinent to ſay any more in relation to theſe matters therfore ſhall waite a happy Iſſue both as to what concern's the well ſettlement of the Prouince of Maine New Hampſheir and this Colony, this is all att pſent from

S<sup>r</sup>

Your moſt humble and

faithfull ſeruant

EDW CRANFIELD

[*Adreſſed*]

<sup>264</sup> James Duke of York was Lord High Admiral, and the granting of ſuch commiſſions would reſt with him.



[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
William Blathwaite Esq<sup>r</sup>  
at  
Whitehall

[*Endorsed*] Boston 19 : June 1683  
From M<sup>r</sup> Cranfeild  
N<sup>o</sup> 19 Rec<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 9 Aug: 1683  
p M<sup>r</sup> Randolph's brother

Hath oberfeved [*sic*] the Massachusets proceedings  
Hath givē the L<sup>ds</sup> an account  
French & Dutch goods sold cheaper than the English  
Expects to hear of Goves execution  
Desires a Comission of Vice adm<sup>l</sup> & a frigate  
Goves Estate

[*Enclosure*] Goues Estate was so inconfid<sup>ble</sup>, and conveyed away that all I could make of it is but 200<sup>l</sup> mony of this Countrey to bee paid att feuerall times the first payment not being till January Next & then I will returne you a third part out of it, which shall bee your portion for the future of all aduantages that Shall arise to mee here or whereuer I am employed in his Maj<sup>ty</sup>s Service.

XXVI A.

RANDOLPH AND EDWARD GOVE.

*Colonial Papers*, Vol. II. no. 5.

It's humbly represented that Cap<sup>t</sup> Jolls Command of the ship Richard of Boston did take on board Edward Gove of Hampton by order of M<sup>r</sup> Cranfield & vpon condition to  
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keepe

keepe him aboard after his arriuell in England vntill he was demanded by Order vnder the hand of One of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> principall Secretaryes of State.

E. RANDOLPH

June 4<sup>th</sup> 1683

[*Endorfed*] 4 June . 83  
M<sup>r</sup> Randolph ab<sup>t</sup>  
Gove y<sup>e</sup> traytor

## XXVII.

### RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT FROM THE DOWNS.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Ffrom aboard His Ma<sup>ty</sup> Ship  
Golden Rose in the Downes  
Sep<sup>r</sup> 3 . 1683

S<sup>r</sup>

I heartily congratulate the New Secretary at Warr<sup>265</sup>. and with a dayly accumulation of all happines. by M<sup>r</sup> Pomeyes<sup>266</sup>  
to

<sup>265</sup> "In August, 1683, Blathwayt purchased from Matthew Locke the post of Secretary at War, a post which, before the Revolution, seems to have been synonymous with a clerkship of a Committee of Council, and according to Luttrell he became clerk of the Council in ordinary on 22 October, 1686, and clerk of the Privy Council in February, 1689." *Dictionary of National Biography*: article Blathwayt, William. The deed of purchase from Locke is among the papers at Dyrham Park.

<sup>266</sup> Randolph was plainly not yet acquainted with the name of John Povey, a son of William (the "unkle Povey"

alluded to by Cranfield in Letter XXVIII.), and consequently a cousin of Blathwayt. He was a chief clerk in the Plantation Office, and was not universally respected. Cf. *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1696, no. 536 VI: "A letter from Mr Povey to the Governor [of New York] being produced, Mr Wright took the freedom to say 'Mr Povey! 'S blood, Mr Povey! What's he? Damme, I know him well enough. He is but a little inconsiderable supernumerary clerk of the Council.'" Pepys's friend, Thomas Povey, was probably of the same family.

to me of the first instant I am advifed of yours from Wincheſter to me. I ſhall be very glad to receive all your Commands and feare I may haue yet a very long ſtay here. in regard the Maſter is not yet come down and I heare there are new propoſalls<sup>267</sup> and articles to be ſigned by the Maſter and whole ſhips Company whom I find ill diſpoſed to be engaged further then what already agreed vpon. the Agents haue been ſayld from hence now 13 dayes . and this laſt faire wind will giue them their paſſage . in a little tyme.

S<sup>r</sup>: I haue been ouer looking my papers and find it deſired by ſome Merc<sup>ts</sup> in Boſton—that they might haue the benefitt of Algeere Paſſes<sup>268</sup> for ſuch of their ſhips as carry fiſh from us to the Streights. be pleaſed therefore in Continuance of your favour to them to moue the Lords that . 12 or 20 Blank Paſſes may be ſent to New England by the next ſhipping for Boſton which will be ready to ſayle in 8 or 10 dayes . and as to M<sup>r</sup>: Briſbans fees . I will ſee them paid to him : this will be a great Kindneſs to them and make me very welcome to the trading party. Saterday laſt I waited vpon S<sup>r</sup>: Edw<sup>d</sup>: Derring<sup>269</sup> at Cap<sup>t</sup>: Whorwoods at Denton. S<sup>r</sup>: Rob<sup>t</sup>: Southwell and you are expected at Surrenden this weeke. you may pleaſe to write me yet theſe 4 or 5 dayes if buſines preſent for I am very vncertain  
of

<sup>267</sup> This muſt refer to Phips's com-  
miſſion to dredge for funken treasure  
in the Weſt Indies, out of which he  
made his fortune.

<sup>268</sup> Cf. *ſupra*, Letter XX. *note*.

<sup>269</sup> Sir Edward Dering was one of  
the Lords of the Treafury. His death

is mentioned by Randolph in a letter to  
Shrimpton, *ſupra*, Vol. III. p. 311. He  
was father of the Dering ſpoken of  
hereafter, who was Deputy Governor of  
the Hudſon's Bay Company; Southwell  
had married his daughter.

of Sayling. intreating the continuance of your assistance I  
am S<sup>r</sup>

your most obliged Ser<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

[*Endorsed*] Downes 3<sup>d</sup> Sept. 83  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph. Rec<sup>d</sup> the 5 :

[*Addressed*] These  
to the Hon<sup>r</sup> William Blathwayt  
Esqr.  
at the Plantation Office  
Whitehall

## XXVIII.

CRANFIELD TO BLATHWAYT SUGGESTING A QUO WARRANTO.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Great Island Octob. the 5<sup>th</sup> 1683

S<sup>r</sup>

According to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s Commission I have w<sup>th</sup> the rest of  
the Gentlemen therein specified taken a view of the Narraganset  
Country, and made inquiry into the claims of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> and the  
pretensions of the Inhabitants and others, as well to the Govern<sup>mt</sup>  
as the soil, and find that M<sup>r</sup> Wharton M<sup>r</sup> Hutchinson and several  
other Gentlemen at Boston are fair purchasers of Ninnicraft the  
Indian Sachem, who doe all intend to complement you w<sup>th</sup> a  
parcel of land w<sup>th</sup>in their claime, the Govern<sup>mt</sup> undoubtedly  
belongs to Connecticut, their Pattent being antienter then the  
Road Islanders, the humour of the Inhabitants and method of  
their Govern<sup>mt</sup> being the same w<sup>th</sup> Boston as corrupt, but much  
more ignorant, therefore

therefore if his Ma<sup>y</sup> please to reassume them into his hands as well as Boston, it may make a through Reformation among them. The Bostoners seem to be very careless in defending their Charter, their Ministers infusing into the people, that it is Gods cause and that they may lawfully draw their Swords in the defence of their Charter and the liberties therein granted unto them. The Road Islanders upon our Convention did convene w<sup>th</sup> their General Court in the Narraganset Province w<sup>th</sup>in a mile of M<sup>r</sup> Smiths where we sat upon the Execution of his Ma<sup>s</sup> Commission, we had no sooner satt, but they sent one Holder and Green w<sup>th</sup> a letter from the General Court to prohibit our proceedings, whereupon my self w<sup>th</sup> the Commissioners desired them that they would hear his Ma<sup>s</sup> Commission read, and then they would know by what authority we met there, which they refused to hear, or to take a copy of his Ma<sup>s</sup> Commission; they had no sooner returned to the place where the General Court sat, but they sent their Marshall to proclaime us unlawfully assembled, notwithstanding w<sup>ch</sup> we proceeded, but in short they were in every respect so undutifull to his Ma<sup>s</sup> Commission, that if we had not carried it w<sup>th</sup> great moderation it might have occasioned a great deal of mischief, the particulars are too tedious to relate, therefore must referre you to young Mr. Wharton who was an eye witness to all the passages. Only beg leave if they should complain that we kept them from the sight of his Ma<sup>s</sup> Commission; tis groundless, for M<sup>r</sup> Shrimpton and I had been a fortnight upon the Island and several times offered to shew the Governor and Magistrates the Original Commission and give them a Copy attested under the hands of M<sup>r</sup> Shrimpton and myself,

myself, but they refused to accept of both. Pray let my Lord of Clarendon know there is an order of their General Court for 1000. Acres of land to be laid out to his ffather my Lord Chancellor, if he please to fend me a power, I will gett him a good sum of mony for it. Never any people trusted w<sup>th</sup> authority were so incapable of discharging the trust repofed in them, therefore I hope his Ma<sup>y</sup> will bring a Quo Warranto ag<sup>t</sup> it, w<sup>ch</sup> if he does, I will furnish M<sup>r</sup> Attorney w<sup>th</sup> matters sufficient to vacuate their Charter, I do not doubt but M<sup>r</sup> Whartons son will bring papers that will satisfie you therin, tis a great satisfaction to me to hear that the King has overcome the Charter of London, and unless that he ties up the hands of the Magistrates or those that shalbe intrusted w<sup>th</sup> the Governm<sup>t</sup> in New England when the Boston Charter is broke, it wilbe bootless the bringing the Quo Warranto. I do not doubt but yo<sup>r</sup> devotions to the Service of the Crowne will not be wanting to do yo<sup>r</sup> part in preventing all future evils, at present M<sup>r</sup> Mason and I have a very uncomfortable being here, and doe w<sup>th</sup> impatience wait for Ioles to hear what is become of Gove, for should he not be executed we shall all be knock'd on the head, I hope you will be so kind to promote my petition to the Lords to get leave that I may withdraw to Barbados or some of the other Southerne Plantations during the Severity of the winter for four months, for my thin constitution will not dispen<sup>ce</sup> w<sup>th</sup> the Sharpness of the weather. In w<sup>ch</sup> as in all other yo<sup>r</sup> former favours you will highly oblige

S<sup>r</sup>:Yo<sup>r</sup> humble and faithfull Servant

EDW CRANFIELD

Pray

Pray hasten m<sup>r</sup> Randolph or his  
 Brother away, for his Ma<sup>t</sup> service  
 suffers extreamly for want of them  
 for from Boston all the Colonies are supplied  
 w<sup>th</sup> forreigne Commodities  
 Pray give my humble duty to my Lord of  
 Conway and service to M<sup>r</sup> Guin and yo<sup>r</sup> Uncle Povey

[*Addressed*]      ffor William Blathwayt Esq<sup>s</sup>

[*Endorsed*]      N: Hampshire. 5 Oct. 83 From Mr. Cranfeild. Rec<sup>d</sup> 21  
 Feb<sup>y</sup> 83<sup>3</sup>  
 p[er] M<sup>r</sup> Wharton. Inquire into the Claimes to Narragan-  
 set. Defense of the Charter of Boston. Gen<sup>l</sup> Court of Road  
 Isl<sup>d</sup> forbidd the proceeding of the Comiss<sup>r</sup>  
 1000 Acres set out to my L<sup>d</sup> Clarendon in Road Isl<sup>d</sup> Colony.  
 Wharton bring papers satiffactory for a Quo Warr<sup>o</sup>

XXIX.

CRANFIELD TO BLATHWAYT ON THE RESULTS OF GOVE'S  
 PARDON.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

New Hampshire, Novem<sup>r</sup>. 15<sup>th</sup> 1683.

S<sup>r</sup>:

Yo<sup>r</sup>s by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph of y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> of Aug. I have  
 received, w<sup>ch</sup> is in all respects most kind & oblidging, both as  
 to y<sup>e</sup> intelligible part, & yo<sup>r</sup> further assurance of yo<sup>r</sup> favour  
 & countenance in my own concerns, I have left so little room  
 to add anything more in reference to y<sup>e</sup> publick affairs, then  
 what I have inferted in my letters by M<sup>r</sup> Wharton, therefore  
 shalbe

shalbe y<sup>e</sup> less tedious now, especially since M<sup>r</sup> Randolph can at yo<sup>r</sup> best leifure by word of mouth informe you of all passages since his arrival, & in what an ill ferment y<sup>e</sup> People of this Province are, by reason of a report w<sup>ch</sup> came by Ioles of Goves being pardoned, wheras before they all beleived he was Executed, w<sup>ch</sup> kept them in obedience, w<sup>ch</sup> is demonstrable by what has hapned in y<sup>e</sup> concerns of M<sup>r</sup> Mafon, who has w<sup>th</sup> patience expected a compliance upon y<sup>e</sup> conditions laid down in his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Royal Comission, but finding none, he brought actions ag<sup>t</sup> severall of y<sup>e</sup> Principals, & obtained Iudgm<sup>t</sup> ag<sup>t</sup> 30. or 40. of them, wherof Execution was taken out ag<sup>t</sup> 2 of them & levied some time before Ioles came in, but after they heard y<sup>t</sup> Gove was pardoned, they had publick meetings & were in a combination to kill & destroy w<sup>th</sup> Gunpowder, scalding water & hot spits y<sup>e</sup> Provost & Marshall & all such as should come to give them any interruption in their possessions, & likewise did give opposition to y<sup>e</sup> Marshall accordingly, wherupon M<sup>r</sup> Mafon desired y<sup>e</sup> Posse Comitatus, but I durst not proceed further, fearing it might bring blood & confusion among us, being incited & stir'd up by Moody, Waldron & Vaughan, who gave out y<sup>t</sup> *I was sent for home a Prisoner* by y<sup>e</sup> ffrigat y<sup>t</sup> carries my L<sup>d</sup> Howard to Virginia. S<sup>r</sup> knowing you have too much busines, to read long letters, shall forbear to enlarge any further but only request to give my humble thanks to S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Southwell, & please to accept y<sup>e</sup> same from

S<sup>r</sup>                      yo<sup>r</sup> most humble & faithfull servant  
EDW CRANFIELD

M<sup>r</sup> Dudley & M<sup>r</sup> Buckly has used their  
utmost endeavors to dispose y<sup>e</sup> Gen: Court

to



to a dutiful & mannerly surrender of their Charter  
but all ineffectual as yet

[*Addressed*] for William Blathwayt Esq<sup>3</sup>  
in  
Whitehall

[*Endorsed*] 15 Novemb-1683  
N: Hamp  
From M<sup>r</sup> Cranfeild  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 22 Feb.

1683

The People fermented upon report of Gove's pardon  
M<sup>r</sup> Mafon obtains judgm<sup>t</sup> ag<sup>t</sup> sev<sup>ll</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> ten<sup>ts</sup>  
Report y<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Canfield is sent for home  
Dudley & Bulkley for a surrend<sup>r</sup> of y<sup>e</sup> charter

XXX.

CRANFIELD TO BLATHWAYT ON RANDOLPH'S TROUBLES.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

New Hampshire. January. 16<sup>th</sup> 1683

S<sup>r</sup>

Knowing you are involved in a multitude of busi-  
ness, shall not trouble you with any particulars, being so full  
in my letter to the Lords of the Committee. Only acquaint  
you, that here is a Report, that for a Sum<sup>m</sup> of mony M<sup>r</sup> Ran-  
dolph is to endeavour to keep the old Magistrates in their  
places, I doe not doubt, but it is an Artifice of the ffaction  
to make reflections upon him, for those that would not stick  
to call him Rogue to his face, threaten to fling him in the  
Towne Dock, Shoot Guns in his Wife's face, & pursue his  
Daughters

Daughters through the Streets with the name of Whores, Whores, will not be backward to doe him all the injuries they can. ffor should the old Magistrates be continued, twould render his Services to his Maj<sup>y</sup> more injurious, then what he ever hath or can doe for him, they also give out, that he is to put one M<sup>r</sup> Wyer<sup>270</sup> (a late discontented Assembly man) in a way at Whitehall, for a Sum of mony, to destroy M<sup>r</sup> Masons interest, not only on this side, but the other side of Merrimack also. When I consider his charge against them & his accusations, I cannot beleive but it is maliciously designed against him, if there be any thing in it, his motions will soon discover it, ffor I doe assure you nothing can settle the Kings affairs here, but removing all the Magistrates except M<sup>r</sup> Buckley & M<sup>r</sup> Dudley, and whoever advices otherways, betrays the King.

According to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Letter I have pardoned all that were in Goves busines, except his Son & young Whadleigh who I keep in Prison, their Relations are very violent men, & daily breed disturbances in the Province. I still remaine of the same opinion, that the countenance of a small ffrigate, ordered to this Port, though to stay but a fortnight, would conduce more to his Maj<sup>ty</sup> Service here, then the pardoning of ffive hundred men, for to these arrogant ill natured people, clemency does but encourage them to be Rebellious.

The Letter of M<sup>r</sup> Cooks to M<sup>r</sup> Randolph I received open, upon the perusal find, that he hath an Expectation from the Confederates of Gove, I doe assure you, & so does M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

<sup>270</sup> This must be Nathaniel Weare, of *State Papers* for 1683 contain many whose complaints against Cranfield the versions.

dolph know, that they are not worth anything else he might be fure, that I would have taken care, that he should have been considered, but out of Goves Estate, which was appraised at 200<sup>l</sup> to be paid in two years, he may depend upon 20 Peeces. The first paym<sup>t</sup> is to be the beginning of March, & the other 100<sup>l</sup> that time twelve months, but he shall receive his out of the first payment. Pray give my Service to him & M<sup>r</sup> Povey, & excuse me to them for not writing, but will by the next. I have writt so full to you formerly concerning this place & the other Colonies. I have nothing more to add, but that I am

S<sup>r</sup>

Yo<sup>r</sup> most ffaithfull and  
obedient servant

EDW CRANFIELD

[*Addressed*] ffor the Hon<sup>ble</sup> William Blathwayt Esq<sup>3</sup>  
Secretary of Warr  
at  
Whitehall

[*Endorsed*] 16 Jan : 1683  
4

From M<sup>r</sup> Cranfeild  
Rec<sup>d</sup> y<sup>e</sup> 11 May  
1684

## XXXI.

RANDOLPH TO POVEY ON HIS EXPEDITION TO HOLLAND.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Deale Oct: ii. 1684

S<sup>r</sup>

I arriued here laſt in purſuance of the Incloſed Inſtructions and expected to be gone away immediately. but the Command<sup>r</sup> had no notice of a voyage ſo I acquainted of it ſo that he ſtayes a day or two to fitt his veſſell with neceſſaryes: I thought it my duty to ſend you the incloſed that you may know my errand. and if my attendance at the Committee ſhould be required. theſe papers may bee offred in my Excuse. I intend not to make any long ſtay beleiuing the ſhipps haue been long ſince Sayld. and ſome of the Comm<sup>rs</sup> were of that opinion alſo. how euer you ſee the neceſſity now of my going. I haue Engaged Mr Pengry<sup>271</sup> to follow the Boſtoners Charter. and Mr Burton<sup>272</sup> vndertakes in defence of my proſecutor: whom I hope in a little tyme to pay in her own Coine: I giue my humble ſeruice to Mr Blathwayt and intreat the Continuance of his and your favour and aſſiſtance. God Send me once again well to N: Eng<sup>d</sup> lett whol<sup>r</sup> will go a fiſhing for prizes amongſt the Hollanders in their own Ports. with a ſmall veſſell. I intend to make all the

<sup>271</sup> Aaron Pengry was commiſſioned with Burton to enquire into the forfeiture of Culpeper's patent as Governor of Virginia. *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1683, no. 1172.

<sup>272</sup> Philip Burton was bail for Ran-

dolph in the action for £200 brought againſt him by Mrs. Culmer (*ſupra*, Vol. I. note 495), which is apparently the caſe referred to here. "In defence of my proſecutor" muſt mean "defence againſt my proſecutor."

the haft I can back againe leaft the winter feize me before  
my return : I am S<sup>r</sup>

your moft humble Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

I intend to write to my L<sup>d</sup> Howard advifing the names  
of the perfons who Carried tobacco to Holland that fo his  
Lords<sup>p</sup> may putt their bonds in fuite . if he pleafes.

[*Endorfed*] Deale : 11 Oct. 84  
from M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
w<sup>th</sup> a [?] Copy of his inftructions to feize fhips trading in  
Holland from New-England.

### XXXII.

#### RANDOLPH'S COMMISSION TO PROSECUTE NEW ENGLAND SHIPS TRADING TO HOLLAND.

[*Enclofure in Letter XXXI. Copy in Randolph's handwriting.*]

S<sup>r</sup>

Whitehall 7<sup>th</sup> Oct : 1684

His ma<sup>tie</sup> being informed that there are feuerall N.  
Eng<sup>d</sup> fhips trading in Holland contrary to Law . hath there-  
fore fent the perfon who will deliuer this to you . to try if  
they can be feized . and therefore hath commanded me to  
recommend him to you that you may affist him with your  
Creditt and Councell in every thing relating to his Commif-  
fion of which hee will giue you a perticuler account. So  
that I fhall onely affure you that I am S<sup>r</sup>

your faithfull Seru<sup>t</sup>

MIDDLETON <sup>273</sup>

To

<sup>273</sup> Charles, fecond Earl of Middleton, followed James II. into exile, though  
was Secretary of State, 1684-1688. He he had previoufly refifted all attempts  
to

To S<sup>r</sup> James Kennedy  
 Kn<sup>t</sup>  
 Agent for his Ma<sup>tie</sup> and  
 Conservator<sup>274</sup> of the Priviledges.  
 of the Kingdome of Scotland.  
 at Campheire  
 in Zealand

[*Endorsed*] Copy      7 Oct. 84:  
 L<sup>d</sup> Middleton's letter  
 to S<sup>r</sup> James Kenedy  
 recomending Mr. Randolph

## XXXIII.

RANDOLPH'S INSTRUCTIONS TO SEIZE SHIPS TRADING TO  
 HOLLAND.

[*Enclosure in Letter XXXI.*]

Instructions to Edward Randolph Esq<sup>3</sup> Collector Survey<sup>r</sup>  
 and Searcher of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Dutyes in the Seuerall Colonyes  
 of N. Eng<sup>d</sup>

His Ma<sup>tie</sup> hauing receiued Information of feuerall vef-  
 fells of N. Eng<sup>d</sup> trading in Holland Contrary to the  
 Lawes of Navigation and Trade whereby the Same are  
 become forfeited (viz')

At

to convert him to Romanism. He was  
 created titular Earl of Monmouth by  
 James's son.

<sup>274</sup> "Déjà au quinzième siècle les  
 Écossais avaient à Veere en Zélande un  
 dépôt pour leurs marchandises admi-  
 nistré par un Conservator." *Oeuvres de*  
*Huygens*, quoted by Mrs. Green in  
*Town Life in the Fifteenth Century*,  
 Vol. I. p. 98 note. A rare work is

there cited relating to the Scottish  
 trading settlement at Campvere, now  
 Veere. It was no doubt an *entrepôt*  
 for the illegal trade of the Scots with  
 the Plantations, and it is remarkable  
 that Middleton should, under the cir-  
 cumstances, apply to their Conservator.  
 Veere is now one of the deserted cities  
 of Holland.

At Amsterdam.

The Pink Sufanna of Boston John ffrost . Master.  
A small Bark where of Abell Porter went Master  
The Pink Doue of Boston Sam̄ . Carter Master.

At Rotterdam.

A larg Pink whereof Rob<sup>t</sup> Glanvill is Master, which Ships as is inform'd, are, or were lately at the said respectiue Ports. Besides two or 3 New Eng<sup>d</sup> Shippes more dayly expected. you are by his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Speciall Command forth with to go in purfuit of the said vessells to the said Ports of Holland, taking to your assistance Henry Carter whom you inform us was lately there and can discover them.

And for your better Countenance and assistance in the seruice aforesaid you haue herewith deliuered you a letter from the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Earl of Middleton, one of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Principall Sec<sup>re</sup>taries of State to S<sup>r</sup> James Kennedy his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Agent at Camphire to assist you therein . to whom you are to apply for Councill and direction as need shall require.

You are at your arriual at or neer any of the s<sup>t</sup> Ports respectiue ly discretely to inform your selfe of any of the said vessells, or any others trading from his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Plantations contrary to Law, and to endeavour by the best wayes and meanes you can the Seizure thereof and Such as you Seize, that you cause to be conveyed to the next Port of Eng<sup>d</sup> that you can make and putt the same into the Charge of the Officer there.

And if vpon y<sup>r</sup> arrivall at any of the said Ports you shall find that any of the s<sup>t</sup> vessells haue been there, and discharged their Loding Contrary to Law and are departed, you are to gain the most certain Information you can concerning them .  
that

that so they may be proceeded against . when they shall be found in other places.

And for the Carrying on of this Service Cap<sup>t</sup> Henry Brown Command<sup>r</sup> of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Sloop Observator . is directed to attend you . who lyes ready in the Downes to receiue you, on Board . of whom you are forth with to repair who will be also provided with money for defraying the necessary Charge of this Service.

And if you shall haue occasion to make vse of the Councell or assistance of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Agents at Amsterdam or Rotterdam you haue here with our lett<sup>rs</sup> Recommendatory to them to that purpose which you may vse as you shall haue occasion.

If after you haue discovered any of the said vessells . you find any difficulty or opposition from the Authority of the Place in the seizure thereof . or if after you haue Laid on your hand you find opposition in Bringing them off . you are not to spend tyme in soliciting . but leaue the matter in Charge with the Kings Agents and return heither ;

Custome House . London

8<sup>th</sup> of Oct : 1684

CH : CHEYNE.

N. BUTLER.

J. BUCKWORTH

W. DICKINSON

[*Endorsed*] Copy/ 8 Oct : 1684.

M<sup>r</sup> Randolph's Instructions  
to seize Ships trading  
in Holland from New  
-England.



## XXXIV.

CRANFIELD TO BLATHWAYT DISOWNING RANDOLPH AS HIS  
AGENT.New Hampshire Octo<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> 1684S<sup>r</sup>:

I receiued yo<sup>r</sup> kind Letter, wherein you are pleased to giue me farther assurance of yo<sup>r</sup> ffreindship; and att this time the circumstances of my affaires make me presume to call upon you for itt, by requesting you to doe what good offices you can for me to their Ldsh<sup>ps</sup> as far as Justice & equity will permitt

These inclosed papers <sup>275</sup> are to show my innocence as to the charge of my factious Enimys here. As their Lo<sup>ps</sup> are Zealouse for Justice soe I doubt not but they will be so farr tender of my reputation that if the Complain<sup>ts</sup> make not out their Charge, there may be directions giuen for me to haue my remedy att Law. M<sup>r</sup> Randolph has a Letter of Attorney from me, but I haue uery good reasons to barr his acting in any respect for me, w<sup>ch</sup> shall be comunicated to you hereafter. w<sup>ch</sup> I pray signify to their Lo<sup>ps</sup> that I doe reuoake my Letter of Attorney

S<sup>r</sup> J amyo<sup>r</sup> most faithfull & humble SeruantEDW CRANFIELD <sup>276</sup>

As

<sup>275</sup> By the "inclosed papers" Cranfield plainly means the long defence of his conduct which he sent to the Lords of Trade on the same day and which is

calendared in *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1684, no. 1895.

<sup>276</sup> Blathwayt subsequently procured Cranfield's removal to the warmer climate

As yett the Kings Letter is not come  
to hand, I have giuen my aduerfaries  
notice what affidauits I haue taken in  
my own defence; & m<sup>r</sup> Chamberlain  
hath order to giue them Copies. . . .

[*Addressed*] To William Blathwaite Esq<sup>3</sup>  
Att Whitehall

[*Endorsed*] New Hampshire  
16 Oct: 84  
From M<sup>r</sup> Cranfeild  
Red 7<sup>th</sup> Ian<sup>ry</sup> 8<sup>5</sup>

## XXXV.

RANDOLPH'S FIRST PETITION TO THE KING TO BE SECRETARY  
OF NEW ENGLAND.

*Colonial Papers*, Vol. LIV. no. 71.

To the King's Most Excellent Ma<sup>ty</sup>

The humble Petition of Edward Randolph

[<sup>inserted  
in another  
hand</sup>] (to be fec<sup>ry</sup> of New England) <sup>277</sup>

Sheweth

That your Petitioner hauing for almost these nine  
years attended Your Ma<sup>ty</sup>s Service in order to bring y<sup>e</sup>  
Governm<sup>t</sup>

mate of Barbadoes. On 1st December, 1684, Cranfield writes to him (letter in Mr. Blathwayt's Collection): "Sir, I give you many thanks for yo<sup>r</sup> procuring me the Order of Council to remove to Barbados or Jamaca, especially at this tyme, my health more than ordinarily requiring of it." His commission as Gov-

ernor of New Hampshire was revoked 29th November, 1684 (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1684, no. 1970).

<sup>277</sup> This is a different document to the one printed *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 38, and nearly a year earlier.

Governm<sup>t</sup> of Boston in New England to a Regulation and due Conformity to Your Ma<sup>ty</sup>s Authority, and Since they haue neglected their Duety Your Peti<sup>c</sup>õner has attended y<sup>e</sup> prosecution of their Charter to effect so y<sup>e</sup> Judgm<sup>t</sup> is entered vp against y<sup>m</sup> for Your Ma<sup>ty</sup>e and their liberties & Priviledges are now become forfeited to Your Ma<sup>ty</sup>

Now for as much as Your Peti<sup>c</sup>õner has encountered many Hazards & dangers by Land and eight voyages by Sea in order to reduce y<sup>e</sup> People to their Obedience and has not hitherto received any Compensation for the Same,

Your Peti<sup>c</sup>õner humbly prays Your Ma<sup>ty</sup> in recompence of these his Services graciously to bestow vpon him the office and Place of Secry and Recorder of Your Plantation and Colony of the Maffachuset's Bay in New England

And Your Peti<sup>c</sup>õner Shall euer pray &c

[*Endorsed*]

M<sup>r</sup>. Randolph's Petition to be Secry & Recorder of y<sup>e</sup> Maffachuset's Colony

Read & approved the 8<sup>th</sup> Novemb<sup>r</sup> 1684

B. C N<sup>o</sup> 1

8. Nov: 1684

Pet<sup>n</sup> of M<sup>r</sup>. Randolph to bee Secr<sup>y</sup> of New England.

### XXXVI.

#### RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT FROM DEAL.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Deal: No<sup>b<sup>er</sup></sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 1685

S<sup>r</sup>:

Could I haue foreseen my stay here would haue been so long I would not haue made such haft from the Plantation Office .

Office . but I was haftned away by my Masters of the Custome house : I haue been troubled with a Ague and a fitt of the Gravell occasioned by coming a shoar in a Great Storm from Our Ship : I thank God I am somewhat better but go not out of my Lodgings :

S<sup>r</sup> you haue added to your former favors in taking care to procure me Mr ffroudes<sup>278</sup> Deputation . which God sending me safe to New Eng<sup>d</sup> shall be improved for his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Service and the accommodation of the Country :

By a ship which arriued yesterday in the Downes from Nevis<sup>279</sup> tis reported, That the Deputy Gou<sup>r</sup> of that Island had such apprehensions of Monmouths prevailing that hee devided the men into three parts and made one third raise new fortifications to Secure that place from being attacked by the Rebels : I would heartily rejoyce that all our dispatches were perfected I feare wee shall be beat off the Coast and then it may be the latter End of Aprill before wee can come to Boston : I intreat you to present my humble Duty to s<sup>r</sup> Robt Southwell and accept of the hearty thanks of S<sup>r</sup>

your most obliged and most  
humble Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

[*Addressed*] To William Blathwayt  
Esqr.

XXXVII.

<sup>278</sup> Philip Froude was one of the Clerks to the Lords of Trade, but held a patent as Postmaster General. The "Deputation" in question is that of Postmaster, (*supra*, Vol. I. p. 271; IV. pp. 67, 69, 71). Luttrell's *Diary*, 12th April, 1689: "Major Wildman is

made Postmaster in the room of Mr. Frowde."

<sup>279</sup> For the fortifications undertaken at Nevis, cf. *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1685, nos. 337, 355, 471. Monmouth had been defeated at the battle of Sedgemoor on 6th July, 1685.

## XXXVII.

RANDOLPH TO PHILIP MUSGRAVE<sup>280</sup> CONCERNING CRANFIELD.*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Deal: Dec: 12: 1685.

S:

Altho' my Stay here is much longer then I expected: yet tis some satisfaction: that I haue an opportunity to address to you before I sayle. and there in to obviate. Some ill proceedings both to the great obstruction of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> affaires under my care and also designd to my vtter ruine: and this I heare is sett on foot by M<sup>r</sup> Cranfeild late Gon<sup>r</sup> of New Hampsheire: who is newly come to town: and finding him selfe not onely putt by that Gom<sup>r</sup> but vtterly disappointed of his Expectation of being Govern<sup>r</sup> of the Boston Colony: which he hoped to obtain by my care and interest with the E: of Clarendon to whom M<sup>r</sup> Cranfeild by me sent a letter: and instructed me how I should manage with other persons of Quality in his behalfe: hee now charges me with vnkindnes and on the other hand makes me the sole Contriver of his disappointment: and finding his Ma<sup>ties</sup> has bestowed larg markes of his favour vpon me: he, enviing those gracious returnes of my past seruices now (as I am told) vndertakes to inform against me for taking Bribes<sup>281</sup> during the tyme of my manage in the Office of Collector of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Customs.

about

<sup>280</sup> Philip Musgrave was only one of the clerks of the Council, but he was brother of Sir Christopher, who was a very active Commissioner of Ordnance *Calendar of State Papers, America and*

*West Indies*, 1683, no. 1418), and was continued in that office under Sir Henry Goodricke after the Revolution.

<sup>281</sup> This is evidently the charge hinted at by Cranfield in Letter XX. *supra*.

about 2 yeares ago : One Mr Dyre<sup>282</sup> was sent to N. Eng<sup>d</sup> in quality of Surveyor Gen<sup>l</sup> to this man M<sup>r</sup> Cranfeild applyes and makes a freindship : and then desired him to inform the Comm<sup>y</sup> of the Customs that I had taken bribes : and this discourse he raised and promotes without any ground on purpose to stop my voyage and present vndertaking vpon which depends not onely the present settlement of the Boston Colony . but will destroy his Ma<sup>ties</sup> intentions of bringing all the Colonyes vnder one Gen<sup>l</sup> Gon<sup>l</sup> Its sufficiently known to my lord Culpeper when in New Eng<sup>d</sup> how zealously I prosecuted those who broak the Acts of Trade . and was supported therein by his Lord<sup>ps</sup> countenance : against the whole Gom<sup>y</sup> and body of Merchants who opposed me : and you may easily beleieve, That the bostoners by their Agents would long since haue informd ag<sup>t</sup> me . if they could fix any matter of that nature vpon me : being all along deemed the Grand enemy of that Country and twas their Generall interest to gett me vpon any termes remoued .

so that This charg as he pretends arifes vpon a letter which I sent M<sup>r</sup> Mafon 2 yeares ago diffwading him from violent courses in obtaining his Rent from the Inhabitants  
of

<sup>282</sup> For Captain William Dyre or Dyer and his dealings with Cranfield see *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 5, and a chronicle of his adventures in *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1681-1685, nos. 155, 229, 1415, 1486, etc. Some of his iniquities are narrated in a letter from Dongan to Blathwayt (Mr. Blathwayt's Collection) dated 12th May, 1686. Dongan says of a certain sloop: "the came hither haueing nothing but ballast in her and the poor man who was owner

was forced to sell her to defray the Costs of Court at East Jerfey, and all because being drinking with Dyre and they quarrelling he told him he hoped to see him hang'd as his Mother was at Boston. I could wish for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> interest that the Commissioners woud employ a more honest person. If all be true that is said of him he is the worst of men, infamous both for spreading ill reports, and his own Actions."

of New Hamp: in which Mr Cranfeild was too Deeply concern'd . and vpon his feeling that letter he wrote me that he would ruine me if it were in his power and now vpon his Coming to Town and finding himfelfe frustrated of all his expectations . he hopes to gain a Credit by impeaching me ; and making a noife to no other purpofe Then to ouerthrow my voyage being euery day ready to Sayle :

I humbly intreat the favour of you, to take notice of his manage and if he offer anything to my prejudice : to acquaint my L<sup>d</sup> Preston <sup>283</sup> of it who vpon perufing this paper will do me Iuftice : and Stand by me . fo farr: that I may haue tyme to make my defence if needfull : I onely intreat That I may proceed on my voyage and putt in Execution thofe Com-miffions which concern the publick fettlement and benefitt of that Country : and Then will gladly return to England to vindicate my reputation which has been fo often attempted by thofe whom my diligence in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> affaires has made my enemyes : I humbly intreat your pardon for this trouble and remain in all Duty

your moft humble and moft obliged

feru<sup>t</sup> ED RANDOLPH

my humble Seruice to my L<sup>d</sup>

Prefton : and to S<sup>r</sup> Chriftopher Mufgraue :

I haue not wrote one word to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt about this matter becaufe I haue not heard any thing from him. I know he is my freind :

[*Addressed*]

<sup>283</sup> Sir Richard Graham, Vifcount Prefton, was afterwards Ambaffador to the Court of France. He was all but executed for his fhare in a Jacobite con-

spiracy in 1698. He was at this time one of the Lords of Trade. *Supra*, Vol. IV. p. 129.

[*Addressed*]To the Hon<sup>d</sup> Phillip MufgrauēEsq<sup>3</sup>

present :

[*Endorsed*]

Deal : 12 Dec. 85

From M<sup>r</sup> Randolphto M<sup>r</sup> Mufgrave .

## XXXVIII.

SOUTHWELL TO BLATHWAYT ON CRANFIELD'S CHARGES  
AGAINST RANDOLPH.*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Kings weſton — 6 . Jan . 1685  
6Deare S<sup>r</sup>

J was yesterday tempted to carry my Company here to Bristoll, to ſee ſome naturall Curioſities w<sup>ch</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Cole one of y<sup>e</sup> Cuſtome officers, & a great collectour of rarities, has putt together. There I heard of m<sup>r</sup> Cranfeilds being in towne, & preſently after he came in, telling me yt vppon ſight of my lively he could not forbear to find me out.

In a very ſhort time he fell to rayle bitterly ag<sup>t</sup> m<sup>r</sup> Randolph . and to leap over all the Rubbs y<sup>t</sup> I flung in the way That he had ſent home affidavits ag<sup>t</sup> him, & other malefactorrs in y<sup>t</sup> Country but that all his Complaints were ſuppreſt. That He had Contended with . 2 . open Rebelions in his Govern<sup>t</sup> and thought it a bleſſing to be well ridd of It. And the more ſince M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt had been unkind to him I aſked him, whoſe fault was it if he had caught a Tartar . and found ſome diſappointm<sup>ts</sup> in the thing he ſoe  
much



much defired. He told me he never had defired y<sup>t</sup> Govern<sup>t</sup> and y<sup>t</sup> it was onely y<sup>t</sup> Importunity y<sup>t</sup> made him goe. He would haue utter'd more of his Refentm<sup>t</sup>s ag<sup>t</sup> you if he had not found it Inconvenjent. But I suppose he does it with s<sup>t</sup> John Knight,<sup>284</sup> where I am told he has struck up as formerly.

When I mentioned M<sup>r</sup> Randolphe many dangerous voyages & great service He rayfed his owne meritt about all Saying he was a Gen<sup>t</sup>man well borne<sup>285</sup> & y<sup>t</sup> his Grandfather was the first that discovered the Gunpowder Treason, but y<sup>t</sup> Randolph was a scoundrell &c:

You see how I want subject of Converse when I entertaine you with this stuff. but tis not amisse y<sup>t</sup> you know what is stirring, and how y<sup>t</sup> friend m<sup>r</sup> Cranfeild takes in with the discontented.

Our small company here are well & I am ever

S<sup>t</sup> your most obe<sup>d</sup> & most

humble servant

ROBERT SOUTHWELL

[*Endorsed*] Kings Weston

6 Ian<sup>ry</sup> 8<sup>8</sup>

From S<sup>t</sup> R : Southwell

Has seen M<sup>r</sup> Cranfeild.

XXXIX

<sup>284</sup> Sir John Knight was one of the most turbulent citizens of Bristol in the seventeenth century. He was active in the attempt to get a "Quo Warranto" issued for that city (Latimer's *Annals of Bristol in the seventeenth Century*, pp. 412, 416). Cranfield's acquaintance with Knight probably procured him the ap-

pellation of a "base Tory" (*supra*, Vol. I. p. 279). Cranfield is not otherwise mentioned in the *Annals*.

<sup>285</sup> Cranfield was probably of the family of Lionel Cranfield, Earl of Middlesex (1575-1645), and was consequently connected with the (later) Dukes of Dorset.

## XXXIX.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE NEW GOVERNMENT OF  
MASSACHUSETTS.*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Hon<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>:Boston: May 17<sup>th</sup> 1686

I thank God after my very tedious and dangerous passage I am safe arrived here the 14<sup>th</sup> instant to the Great Joy and satisfaction of many of the best men in this town and Country. I have delivered his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Commission etc: to M<sup>r</sup> Dudley which hee most readily accepted wee this day meet to convene the other Gent. and in a few dayes shall obtaine a good issue: of which and all other proceedings I doubt not but you will have a plentiful account by M<sup>r</sup> Mason whom I mett here in town ready to imbarke for London: but Its necessary for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Service to stop him here, which will plead his just excuse, in not appearing to answer to M<sup>r</sup> Vaughans Appeale<sup>286</sup> at the day appointed which with my humble Service presented to S<sup>r</sup> Rob. Southwell. M<sup>r</sup> Guin<sup>287</sup>. M<sup>r</sup> Musgrave and all freinds I remain S<sup>r</sup>

your most humble Seru<sup>t</sup>:

ED. RANDOLPH

my

<sup>286</sup> Mason did return to England. He was back on 13th October (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1686, no. 905), and asked for the Appeal of Vaughan to be heard at once. The Appeal was dismissed (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1687, no. 1104), and Vaughan had to pay Mason £20 for his expenses (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1687, no. 1054).

<sup>287</sup> Luttrell's *Diary*, 5th December, 1679: "Sir R. Southwell has resigned his place (as clerk of the Council) to Mr Francis Gwynn." Gwynn was a witness against Shaftesbury at his trial, and afterwards became a Member of Parliament and Secretary to the Earl of Rochester when the latter was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. He married Southwell's daughter.

my humble Seruice to M<sup>r</sup> Pouey  
whose excuse I intreat becaufe  
I haue not tyme to write him

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt      yours to Coll Dongon is fent away

[*Addressed*]      To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
William Blathwayt Esqr.  
at the plantation Office  
Whitehall.

[*Endorsed*]      17 May 1686  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> the 23<sup>d</sup> June 1686

XL.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON HIS FIRST FAILURES.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston: May the 29<sup>th</sup> 1686 :

S<sup>r</sup>:

in my last of the 17<sup>th</sup> instant I represented that I arriued  
the 14<sup>th</sup> instant : This acquaints you that the 25 following  
the pref<sup>dt</sup> and 14 of the Councill mett at Boston and tak-  
ing the oathes were entred vpon the Gom<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Champernoon :  
was so much indisposed that twas not possible for him to  
come to Boston : Butt old M<sup>r</sup> Bradstreet and his son wholly  
refused to accept the Commission as a thing contriued to  
abridge them of their libertye and indeed against Magna  
Charta : and Mr Saltenstall also diserted vs : in whose places  
are very proper to bee inserted : Richard Smith of Narra-  
ganfett :

ganfett : Mr William Brown Junior: the third I leaue to Mr Mafons nomination who is coming ouer vpon the next ship which will in a short tyme sayle from hence : I cannot omitt to acquaint you that Mr Wharton out of a pure zeale to quiet and peaceable treatment has carried himfelfe very odly . and thwarted what euer has been propofed by my felfe the prefident or the loyall part of the Councill. he has been diffatiffied that he was not made Registrer : and oppofes Major Bulkleyes being putt in Commiffion for the Caftle : he is a man of Sincere Loyalty : and I know not any man amongft vs fo fitt for that place as hee is : and that he might haue fome encouragement to Support the Charge and expence of being Cap<sup>t</sup> of the Caftle : wee thought to add the place of provoft martiall to be executed for him by a deputy : S<sup>t</sup> you cannot do his Ma<sup>tie</sup> greater feruice then to recommend him to that Truft : Mr Mafon will vouch for his integrity and Duty to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> our tyme has been taken vp with making Officers of the Militia and Iuftices of the peace . and on munday next wee haue a Committee to examine the acc<sup>ts</sup> of their Treafurers and receiuers ; wee are euery day employd in preparing methods of proceedings in Courts regulating the abufes of Juryes . and many other matters of moment complained of, and now I feare The Treafurey of this Country is departed with the old Magiftrates. There is a neceffity either to haue the mint here regulated or to haue money from England for fince they haue Ceafed coining their money is euery day fhipd off for England or other countreyes fo that tis a hard matter to gett 100<sup>th</sup> in filuer. I haue not opened my mouth about the province of Main leaft that would raife a mutiny for  
Seuerall

Seuerall of the Old Magistrates and Deputyes haue cutt themfelues out large diuidends and disinherited many who were in poffeffion vpon antient titles before the Indian warr; and the poeple were strangely poffeffid of bringing in popery. and a little matter at my first coming would fpoil all : for the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court was then fitting and would hardly be perfwaded to know their duty: they fent a very humble request to M<sup>r</sup> Dudley representing to him the many dangers would arife vpon his accepting the Commiffion : they vfed arguments to him to refufe to act : and then they fayd his Ma<sup>tie</sup> would never take further care of them: But he laught at them and carried himfelfe with great prudence and refolution. I haue notwithstanding made a great progreffe about the procuring the masts and by next fhip fhall fend M<sup>r</sup> Secry . Pepys my Contra<sup>ct</sup> fully compleated tho twill be next May or 2 or 3 months longer if fnow prevent before I can haue them ready to fhip off.

I haue likewise been forc'd to conceal the Quo Warr<sup>to</sup> ag<sup>st</sup> R<sup>d</sup> Island and Connecticut Colony : leaft they should all combine and ftand out : but I fhall haue by me to go to thofe parts and muft do what I can by perfwafion for the writts were by my tedious voyage out of Date 15 dayes before I arriued : I treat them at a diftance with proffeffion of great freindfhip . and the fight of the frigott may operate more then a legall fummons : you will beg pardon for not fending our Addrefse which wee cannot avoid to referue for M<sup>r</sup> Mafon to bring ouer : his Company is fo abfolutely neceffary that wee cannot spare him till the next Ship from hence : to whom wee fhall referr you. herewith is the first  
of

of our Authority<sup>288</sup> : which with my humble Service Is  
humbly presented by

your humble and most  
obedient Seru!

ED. RANDOLPH

M<sup>r</sup> Stoughton is declared Dep<sup>y</sup> president : he is very moderate and hearty to serue the King.

S<sup>t</sup> I am to add that M<sup>r</sup> Master<sup>289</sup> a Kinsman of M<sup>r</sup> Mufgraues will be taken care of by the president vpon your recommendation so soon as wee come to settle Courts which he is best acquainted with all-tho' he carryes him selfe very idly : Its hoped tyme and experience may work an alteration in him for the better. E. R.

To M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>d</sup>  
William Blathwayt, Esq<sup>r</sup>

[*Endorsed*] 29 May 1686. to William Blathwayt From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 20 July 1686.

XLI.

<sup>288</sup> Randolph is referring to the Proceedings of 25th May, *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 80.

<sup>289</sup> This is probably Gyles Master, who assisted Randolph in his suit against

Mather, *supra*, Vol. I. p. 192. If so, the description is peculiar, as he was almost certainly one of Randolph's own kinsmen, *supra*, Vol. I. p. 2.

## XLI.

GOVERNOR AND COUNCIL OF CONNECTICUT TO RANDOLPH.

*Colonial Papers*, Vol. LVII. no. 104.Hartford June y<sup>e</sup> 11<sup>th</sup> 1686

honoured S:

Your Letters of y<sup>e</sup> 27<sup>th</sup> of May Past and 2<sup>d</sup> of June Instant<sup>290</sup> Our Govournour hath recd and tho' he was under great indisposition of body by reason of a dangerous bruise he hath recd, and the great distance and absense of some principle members of y<sup>e</sup> Councill, then, on his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Service, yet as soon as was possible he conven'd the Councill at Hartford this day and communicated the contents of Your Letters to them which gives Us information of Your good affection and earnest endeavours to Serve his Majesty, as also Your desires of y<sup>e</sup> welfare of this Colony with Your own advice thereupon.

In reference to which we Congratulate your Safe arrivall from England and the quiet and peaceable accession of his Majestyes President and Councill to y<sup>e</sup> Govern<sup>t</sup> of the Severall provinces by his Majesty placed under them.

As to y<sup>e</sup> Quo Warranto's against this Colony of which we cannot tell w<sup>t</sup> return to make to yo<sup>r</sup>self concerning them yet You may assure Your Selfe that it is our duty and shall be our endeavour to approve our selves his Maj<sup>ties</sup> faithfull  
and

<sup>290</sup> Randolph's letter of 27th May is given *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 78. That of 2d June seems to be entirely lost. Palfrey's *History of New England*, Vol. III. p. 505 refers to the *Records of the*

*Colony of Rhode Island*, Vol. III. p. 198, for the statement that "Governor Clarke of Rhode Island hastened to address to him (Randolph) a fulsome address of welcome two days after he landed."

and loyall Subjects, ready to obferve what we fhall underftand to be our duty, thereby to divert whatfoever may juftly procure his Majeftyes Difpleafure againft us and for the obtaining his royall favour towards us which with our refpects to Your Selfe and the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Prefident and Council with You is all at prefent from

Your affectionate Friends  
and humble Serv<sup>ts</sup>  
The Gov<sup>r</sup> & Council of his Maj<sup>ties</sup>  
Colony of Conecticut  
p y<sup>r</sup> Ord<sup>r</sup> fignd  
p Jn<sup>o</sup> Allyn Secr<sup>y</sup>

[*Endorfed*] N: England 11 June 85  
Copie of a Lett<sup>r</sup>  
from y<sup>e</sup>  
Gov<sup>r</sup> & Council  
of Connecticut  
B. G. N<sup>o</sup> 26

## XLII.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE STATE OF THE COLONY.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston: June: the 19<sup>th</sup> 1686

S<sup>r</sup>:

I hope before this tyme M<sup>r</sup> Mafon has acquainted you that wee haue gott the Govern<sup>t</sup> of this Country in our hands and thats all. for fo long as there are moft of our Councill men of great defignes who will beleive no other then that this change was intended onely to advantage them you may expect



expect to heare of no great matter done for the Publick : when Connecticutt and Road Island are reduced to which end I am now taking a very warm journey. I beleieve his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Quitt rents may amount to about 3000<sup>lb</sup> a yeare with the duties vpon wine and liquors. I can neuer say too often . that this is a very poore place and . Tho' wee talke dayly of thousands and ten thousand acres of Land yet tis very hard to gett 100<sup>lb</sup> paid even by the great proprietors: I haue told M<sup>r</sup> Povey how Courfly the [y]deal with me : but S<sup>r</sup> Edmonds coming ouer will make a more throw reformation : pray S<sup>r</sup> be pleased to remember me : M<sup>r</sup> Wharton driues hard at me becaufe he was not made register : I am at great charg and a continuall trouble attending . but I see nothing more coming then what I haue paid me in Eng<sup>d</sup> and thats one argument of their contracting me here and now since M<sup>r</sup> Mafons gone they haue forgott both him and me I wish the attendance of all happines to your affaires and am S<sup>r</sup>

your most obliged

and most humble Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

Maj<sup>r</sup> Bulkley is a very honest loyall man his heart is almost broak to see the Gon<sup>r</sup> and Company of the Massachusetts Bay still in power by vertue of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> late Commiſſion and wee can find hardly any but their Creatures to putt in Office : I haue onely to accept M<sup>r</sup> Jō : Vſher whom for many reasons besides being of the Councill wee haue Chosen treasurer : he is a man of a very good estate & true to his M<sup>ties</sup> interest : which is to giue place when the Narraganſett affaires come to be

discourſd

discourfd in publick. M<sup>r</sup> Maſon will atteſt this : my humble ſeruice to S<sup>r</sup> Robert Sowthwell and to M<sup>r</sup> Sowthwell.

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>d</sup>  
William Blathwayt  
Eſqre.  
at the plantation Office  
preſent

[*Endorſed*] Boſton 19 June 86  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 6 : Aug. 86

## XLIII.

## RANDOLPH TO POVEY ON HIS OWN TROUBLES.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boſton June 27<sup>th</sup> 1686

S<sup>r</sup>

Laſt night with the Preſident I returned from the Narraganſett Country<sup>291</sup> where on Wedneſday laſt his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Com-  
miſſion of Gom<sup>ſ</sup> was publiſhed in Court the Deputy Gon<sup>ſ</sup> of  
Road Iſland and one of their Magiſtrates were preſent and  
quietly aſſented to it, and I expect no further Claim to be made  
by them to that Country. M<sup>r</sup> Wharton with others concernd  
ſtay behind and are directed to treat the Tertenants ciuilly.

I left with the Gon<sup>ſ</sup> of R : Iſland a Superannuated Sum-  
mons of the Quo Warr<sup>to</sup> and had aſſurance from them that  
they would ſurrender their Charter and he discourfd me about  
the

<sup>291</sup> For this expedition of Dudley to Rhode Iſland, ſee Palfrey's *History of New England*, Vol. III. p. 506 *note*. He declared a provisional government

for the Narraganſett Country, *renamed the towns there*, and decided favourably on the claims of the Atherton company.

the manner of doing it. But at my return to them from the Narragansett they desired a fortnights tyme to consider of it and would answer me from their Gen<sup>l</sup> Court. perhaps they will try with Coff: Dongon upon what termes to be under the Gom<sup>l</sup> of N. York for in my absence they received a letter from him to that purpose: <sup>292</sup> They are a sad sort of Mortalls as you ever heard of, and who knowes but reveng upon our Colony they may (if in their power) subject them selves to that Gom<sup>l</sup> which will perfectly ruine vs all for wee have most part of our flesh from thence. and should he gett Connecticott Colony to whom he has also writt, we should be in danger of Starving for wee have great part of Our Corn from thence. This is a matter worthy your care and will be recommended to Mr Blathwayts favour and directions there in for 'tis of Great import and wee are concernd to obviate so great a mischeife;

I discourd the Gon<sup>l</sup> of R: Island about the 1000 acres of Land granted to the late L<sup>d</sup> of Clarendon by their Gen<sup>l</sup> Court: <sup>293</sup> they putt it off by very absurd doubts; and if they cannot avoid it will lay it out in Warwick township: but I do not as yet presse this matter further hoping by the next ship to send their Surrender — I looke upon R: Island to be the best land and for that quantity the most profitable part of New England. The Quit rents there will be of great value towards support of this Gom<sup>l</sup> I expected to meet some of the Magistrates

<sup>292</sup> The correspondence between Dongan and Treat is contained in the *Record Office Papers (Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1686, nos. 729, 751, 805, etc.), and is also given

in the *New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. III.

<sup>293</sup> For the 1000 acres of land granted to Clarendon, see Cranfield's Letter (XXVIII.) of 5th October, 1683.

Magistrates of Connecticut at the Narragansett but they were so weak as to feare I would make an attachment of the Quo Warranto and giue them personall trouble at that distance from home. I intend to be with them in 14 dayes tyme: then the letter from N. York may force them to a surrender also: otherwise you haue tryed what a *scire facias*<sup>294</sup> will do and must to that extreame remedy. you may please to remember I wrote from the Downes to haue Quo Wa<sup>to</sup> returnable in next Mich Term: fearing a long passage but haue not receiued any. and they may be so imprudent as to stand out and take advantage vpon the losse of tyme:

S<sup>t</sup> this day at noon. I ioyfully receiued your welcome packett filld vp with Newes my lord Delamers tryall<sup>295</sup> and your letter of the 3 of Aprill. which advises the progreß of a larg settlement of N: York Gom<sup>t</sup>. Our Gom<sup>t</sup> will be quite ruined should but the Sowthern part of Connecticut Colony. which was (as by a Grant to that Colony) many yeares settled vnder the name of Quinnepißt or New Haven Colony consisting of 4 townes: and by their joint consent in 1662 annexed in their Charter to Connecticut: The N. York Gom<sup>t</sup> makes vs pay after the Rate of 6 per cent for all Goods imported from thence to our Gom<sup>t</sup> besides those poeple will neuer agree to be subiect to N. York: in regard they haue been all along part of vs: S<sup>t</sup> I thought before this tyme to haue procured a handsome present to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt and to  
your

<sup>294</sup> Palfrey in his *History of New England*, Vol. III. p. 392 *note*, discusses at great length the difference between a *scire facias* and a *quo warranto*.

<sup>295</sup> Henry Booth Lord Delamere was tried for treason in December, 1685,

and acquitted. An account of the trial is given in Luttrell's *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 369. He was son of the Cavalier hero, Sir George Booth, and probably brother of George Booth mentioned below.

your selfe for your great care and zeal in the settlement of this ingratefull Country. but in the first place certainly they are very poore, hauing no Assembly to raise money vpon the poeple more then what is now paid by the excise vpon Wine and Rūm . and retailers of Beer and Cyder : besides I haue not yet demanded the money you were sensible I was out of purse about soliciting their busines which thro' M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayts and your extraordinary favour I obtained with very great difficulty.

Neither haue they giuen me thanks for procuring them their liberty in Matters of religion. Had wee all the Colonyes will [sic] fetled vnder our Gom<sup>t</sup> as now it is called N. England the Quitt rents and other easy impositions will amount to nigh 4000<sup>lb</sup> per ann. N. Eng<sup>d</sup> money : pray assist M<sup>r</sup> Mafon about our Mint and be confident that you shall find your advantage in all my concernes : But at present I haue little more then the troublesome title of Sec<sup>ry</sup> and Sole register for they haue placed the Register of Wills with the Clerkes of the County Courts . and the Records of Sales and Mortgages with them also : so that the Cheife end and publick benefitt of a Gen<sup>l</sup> Register is quite destroyed, some tyme since M<sup>r</sup> Wharton offred me 50<sup>lb</sup> a yeare to haue the registering of Deeds etc : for 3 yeares and said he would in that tyme make it worth to him 150<sup>lb</sup> a yeare. But since my refusall I do not see where I can make 60<sup>lb</sup> a yeare of both Offices of Sec<sup>ry</sup> and Register. At my arriual I hired a strong new Brick house and pay 60<sup>lb</sup> a yeare Rent . that no objection might be made against keeping the Records in my own house, and I am to haue the Country [sic] Records brought to me : which are of publick Concern but of more trouble then profit : but  
the

the beneficiall perquifites of my Office are alienated : which I haue juft grounds to represent being vnwilling to be lefned in any part of my places which his Ma<sup>tie</sup> has been pleased to reward me with all.

I haue not preſſd that the full ſum paid in Jamaica . ſhould be allowed of here. I haue ſaid the Country is very poore but I fee not why I ſhould be incroached vpon and the country is no way eaſed, for my profitts are diſpoſed of to others. I leaue this with you as a testimony of my diſſent . and expect to haue orders for reparation from Whitehall vpon your representing my humble Complaint to their Lordſ<sup>pps</sup>.

my humble Seruice to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt to whom I wrote by this ſhip . of the 19<sup>th</sup> iſtant and beleiue that I am S<sup>r</sup>

your moſt obliged and moſt  
humble ſeru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

to M<sup>r</sup> Povey :

[*Endorſed*] Boſton 27 June 86

From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

Rec<sup>d</sup> 3 Aug : 86

p[er] Cap<sup>t</sup>

Sam<sup>l</sup> : Legg

Narraganſet Contrey Setle<sup>t</sup>

as to the Governm<sup>t</sup>

Rhode Iſland ſerved w<sup>th</sup>

Quo Warr<sup>to</sup> confiders of

ſubmitting

E. Clarendon's 1000 acres

Packet of 3 Apr : rec<sup>d</sup>

## XLIV.

RANDOLPH TO SANSON, <sup>296</sup> ON HIS DISPUTE WITH GEORGE.*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston June 30<sup>th</sup> 1686S<sup>r</sup>:

My two Letters of the 19<sup>th</sup> & 30<sup>th</sup> Instant To the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Commisſio<sup>rs</sup> of his Majeſties Cuſtomes adviſe my Seiſure of three Veffells One from france which unliverd her Wine and falt off at Sea the other two a ſmall Pink and a Bark are loaden One from Scotland and the other from the Canaries in order to their tryall on monday next of all which I hope to give a very good account by the next Shipping.

Here ariſeth a warm diſpute between Cap<sup>t</sup> George and my Selfe about the right of Seizing ſuch Veffells that are within Our harbours. I find my Self and my Deputyes by his Ma<sup>ties</sup> commiſſion under the great Seal to be empowred thereto. But Cap<sup>t</sup> George <sup>297</sup> inſiſts upon the power granted to admiralls and other Commanders at Sea &c<sup>a</sup> by the 12<sup>th</sup> of the late King, beſides if he cannot be admitted as a Cæſar he Expects to be allow'd of as an Informer and ſo to proſecute in behalfe of his Majeſty and thereupon to obtaine one third part of the forfeiture.

I am abundantly Satisfiſſed to ſee the Interlopers thus diſcountenanced and provided it be alwayes legally and effectually

<sup>296</sup> John Sanſom was at this time Secretary to the Commiſſioners of Cuſtoms.

<sup>297</sup> For John George, ſee Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*, Vol. II. p. 98. Charnock chronicles his appointment

to the Roſe, but ſtrangely adds, "after which time his name does not occur in the ſervice." He was killed in action againſt the French 24<sup>th</sup> May, 1690 (*Calendar of State Papers, America and Weſt Indies*, 1690, no. 898).

ually done it matters not to me by whom such service is performed for his Maj:<sup>tie</sup>, but in as much as hither to I find by the Acts of trade & practice of other places that it is my Duty to seize and prosecute for his Ma:<sup>tie</sup> I do not see how I can omission of that part of my Duty having no directions for so-doing in my instructions. I am.

y<sup>r</sup> Hum S<sup>t</sup>

ER:

[*Endorsed*] Copy of a letter  
to M<sup>r</sup> Sec<sup>ry</sup>  
Sanfon  
June 30<sup>th</sup> 1686

# XLV.

## RANDOLPH TO THE COMMISSIONERS OF CUSTOMS.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston, June 30<sup>th</sup> @ 1686

Right Hon<sup>ble</sup>:

Since myne to yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> of the 19<sup>th</sup> Instant to w<sup>ch</sup> I humbly Referr, being Returned w<sup>th</sup> the Presed<sup>t</sup> from the Southern part<sup>s</sup> of this Country, I had information yesterday morning at 4 a Clock that a female Barque called the Swallow from the Canaries Joshua West m<sup>r</sup> burthen about 40 tons was plying neer the shore between Cape Cod & Cape Anne about 3 Leagues distant from Nantasket, I straightway went aboard the Rose ffrigott Cap<sup>t</sup>: George Command<sup>er</sup> Rideing at Anchor in Boston Harbour, and Desired him to man out his Long boate w<sup>th</sup> 4 Pattarero's and bring the said Barque under Command of the Castell w<sup>ch</sup> was accordingly done ab<sup>t</sup> 2 in  
the



the affternoon, the mafter came to enter his Pink w<sup>th</sup> mee, but the Prefed<sup>t</sup> would not admit him, I then Seized her & her Loading for his Maj<sup>e</sup> in order to her tryall. / about 60 ton burthen this Afternoon, the Pink Succes of Chefter Joshua Glover mafter came to an Anchor in Nantasket Road : he came to the Prefed<sup>t</sup> & my felfe Defireing Leauē to Wood & Watter pretending hee had been a long tyme at Sea, and was bound from London to Virginia, he produced his Cocquetts but not being Satisfactory the Prefedent ordered him to be brought under Command of the Caſtle, I intend to go on board her & feize her & loading w<sup>ch</sup> is moſt Scotch goods in order to her tryall & Condemnation :

I haue provided boates & my men are Diligent, but I dare not Expoſe my felfe or them as farr as Nantasket w<sup>ch</sup> lyes a League below & out of Command of the Caſtle : when his Maj<sup>e</sup> ſhall Graciously pleaſe to fauo<sup>r</sup> us w<sup>th</sup> an aſſembly wee ſhall bee able to Raiſe money to Keep a ſmale veſſell of about 30 or 40 tons out at ſea w<sup>th</sup> 6 or 8 ſmall Gunns & well man<sup>d</sup> w<sup>ch</sup> will be very ſerviceable in plying between ou<sup>r</sup> Capes & will wholly Confound the Interlopeing trade : I humby take Leauē & Remain

yo<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> moſt humble  
& moſt Obedient Seru<sup>t</sup>

[*Endorſed*]

30 June 1686  
Copy of a letter  
to the Comm<sup>r</sup> of  
his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Cuſtomes

## XLVI.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON HIS DIFFICULTIES.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

July: 1 : 1686

S<sup>r</sup>

Inclofed I fend your Hon<sup>r</sup> copyes of the letters I now haue difpatchd to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Customs : and their Secretaries that you may fee I haue not been Idle . in the affaires of the Custome houle : and also a copy of a letter from the Gon<sup>r</sup> and company of Connecticott Colony : I intend to go theither in 10 dayes tyme and Giue them a Summons to appeare tho' the Writts are out of Date :

Here has arriued by M<sup>r</sup> ffoy from London amongst others one D<sup>r</sup> Mourton a Non Conformist minister . he I heare is to be preferrd to be president of the Colledge. wee haue been very vnhappy in our choice of Military Officers and Justices of the Peace, being for the most part church members ; and but two Cap<sup>t</sup> in Boston come to heare divine Service ; I question not but wee shall haue multitudes of phannatticks flock ouer heither twere necessary That none be admitted to stay here vpon the place but such as will take the Oath of Allegiance that directed from the Councill chamber to vs otherwise t'will never be consented to by vs.

Cap<sup>t</sup> George Commander of the Rose proues a very troublesome man to me especially in the busines of the Custome houle : and takes it very vnkindly that I will not suffer him to feize ships in the Harbour which is my duty and office to do as Collector of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> Customs : which greatly discourages

courages my officers : I humbly referr you to what I haue  
very largely wrote to M<sup>r</sup> Povey and remain S<sup>r</sup>

your most obliged and most humble Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

[*Addressed*]

To the Hon<sup>d</sup>

ffor his Ma<sup>ty</sup> seruice

William Blaythwayt

esqr.

at Whitehall

By Cap<sup>t</sup> Legg

[*Endorsed*]

Boston 1 July 86

From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

Rec<sup>d</sup> 3 Aug.

XLVII.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON FINANCIAL AND RELIGIOUS  
DIFFICULTIES.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

S<sup>r</sup>

Boston. July 12<sup>th</sup> 1686

I haue receiued a letter from Road Island with the inclosed  
direction but vnder a private Seal : so that some of the Cheife  
of the Island fearing tis but a Cheat and evasion . haue  
desired me first to speak with the Gon<sup>r</sup> before I send it: I  
find there is a great difference betwixt them : the Inhabitants  
fearing they shall all be laid to N : York : which will be to  
the vtter ruine of this whole Country. I go from thence  
to Connecticott : where Coll: Dungan has sent before hand  
to invite them vnder his Gom<sup>t</sup>

Wee haue very seldome Councils and then little done  
besides quarrelling : and agree in nothing but Sharing the  
Country

Country amongst themselves and laying out Large tracts of lands. I can gett nothing to passe as yet about the Acts of trade. Mr Stoughton and the presid<sup>t</sup> cannot agree . at least they seem openly and in Councill very often to quarrell : the presid<sup>t</sup> assumes to him selfe the whole Gom<sup>t</sup> I am forced to say little in regard wee haue but a very thin Councill feuerall liuing remote are vnwilling to meet at Boston : and I feare they will throw all vp : wee haue had 4 shipps seized 3 tryed : the Presid<sup>t</sup> most vngratefully (thinking I can do him no further Seruice) lets Cap<sup>t</sup> Georg in to the profitts of my Seizures : I haue one ship to try which I shall haue Condemnd : she is worth about 400<sup>lb</sup>

there is great necessity that S<sup>r</sup> Edmond Andros make haft ouer for wee are in great Confusion : the Councill suppose as the Gom<sup>t</sup> is in them so they ought with the president to haue a share with him in all the Seizures : but he will keep his third part.

S<sup>r</sup> I am called Register . but no man comes and records their deeds at my Office. his Ma<sup>tie</sup> may if he please raise a great reuennue here . for not one Grant of Lands in this town or Colony is passd vnder the Seal of the Colony if wee seize but a ship or two more the Interlopers will be quite ruined : I haue feuerall boates out and hope yet to meet with them : but the Presid<sup>t</sup> and Cap<sup>t</sup> Georg endeavour to putt me out of all busines here . and discourage all such whom I haue sett out to sea : to seize prohibited goods. the President very much countenances our Non Conformist Ministers and to their Great Satisfaction leaues Mr Ratcliffe a worthy sober man to depend vpon 12 or 14 Gent<sup>le</sup> who are his hearers for a maintainance . and expect the Charge will make vs giue ouer :

ouer : pray moue the Lords That all perfons Coming from Eng<sup>d</sup>. Scotland etc : into thefe parts may giue an account of their names to the Sec<sup>y</sup> : and the place of their laft refidence in England to be tranfmitted quarterly to there Lordfhips . wee haue 30 paffengers come ouer fome from the weft of Eng<sup>d</sup> . and a very fine Gent . whom I haue not feen : I haue reafon to fufpect them becaufe none of them come to Our Church. And that no minifter coming to vs from Eng<sup>d</sup> etc . be admitted to preach in publick vnleffe he produces a Tef- timoniall from my lord of London : I intreat your favor and affiftance in thefe difficultyes made me by my extraordinary kindnes and relying vpon the greateft hypocrite in the world : he thinks he cannot bee fafe in his projects fo long as M<sup>r</sup> Mafon and my felfe are of the Councill : I feare my Coufin Mafon will find the ill effects of his too much depending vpon the Loyalty of the prefid<sup>t</sup> who will admitt of the Great Turk for advantage. I am S<sup>r</sup>

your moft obliged feru<sup>t</sup>

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

ED RANDOLPH

S<sup>r</sup> Since they will not allow our Minifter a Church or any maintainance : be pleafed to moue that he may haue 20<sup>s</sup> a weeke paid him out of the Contribution money collected in the 3 meeting houfes in Bofton : which 3<sup>th</sup> weekley will fupport him and vpon that fund raife money to build vs a Church :

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>d</sup>  
William Blathwayt efqr.

[*Endorfed*] Bofton 12 July 86  
From Mr Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 13 Sep<sup>r</sup> 86.

## XLVIII.

RANDOLPH TO SIR EDMUND ANDROS.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston July: 28<sup>th</sup> 86Hon<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

I am faze returnd from my wildernes work hauing travelled round the Country by way of Road Island to Stonington thence to Hartford from thence to Major Pincheons at Springfeild and so to Boston which in England would make 300 miles : I haue inclosed to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt an Adresse from the Gon<sup>r</sup> and Company of R. Island : they so call it but they mean by it a Surrender and vpon reading it seemes some what like it : but in case it do not answear the end they intend to fend another vnder the Seal of their Colony : Now the Inhabitants of Road Island haue a great jeloufy that the Quakers who are now in Gom<sup>r</sup> intend to petition his Ma<sup>tie</sup> that they may be joynd to York Gom<sup>r</sup> I am well assured there is a strict correspondence betwixt Coll Dongan and the Quakers and they are gott into a fooles Paradise hoping they shall be continued in the Gom<sup>r</sup> and pay not one penny towards support of N: York: and I know they haue sent papers by a boat expresse to N. York to accomodate affaires betwixt them . and that being once added, They will haue the Main Land from the South bounds of Connecticut with the Narraganfett and the townes of Warwick and Providence ; by which meanes they will contract our Gom<sup>r</sup> and take away the most vsefull part of N. Eng<sup>d</sup> from vs : and now to Hartford where on Wednesdays last weeke I  
mett

mett the Gon<sup>r</sup> treat . he gaue me great respect as he thought when he told me he had an honour for all persons who came from the Imperiall Crown : I tooke it so and in return presented him with the Quo Warr<sup>to</sup> told him the meaning and desired an answear (Major Talcott,<sup>298</sup> Allen and one M<sup>r</sup> ffitch — Magistrates being present) wheither they would Surrender or send ouer an Agent instructed to make their defence.

much tyme being spent I expected their resolues — but I was questioned by what Commission I was impowred to bring a Quo : Warr<sup>to</sup> to them : I told them I left that vpon record in Eng<sup>d</sup> ready to be seen by their Agent : I find them very indifferent wheither they surrender their Charter or suffer his Ma<sup>tie</sup> to take it by proceffe at law : as also vnder what Gom<sup>t</sup> they fall but had rather be continued independent with some small alteration in their Lawes : the truth is they are discouraged by Cap<sup>t</sup> George putting men aboard their vessells coming to Boston : and also by our Presidents disobliging carriage to the members of the Councill : but rather by private letters advising them to protract tyme that the presid<sup>t</sup> and others may enjoy their places of profit and advantage ; hoping thereby to prevent or at least delay the Coming ouer of a Gon<sup>r</sup>:

here has been very fine work betwixt our Pres<sup>t</sup> and Cap Georg. a Scotchman was come to Nantaskett vpon sight of the coquett I found it forged and sent Cap<sup>t</sup> Georges his long boat to fetch her vp : the Presid<sup>t</sup> admitts him to profecute as  
an

<sup>298</sup> For Major John Talcott and this transaction generally, cf. *supra*, Vol. IV. note 11. In that note "Purification of the Blessed Virgin Mary" is

apparently a mistake for "Conception", which falls in December, the Purification or Candlemas being in February.

an informer they carry the cause from me have her apprized at 600<sup>th</sup> but afterwards 700<sup>th</sup> was bid and paid they have shared the money the prefid<sup>t</sup> has his own and his Ma<sup>ty</sup> third part : which Cap<sup>t</sup> Georg and hee intend to beg of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> pray call on M<sup>r</sup> Savage and you will find how much money in all how much money is in the presidents hands which pray beg of his Ma<sup>ty</sup> towards your charges in Coming ouer : I reffer you to my letters to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt in which you will see some late tranfactions of Cap<sup>t</sup> Palmer<sup>299</sup> and M<sup>r</sup> West

wee are in a very great Confusion Their Ministers crying out open mouth against the Common prayer : and to dissuade poeple tell them that whoremongers and adulterers shall sooner go to heaven than those who follow will worship. Major Bulkley is a very good man : and can hardly be perswaded to come to the Councill feing so much folly and passion at all meetings. M<sup>r</sup> Usher is the onely person of a Church member who stands vp for the Common prayer, and has been checq'd in Councill for advising Allen and other Ministers to attend their preaching onely and not invey ag<sup>t</sup> the Common prayer : and those that go to heare it.

my humble Service to my Lady Andros : my wife has mett here with worse treatment from Cap<sup>t</sup> Georg then from Cap<sup>t</sup> Billop<sup>300</sup> : being libelled in a most scurilous manner :  
and

<sup>299</sup> Captain John Palmer, Judge of New York, is mentioned *supra*, Vol. I. p. 299, together with West, as getting embroiled with the French. (The letter to Blathwayt referred to, is printed in part in Vol. IV. p. 97.) At the Council meeting of 27th September, 1686, at Boston, he is mentioned as having requested the seizure of a vessel for

which apparently Randolph had been blamed.

<sup>300</sup> Christopher Billop was a friend of Dongan (*supra*, Vol. IV. p. 237, where "Mr. Billop" is erroneously printed "our Bishop"). He had a plantation "opposite Amboy" and allowed goods to be illegally landed there (*Calendar of State Papers, America and*



and other abuses which will oblige her to come to England if Shee can meet no satisfaction here : S<sup>r</sup> please to remember in your instructions that you may have the power of disposing Ministers livings : and to grant liberty of Conscience with limitations : there is as y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> will find at the Plantation Office a Grant to a Corporation for Evangelizing Indians : they have a great stock of money here : pray procure a Commission to examine in whose hands that money now lyes in ? how it has been bestowed ? and to call all persons to an account and that that money may be ordered to build vs a Church and maintain our ministers : In this with your Hon<sup>rs</sup> speeding a way to vs, you will oblige all good men here : and especially

your most humble and most  
obedient Seru<sup>t</sup>

to S<sup>r</sup> Ed. Andros.

ED RANDOLPH.

my wife joines with me in our hearty and humble service to my lady Andros to y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> and to madam Craven<sup>301</sup> : pray gett directions for a Gen<sup>l</sup> assembly : I hope no delays will be putt vpon your coming over vpon the busines of Connecticut you may assuredly expect their surrender vpon your arrival

and West Indies, 1685, no. 23). His connection with Mrs. Randolph's troubles is not apparent. In Charnock's *Biographia Navalis*, Vol. I. p. 381, his career as an officer of the Royal Navy is accurately set forth until 20th July, 1680, after which Charnock could find no trace of him till 1692. In the meanwhile he had plainly been a planter in America, and in 1690, as commander of Lord Carmarthen's (then

Lord Kiveton's) yacht, had captured Lord Preston and other Jacobites on their way to France. As a reward for this, probably, he was appointed to a 90 gun ship in 1692—a fine example of the laxity of the Navy service in those days.

<sup>301</sup> Andros had married Marie, sister of the Earl of Craven, and this is probably her niece or sister. (*Andros Traits*, Vol. I. *Introduction*.)

arriuell their Colony being mentioned in the Commission also . with R. Island and N. Plymouth. E. R.

Major Winthrop M<sup>r</sup> Wharton and some of their family intend for England as they say about a the fall of the yeare, E. R : pray obtain my lord of Londons order for Probate of Wills to be in your selfe. Its a great occasion of dispute with M<sup>r</sup> Dudley and M<sup>r</sup> Stoughton : the former exercising the power of Ordinary without any directions vertute officij: as president

[*Addressed*] To S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup>.  
Andros.

[*Endorsed*] M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
9<sup>th</sup> of S<sup>br</sup> 86

## XLIX.

### PART OF A LETTER FROM RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT OF 28TH JULY, 1686.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

S<sup>r</sup> Whereas in the letter from our Council in anfwear to their L<sup>dds</sup> letter relating to Mr Radcliffe:<sup>302</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Wharton who has vndertaken to draw vp that letter: has putt down 100<sup>lb</sup> a yeare arising by our Collection toward M<sup>r</sup> Radcliffe maintainance: tis very false for tho' wee did once or twice collect in our Church about 40<sup>s</sup> a Sunday, yet it is to be considered

<sup>302</sup> The bulk of this letter is given (with the usual variations of spelling) in Hutchinon's *Collection of Papers*, and is reprinted *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 97. But for some reason this important paragraph is omitted. The Council's Recommendation of Mr. Ratcliffe is given *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 65.

considered that wee haue many charges to be paid out of that collection: and Clerks wages and our pulpett . etc. and their saying as our numbers increafe so will our contribution: It's more like they will rather lessen vnder so great discouragements: and shortly many Gents now of our Church will return home to the forain plantations who for 2 or 3 months come to spend their tyme with vs: and 50<sup>b</sup> New Eng<sup>d</sup> money is as much as wee haue giuen in wee are able to allow our Minister . who is a very sober man:

To William Blathwayt  
esq; :

## L.

DUDLEY TO BLATHWAYT ON THE QUO WARRANTO FOR  
RHODE ISLAND AND CONNECTICUT.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Hon<sup>ble</sup> S:

Since my last to yo<sup>r</sup>self there haue been three Judgements for his Majesty against one Scotch and two ffrench Ships at the pursuit of m<sup>r</sup> Randolph and Capt: George which being very much Robbed and Riffled were sold but at mean vallue, but will advance to his Majesty about two hundred and fourty pounds, or thereabouts towards the supply and refitting of the Rose Frigatt, an exact Acco<sup>t</sup> whereof I shall make as soone as the Charge is knowne. her winter Voyage was so long and hazardous that her repaire &c<sup>a</sup> will be a very Considerable Cost, & I should be very Glad of particular Orders for his [her?] Disposall or returne if her service  
here

here be not judged worth the Expence; I Have by the last humbly written to my Lord of Sunderland for Direction referring to the Canaryes whether they be allowed to the West Indias and ships to come free from thence to vs in which it will bee needfull that wee be advised, because m<sup>r</sup> Wharton the Judge of the Admiralty hath Demurred an Issue upon that point, M<sup>r</sup> Wharton likewise adviseth mee that he is necessarily bound for England Speedily and I pray a direction for the supply of the Judges place that his Majestyes Service may not be neglected, and that some members may be added to the Councill for the supply of four or five vacancies without whome wee are feldom able to get a Quorum, M<sup>r</sup> Randolph hath with great paines and Travell served the Quo warrantoes upon Rhode Island and Connecticut Govern<sup>ts</sup> and Laboured their absolute and Intire submission to his Majesty which the Govern<sup>r</sup> of Rhode Island writes mee they will now performe by these ships, what Connecticut will Do is uncertain and I am apt to beleive they will not resolve themselves, untill they be Determined by his Maj<sup>ties</sup> Disposall of them, and because neither Rhode Island or Connecticut are able Distinctly to support a Govern<sup>mt</sup> by themselves, his Majesty wee humbly suppose will annex them, either to the Territory of New England or York and I humbly offer that if it be Considered that they are the Principall parts of the Countrey whose Corne and Cattle are raised for the supply of the Great Trade of fishing and Other shipping belonging to this his Majestyes Territory & without which wee shall not be able to support our Trade with bread; his Majesty will graciously please to Annex them here or at least Command a free and uninterrupted trade

trade without Duty for Cattle and Corne between all the severall parts of the Countrey without which wee shall be greatly distressed, his Majestyes Government here is I hope in all things duely administred, and submitted unto though I am not without feares of some inconvenience by an adjournment of the generall assembly of the late Govern<sup>t</sup> untill Octo<sup>r</sup> which yet I fear not our ability to prevent w<sup>ch</sup> shall by all meanes be Endeavoured: In the printed papers sent in the last ships which M<sup>r</sup> Mason will shew you the Probate of Wills and testaments and Graunting admin<sup>cons</sup> is Declared to be in the president as Judge thereof for the time being, as the Govern<sup>t</sup> is in all other his Majestyes forreign Plantacons, in which if I might obtain the favor of a direction for the manner of proceedure, & my duty therein & any further power if needfull from my L<sup>d</sup> of London. I humbly pray yo<sup>r</sup> pardon of my troubling you therein; as being a thing absolutely necessary, and which m<sup>r</sup> Mason will solicit if he may therein be directed by yo<sup>r</sup> hon<sup>r</sup>.

Yo<sup>r</sup> hon<sup>rs</sup> most humble

Servant

J DUDLEY

Boston 31 Julij 1686.

m<sup>r</sup> Blathwait.

[*Addressed*] To the Honorable  
William Blathwayt Esq  
at the Plantation Office  
Whitehall

[*Endorsed*] N. England 31 July 1686  
from M<sup>r</sup> Dudley  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 14 Sept: 86

## LI.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT COMPLAINING OF GEORGE  
AND DUDLEY.*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston: Aug<sup>t</sup> 23 . 1686S<sup>r</sup>

I cannot avoid giuing you new trouble and desire you to  
favour me in prosecuting my petition to the Lords of the  
Committee of trade and obtaine for me their Lordships  
Order: which I hope will be directed to S<sup>r</sup> Edmund Andros  
Our Gon<sup>r</sup> for whose arriuall all good men pray: wee are in  
dayly expectation to heare newes of A pyrate wee haue sent  
after Cap<sup>t</sup> Georg lyes here in harbour twould be more for  
the Service of the Country that he were out Cruising vpon  
the Coasts: but that is the Presidents busines: who studies  
to perplex me in all my affaires: and hopes to make his  
fortunes before the Gon<sup>r</sup> arriue: wee hourelly expect to see  
Capt Saint Lo from Bermvdas from whence I had advife  
that Bath . Sharp<sup>303</sup> was aboard the Dartmouth frigott<sup>304</sup> and  
ready

<sup>303</sup> Bartholomew Sharpe had a most interesting career. Originally a buccaneer, he had apparently reformed his life and was cruising for the King when, on calling at the Bermudas, he found the islands in a state of revolution and the life of the Governor (Richard Cony) in danger (Nov<sup>r</sup>. 1685. Cf. *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1686, p. 137). He rescued him, but was afterwards tried for piracy at Nevis and acquitted, and on his return to England was permitted to live in peace. (Prof. Laughton in *Dictionary of National Biography*.)

<sup>304</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1686, no. 918. Richard Stafford, one of the Bermuda malcontents, writes to a friend (John Tucker) that he and others were sent off in the Dartmouth to New England, and badly treated. "Randolph came on board pitied us much, blamed our guards for not releasing us, and gave us a letter to you." Randolph was plainly no friend of Cony—a most inefficient and incapable Governor, and the last appointed by the Proprietors of Bermuda.

ready to saye heither I am now going to Piscataqua . to seize  
a vessell. tho I gett nothing by it yet I make others great  
loofers and shall break the Interloping trade to which M<sup>r</sup>  
Wharton is a kind freind: M<sup>r</sup> Mein<sup>305</sup> Surveyor Gen<sup>ll</sup> is with  
me and speedily returnes to Virginnia. I humbly take leaue  
and am S<sup>r</sup>

Your most humble Ser<sup>t</sup>

my humble service to Sir R: Sowthwell      ED RANDOLPH  
mr Blathwayt

[*Addressed*]      To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
William Blathwayt Esq<sup>3</sup>.

[*Endorsed*]      Boston    23 Aug 1686  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 21 Oct.  
Desires an Order upon  
his Pet<sup>n</sup> to the Lords,  
Sharp is coming to the  
Berm<sup>d</sup> w<sup>th</sup> Cap<sup>t</sup> Saintlo in  
the Dartmouth.

LII.

<sup>305</sup> Patrick Mein seems to have held the post of Surveyor General on the coasts of America — an office which Randolph afterwards filled. (See *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1685, no. 970, for his commission.) Mein appears, however, to have been chiefly active in Virginia.

Randolph several times alludes to him in subsequent letters, and from the *Manuscripts of the House of Lords*, Vol. II. pp. 458, 465, it may be inferred that Randolph appealed to him as a sharp officer to give evidence against the irregular traders of Pennsylvania.

## LII.

## EVIDENCE AS TO GEORGE'S INTERFERENCE WITH RANDOLPH'S SEIZURES.

*Colonial Entry Book, Vol. LXIV. p. 77.*

At a Councill held in Boston

Oct. y<sup>e</sup> 21<sup>st</sup> 1686

David Simpson Mirriner<sup>306</sup> belonging to his Ma<sup>tyes</sup> Frigot the Rose, examined touching his going on board the Ketch Providence from Newfound Land Joshua Rawlings Master and of his oppofeing the Collectors men, and the Depositions relating to the Said matter being read before him, the Said David Simpson owned that M<sup>r</sup> Condon Lieutenant of his Ma<sup>tyes</sup> Frigot the Rose Sent him thither with exprefs order that neither M<sup>r</sup> Randolph nor any of his officers nor any others Should take the Said Veffell out of his poffeffion, and added that he was comanded by the Said Lieutenant to wait on board the Said Ketch and See if there was any occafion of Seizure, and Seize the Same.

## LIII.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT AS TO GEORGE AND SAINT LOE.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*S<sup>r</sup>:Boston: Oct: 29<sup>th</sup>

Since our temporary Gom<sup>t</sup> is fo vnhappily circumftanced that we are in no condition to reprefent our Greivances to  
the

<sup>306</sup> For the affair here referred to, fee *supra*, Vol. IV. pp. 126-128.



the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords of the Committee of Trade or to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the Customs . vnder the Seal as wee ought to do in regard M<sup>r</sup> Dudley our Presid<sup>t</sup> has to his own private interest encouraged Cap<sup>t</sup> Georg and Cap<sup>t</sup> Saint Lo:<sup>307</sup> openly and in a bafe manner to trample vpon and vilifye not onely the perticuler perfons in the Councill: but to suffer them in open Court to difown their Authority I haue thought it my duty to trouble you with the inclofed Copyes which were openly read and fworn to in Court: to the end fuch papers and Complaints sent ouer ag<sup>t</sup> me by thofe 2 Cap<sup>t</sup>aines may be abated till S<sup>t</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros has had a full hearing and Certified the matter to his Ma<sup>ty</sup>: be pleased to lett M<sup>r</sup> Wharton<sup>308</sup> haue a Copy of his fathers paper: thefe matters giue me a great deal of trouble and hinder my other bufines. my humble Service to S<sup>t</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Sowthwell and to M<sup>r</sup> Chaplin: all M<sup>r</sup> Mafons bufines goes backward in his province, I humbly remain your moft obedient

Seru<sup>t</sup>

To M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

ED RANDOLPH:

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
William Blathwayt Efq3

[*Endorfed*] N: England 29 Oct: 86  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

Rec<sup>d</sup> 18 Jan<sup>y</sup> 87

#### LIV.

<sup>307</sup> For George Saint Loe, fee Char-nock's *Biographia Navalis*, Vol. II. p. 95. He was really a diftinguifhed officer, who in 1690 was captured by the French, after a fierce fight, and taken into Breft feverely wounded. He employed his enforced leifure there in compiling a ferief of acute obfervations on the French navy. He never

held another active command, but was appointed Commiffioner General at Plymouth, and was retired in the general changes made on the acceffion of George I. See alfo Hutchins's *Hiflory of Dorfet*, Vol. IV. p. 81.

<sup>308</sup> William Wharton was at this time refident in England (*ſupra*, Vol. I. note 560).

## LIV.

WHARTON'S DEPOSITION ENCLOSED BY RANDOLPH.

*Colonial Papers*, Vol. LVIII. no. 81.To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Prefident and Councill

Richard Wharton one of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s Councill and Judge of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s Court of Admiralty &c<sup>a</sup>

Declareth and depofeth: That on the 20<sup>th</sup> Instant the Deponant being requested by M<sup>r</sup> Randolph to accompany him and hear the Complaint of his Deputy againſt a perſon then in the Conſtables hands, and being going up the ſtreet towards M<sup>r</sup> Uſhers, intending there to examine the matter, Cap<sup>t</sup> George and Cap<sup>t</sup> Saintloe mett M<sup>r</sup> Randolph and the Deponant, and without any provocation in a Violent Scurrilous manner, put Sundry Short and quarrellſome Queſtions, but had not patience to hear, or receive any Answers but run furioſly upon the Conſtable upon the Conſtable [ſic] with their ſtaves lift up againſt him, cauſing a great tumult and Royot, and according to the Deponants beſt obſervation Cap<sup>t</sup> George ſtruck at the Conſtable, the Conſtable holding up his Staffe in this Deponants Sight to defend him Self, upon which Cap<sup>t</sup> Saitloe rayld very much and called the Conſtable Dogg, and being reproved by the Deponant, he againe rayled uſeing much loud and rayling Language and Said why did the Dogg ſtrike firſt? upon this furioſ behaviour of Sd Captaines the tumult much increaſed, and the Deponant ſeing not how the Same would be otherwiſe Suppreſſed if they and their men further endeavoured a Refcue or Violence to the Conſtable, prayed them

them to be peaceable or otherwise he Should be conftrained to raife the Towne, to which Cap<sup>t</sup> Saintloe replyed, You ſhow what You will be at, You will be ready to raife the Towne againſt his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s Authority, with many other Loud and railing expreſſions, and Cap<sup>t</sup> George alſoe ſaid now they did ſee what kind of hands the Government was in, and often repeated they were a Company of pittyfull little fellows with other reflective and abuſive Speeches, both upon the Government, and M<sup>r</sup> Randolph, and the Deponant: The Said Cap<sup>t</sup> George in the ſtreet telling the Deponant he deſerved to be whipt and if he had him in place where he would whipp him. The Deponant further Sayth That Captaine Saintloe neer m<sup>r</sup> Uſhers door very abuſively and violently ruſhed with his cane in both his hands upon the Deponants breſt pretending to ſhow him how the Conſtable managed his ſtaff in the Fray, and held it up over the Depon<sup>ts</sup> head, and Sayd, if the Deponant had done what the Conſtable did he would have broken his head. and afterwards in M<sup>r</sup> Uſhers houſe threatned the Deponant with Some unkind treatm<sup>ts</sup> if he caught him on the Water, with many other Scurrilous and abuſive language. And the Deponant further Declares that Captaine George after many provokeing words to M<sup>r</sup> Randolph Threatned M<sup>r</sup> Randolphs Officers to whip them raw and perticularly to Eraſmus Stephens that if he Saw him upon the Water paſſing by his Ship he would take him aboard and whip him till he were Raw, And Cap<sup>t</sup> Saintloe when the Deponant was writing a Mittimus for David Simpſon told M<sup>r</sup> Randolph it would be better for any of us to Send him to Our Own homes and put him into Our own bedds then to Send him to priſon.

This

This if it be thought needfull, I am ready to depose upon Oath, and pray that due regard may be had, unto and care taken, to maintaine the Authority of the Governm<sup>t</sup>, and that the S<sup>d</sup> Captaines may be animadverted on according to their behaviours, and if they justify themselves that the matter may be further examined and represented under the Seal of the Government to his Majesty

R<sup>d</sup> WHARTON

Copia

[*Endorsed*]

N. England 1686

M<sup>r</sup> Wharton's Representation touching Cap<sup>t</sup> George & Cap<sup>t</sup> Saintlo

Rec<sup>d</sup> frō M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

18 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1686

B. C. N<sup>o</sup> 17

M<sup>r</sup> Wharton's

Representations

read before the

Councill unto

Cap<sup>t</sup> George & Cap<sup>t</sup> S<sup>t</sup> loe

October 21 1686

LV.

## LV.

RANDOLPH TO SIR JAMES HAYES.

*Board of Trade, Hudfon's Bay, Vol. I. p. 35.*Boston No<sup>ber</sup> 20<sup>th</sup> 1686.S<sup>r</sup>:

Since the receipts of your obliging letter of ye 4<sup>th</sup> of Aug<sup>t</sup> wee haue had here a new face & ye expectation of S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros coming to be our Gon<sup>r</sup> putt a great check vpon the Old faction, w<sup>ch</sup> has been as stoutely supported by many in y<sup>e</sup> new Gom<sup>t</sup> as was formerly by the Old members: and M<sup>r</sup> Dudley wind miller like has turned to Euery Gale: but in despite of them all wee haue gott the town house for our Church of Eng<sup>d</sup> where wee haue diuine seruice twise euery Sunday: & prayers wednesday & fryday mornings: & haue some tymes 7 or 8 children with their parents baptized at our Church: & 3 or 400 Hearers: But not one of y<sup>e</sup> Councill except my Selfe, and not about 2 or 3 of our Church in any publick imployment Civill or Military: Thus much relating to our affairs: [*inserted above*] Here begins w<sup>t</sup> concerns y<sup>e</sup> Hudfons Bay Compa— (There is lately a report from New York that the French of Kebeck haue again invaded & taken from your Company at Hudfons Bay 2 or 3 of y<sup>e</sup> Forts: the French trade at fort Albany (belonging to New York) and A french man who was lately there reported this for truth: which I haue reason to beleieve when a Merc<sup>t</sup> who was not long since a mongst the french at Kebeck; told me the late attempt vpon y<sup>e</sup> people was carried on by Some of y<sup>e</sup> Inhabitants at Kebeck & when they

heard

heard that Mr Bredges was arriued & complained at Court they expected to be called to account & obliged to giue full satisfaction, but finding that matter at present delayed they haue been from thence encouraged to make this further attempt: I will be glad to be mistaken: the french at Nova Scotia are very high & imposing vpon our fisher men. Our Gov<sup>r</sup> will haue not a few complaints of that nature.) [*inserted*] It ends here. my humble seruice to S<sup>r</sup> Edw<sup>d</sup> Dering,<sup>309</sup> to S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Roe & his sifter: Cap<sup>t</sup> George has acted very imprudently & occasions ye people to crye out against his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Gom<sup>t</sup> certainly as matters are now circumstanced wee can do his Ma<sup>ties</sup> no better seruice then to convince the people of the prefereablenes of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Gom<sup>t</sup> not yet settled by laying aside passion: and treat them with Justice indifferently administred to all a thing they haue not till now been acquainted with: they are very numerous and its farr easier to affright them into a Rebellion then Obedience I shall think my selfe happy to receiue y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> commands in what this place may accomodate your publick affaires: at least that I may be continued in the number of those who pray heartily for the prosperity of Hudsons Bay Company to which I freely acknowledge my Seruice at all tymes and am S<sup>r</sup>

my Seruice to M<sup>r</sup> Walker  
to M<sup>r</sup> Bradley and to y<sup>e</sup>  
good Company at y<sup>e</sup>

Your most humble and most  
obedient Sern<sup>t</sup>

E. RANDOLPH

Bull

<sup>309</sup> This is Edward Dering, the younger son of the Dering mentioned *supra*, Letter XXVII. He was brother-in-law of Sir Robert Southwell, and was at this time Deputy Governor of the Hudson's Bay Company.

Bull head :

my wife has been very dangerouſly  
ſick, is now recouured & returns hearty  
thanks for your kind remembrance of her.

To S<sup>r</sup> Jā Hayes<sup>310</sup>

# LVI.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON ANDROS'S ARRIVAL.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston : 22 : Dec: 1686 :

S<sup>r</sup>:

The great favour of y<sup>r</sup> letter of the 16<sup>th</sup> of October laſt  
was enhanced by the hand of His Excellence S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros  
who arriued here on the 20<sup>th</sup> iſtant and was I may ſay euen  
miraculoſly preferued from being caſt away vpon a rock at  
Cape Ann where they continued in Extraordinary Danger  
almoſt halfe an Houre. His Excellence was receiued at his  
Landing here with the Huzaes of an innumerable company  
of poeple placed by the water ſide for his reception: they  
are already ſenſible his Ma<sup>tie</sup> has ſent them ouer a Gon<sup>l</sup> they  
all make very humble and dutyfull Court to him: and as to  
my own part, ſince you haue been pleaſed to follow mee in  
to theſe parts with your favourable recommendations to his  
Excellence

<sup>310</sup> James Hayes of Beckingham, Middleſex, was knighted on 28th June, 1670. He married the Counteſs Dowager of Falkland, and died 2d Feb., 1692. He was, with Prince Rupert, one of the original grantees of the Hudſon's Bay Territory, and was Deputy Gover-

nor of the Company from 1675 to 1685. He was ſucceeded by Sir Edward Der-  
ing. Hayes River was probably named  
after him. (Cf. Beckles Willſon's *The  
Great Company*, Vol. I. p. 47; II. p.  
318.)

Excellence I doubt not but in tyme to find the benefitt and advantage thereof, yesterday his Excellence was pleased amongst other Gent<sup>le</sup> to bring Leiftn<sup>t</sup> Treffry<sup>311</sup> to dine with me hee told me he was related to you. I haue earnestly desired [him] to make my house his own. I can neuer do enough to expresse the duty and gratitude I owe you for those many blessings you haue bestowed on me.

I shall attend y<sup>r</sup> directions and his Excellence has promised to look into the occasion that has made me so troublesome to all my freinds at Court,<sup>312</sup> and assure you no man shall easier passe by those vnderdeserved affronts: before the frigatts arriuell I sent my Summons to M<sup>r</sup> Danforth late Presid<sup>t</sup> of the Province of Main to account with me for the reuennue and money imposed by him and by his order collected there, you will also so soon as this present Hurry of busines is ouer haue from me the accounts of Mr V<sup>l</sup>shers Receites and disbur<sup>se</sup>m<sup>ts</sup>; and of the treasurers of the late Gon<sup>l</sup> and Company but hitherto the latter haue been very vnwilling

<sup>311</sup> Thomas Treffry is commended by Blathwayt to Randolph as "my cousin" (*supra*, Vol. IV. p. 217). He was involved in the fate of Andros and was imprisoned and sent home with him (*supra*, Vol. IV. pp. 289, 290, and *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1689, no. 283, etc.). For his connection with the Vivians of Truga and so with Blathwayt, whose sister Frances had married into that family, see Maclean's *History of Trigg Minor*, Vol. II. p. 251, etc.

<sup>312</sup> Dudley understood the position far better than Randolph. Andros never dreamed of giving offence or creating difficulties to please the Secre-

tary. Dudley writes to Blathwayt in Aug. 1687 (letter in Mr. Blathwayt's Collection): "I do not see that since his Excellency's coming Mr Randolph hath gained one penny of the money or one point of the victory which he so often promised himself upon the Govern<sup>rs</sup> coming. I never intended him harme nor shall ever do him any other than service while I have power so to do. I shall never strive to ballance Mr Randolph's complaints of mee with any against him, but I beg yo<sup>r</sup> pardon to say that I believe him to be as uneasy as ever and that his temper will not suffer him to be very happy."



vnwilling to account with me. S<sup>r</sup> be confident I shall see your patent Duely executed. I haue sent the Quo Warr<sup>to</sup> to the Gon<sup>l</sup> of Conne<sup>t</sup>ticut the Gon<sup>r</sup> and my indisposition would not allow me to vndertake so long a Journey this winter tyme. Its accompanied with a very easy letter from the Gon<sup>l</sup> to them and that attended with others from M<sup>r</sup> Dudley M<sup>r</sup> Wharton and others of the Councill and wee think to catch the Sturgeon

Summons are Gone out to the late Gon<sup>rs</sup> and members of New Plymouth Road Island and likewise to all the distant members of this late Gom<sup>l</sup> to be present at a Gen<sup>l</sup> Councill appointed by his excellence on the 30<sup>th</sup> instant. I haue onely to add that I am S<sup>r</sup>

your most humble and most  
obedient Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

To M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt,

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>d</sup>  
William Blathwayt Esq<sup>3</sup>  
present

[*Endorsed*] 22 Dec : 168<sup>4</sup>  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

LVII.

## LVII.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON ANDROS'S REFORMS.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston : feb : 3 : 1686

S<sup>r</sup>

I can lett no oppertunity passe without my letter from hence which I send by a small vessel vnexpectedly bound for Eng<sup>d</sup> and advise in generall : That his Excellence gaue me your letter to me of the 3 of November and humbly thank you for your continued favour in my busines I am well assured to find all releife and Countenance from his Excellence, in my feuerall Stations as occasion may require in order to a quiett enjoyment thereof.

His Excellence on the 22 of December<sup>313</sup> communicated to the Councill all publick letters relating to the affaires of this Gom<sup>t</sup> as well that from his Ma<sup>tie</sup> of the 19<sup>th</sup> of Oct: enjoining a strict inspection and care of the Revennue as the other of the 31 of Oct: relating to a mint and also a Letter of the 24<sup>th</sup> of Oct: from the Lords of the Committee for Trade : all which with your Commiission of Surveyor and Auditor Gen<sup>l</sup> were ordred to be entred which his Excellence will promote with all zeal : his Excellence has taken care to haue the Records of the Country putt into my Custody and a place is appointed in the Councill house for their reception : by them the former methods of the late Gom<sup>t</sup>

<sup>313</sup> The Council did not meet till 20th December, so that the communication mentioned must have been contained in the letters summoning the members.

Gom<sup>t</sup> will be easily inspected : there are found some of the accounts of M<sup>r</sup> Ruffell <sup>314</sup> who was treasurer about 4 yeares ago : and also his discharges from a Committee appointed by the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court to audite and settle them : but I haue sent to him for to account with me and to M<sup>r</sup> Danforth Presid<sup>t</sup> of the Province of Main to bring their accounts with their vouchers : which with the accounts of M<sup>r</sup> Vther Treasurer during the late Gom<sup>t</sup> of Presid<sup>t</sup> and Councill I shall send by a Good ship which is in a little tyme to Sayle from this port : you haue inclosed M<sup>r</sup> Danforth's opinion of the province of Main : which will not now serue his turn : the Councill haue ordred the Raifing a Rate of one penny in the Pound to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> for support of the Gom<sup>t</sup> it will not amount to 1000<sup>lb</sup> : N : E : money, The Castle forts Carriages for the Gunns and all things else relating to the publick are so farr run to ruine that twill cost a great deal of money to putt them in reasonable repaire.

A committee of some of the members of each colony is appointed to revise the Lawes of the Seuerall Late Gom<sup>ts</sup> and to Collect out of them a body fitt for the vse and Benefit of this territory which when digested will be sent ouer to the Lords :

There are no small endeavors betwixt the Landed men and the Merc<sup>ts</sup> how to ease the publick Charges: The Merc<sup>ts</sup> are for Land Taxes : but M<sup>r</sup> Dudley Stoughton and others who haue gott very larg tracts of Land are for Laying all vpon the trading party and hope by their former Lawes relating to their possession : to haue all their Lands assured to

<sup>314</sup> James Ruffell was Treasurer in 1682 when Randolph, as he says, had him arrested for £5 due to him for a fine. Cf. *supra*, Vol. I. p. 168, etc.

to them without obtaining Grants from his excellence for their Confirmation and as to quitt rent they are vnwilling to think of it nor has his Excellence hitherto offred at it : his care at present is to putt the Collecting of the Imposts on Wine Liquors etc. in a better method which will somewhat improve the Revennue. his Excellence has likewise recommended to the Councill That strict meanes be vsed to make those goods which are shipd off from hence to the West Indies (as beeefe pork ffish Boards etc : in reputation abroad, by haue[ing] fworn Officers appointed who are to take care That those Comodityes are merchantable : and fitt for markett.

Our poeple think it hard to haue money raised without an Affembly, forgetting t'was their ministers who formerly chose both their Magistrates and Deputyes of their Gen<sup>l</sup> Courts :

his Excellence has sent a Duplicate of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> order relating to the Colony of Connecticutt : they haue not yet concluded to Surrender their Charter they haue appointed a meeting of their Gen<sup>l</sup> Court, and some from thence of the moderate party advise their Generall inclination to be vnder this Gom<sup>t</sup> : I heare Mr Sprag<sup>315</sup> Sec<sup>y</sup> to Collonell Dongan is going for England, to labour to gett that Colony annex to N : York : which will be very detrimentall to vs in many respects for from thence wee are supplied with Great quantities of pork pease etc : without which wee cannot send out our fishing boates to sea : and indeed t'will ruine that Colony for their whole trade and dependance is vpon vs :

The

<sup>315</sup> John Sprag was Secretary of New York; he remained in England after the Revolution and was still there in December, 1689. *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1689, no. 667.

The Messenger his Excellence sent to N: York about the delivering vp Pemmaquid is returnd: Coll Dongan will take order to haue it done so soone as weather and the Season of the yeare will permitt:

Our Councill meet the last Wedneseday of this month: the result of their proceedings you shall haue a perticuler account of, as also of the late Gom<sup>t</sup> which is ready by me you will haue by the next ship: being vnwilling to entrust this more then with a single letter:

my humble seruice to S<sup>r</sup> Robert Sowthwell to M<sup>r</sup> Guin

I heartily congratulate your quiett enjoym<sup>t</sup> of the Place of Clerk of the Councill: my humble seruice to M<sup>r</sup> Pepys by the next I send him a satisfactory account of all my proceedings in the Province of Main and am S<sup>r</sup>

your humble and most obliged

Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt.

Cap<sup>t</sup> Trefry is very well and giues you and  
M<sup>r</sup> Povey his humble Service:

[*Endorfed*] N. England

3 febr<sup>y</sup> 1684

From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

Received 25 Mar 1687

## LVIII.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON FINANCIAL DIFFICULTIES.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston March 14<sup>th</sup> : 1686S<sup>r</sup>

I hope mine of the 3 of february is received, I there in wrote you that his Excellence had delivered me your letter of the 3 of Nöber : That his Excellence had received feuerall letters in a packett from Whitehall of the 19<sup>th</sup> of Oct<sup>ber</sup> of the 31 : October and from the Lords of the 24<sup>th</sup> of October : etc : I was very large in that letter and pray you to be referd to it :

This accompanyes the feuerall Acts made in our Councill, as also a Breviary of their proceedings I forbear to trouble their Lords<sup>ps</sup> with a perticuler relation of private passages, yet zealously debated, as Ministers Maintainance Free Schooles etc : pressd to the height ag<sup>t</sup> Q<sup>rs</sup> and others not disposed to contribute to such charges : Walter Clarke late Gon<sup>l</sup> of R : Island cannot assent that Quakers should be destreignd for not paying Ministers Rates : this subject vpon every occasion tooke vp a great deal of tyme : I am conscious of my defects in managing the trust of Clerk of the Councill : a place full of trouble an no profit ; I expected the Gom<sup>l</sup> should make an allowance for one to serue in that station : you will see by my papers that I want good assistance. His Excellence has taken great paines to settle civill and Military Officers thro' the whole Gom<sup>l</sup> and would willingly employ good men in all places of publick trust,  
but

but that muſt be a work of tyme his juſtice and good tempor to all has made many procelites.

Amongſt the Acts that of the Revennue paſſd with greateſt difficulty . becauſe of the word (continue) in the Com-miſſion, tis meant to be a ſtanding charge vpon the Country . which was hard laboured at to be declined . but his Excellence would not recede; Tho' greater propoſalls were made in exchang for it : and it paſſd . not without ſome heſitation to the Great Landed men; this will not amount to 1000<sup>th</sup> a yeare N. E. money at the moſt; and conſidering the charg and coſte in collecting will abate aboue a fourth part . but the annexing it to the Gom<sup>t</sup> makes it a heauye oppreſſion. I herewith ſend the account of M<sup>r</sup> Nowell late Treafurer, he produced Orders of the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court for his vouchers and the receites of the Magiſtrates for the money he paid them: his Prediceſſor M<sup>r</sup> Ruſſell has not yet brought me his account but inſiſts vpon a diſcharg of a Committee appointed on purpoſe by the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court to Audite his Accounts : but that done juſt vpon my arrivall. you haue herewith alſo M<sup>r</sup> Vſhers accounts from the beginning of our young Gom<sup>t</sup> to the concluſion . with his Vouchers; and nothing paid without Order of the Councill, there is yet remaining in his hands about 50<sup>th</sup> which is ſecured for the Auditors fee : his Excellence has putt a ſtop vpon it : and twill paſſe by an Order, The 50<sup>th</sup> paid to me is part of the Secryes ffee : money dearly bought; It did not pay the ordinary charge of a clerk and writing papers which tooke vp all my tyme while the Preſid<sup>t</sup> ſeized the profitable part of my office : I find his Excellence in all reſpects very obliging, but the  
Councill

Councill are as vnwilling to fettle my ffees otherwise then formerly; I forbeare to preffe vpon them; till other matters are well digested: The mighty feares and Jelousyes arising about Church affaires are all abated and now the most opposite offer his Excellence the vse of a Church in Boston. I question not but they will find a way to build vs a Church sooner then wee shall gett a settled maintainance for our Minister: he has the satisfaction of planting the Church of Eng<sup>d</sup> in this howling wildernes: hee deserues very well hauing with great patience and resolution supported himselfe with a very very small allowance. he giues you him [sic] humble service and thanks for remembring him and his affaire at the Councill Board. Our trade dayly decayes and the prohibition to fish on the french coast of Nova Scotia on the one hand and the Spaniard taking our shippes at Salt Ter Tudos<sup>316</sup> will quite destroy our fishery: the onely (tho' weak) support of this Country:

His Excellence has tryed all wayes to engage the Colony of Connecticutt to a Surrender of their Charter; their being laid to N: York will wholly ruine this Country and except 3 or 4 persons in their Gom: I heare they are all well disposed to be annext to this Gom: of which more by the next, however the prosecution ought vigorously to go on ag: their Charter; his Excellence omitts no oppertunity to promote his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Service; Butt tis a great unhappines to find men so inclined to the old way, that they can hardly be brought off where the common interest (as they beleieue) is concerned

<sup>316</sup> For the trade with "Saltertudos," October, 1700, printed in *New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. IV. p. 513, see Bellomont's letters to the Board of Trade, 13th May, 1699, and 15th etc.



cernd; they are fond of Indian Purchases wee want a man vninterested to make a Judge to trye Their titles betwixt his Ma<sup>tie</sup> and them : I hope to see all do well: I haue onely my humble thanks to return for all your favors and remain S<sup>r</sup>

your most humble and most obedient Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED. RANDOLPH

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>d</sup>  
William Blathwayt  
Esq<sup>r</sup>.

[*Endorsed*] N. England 14 Mar. 89  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 18 May 87

LIX.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT, ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

March the 31 : 1687

S<sup>r</sup>

the ship being yet with vs I further acquaint you that I haue (as well as I could) audited M<sup>r</sup> Vshers accounts Generall; of Expences in the tyme of the late Presid<sup>t</sup> and Councill. I haue seen vouchers for all his accounts which I now send ouer and are referrd to in the Ballance General I intreat you if I am wanting in the form of the Audit by 3 or 4 lines to direct me for the future; I could not gett the originall receites to vouch with you in Eng<sup>d</sup> I am well acquainted with the occasion of the Charge and you see who governd as well the Common as other mens private concerns. nothing of publick expence and payments were made

made but by order of Councill which I send by this ship : S<sup>r</sup> It's no small unhappines to find in our whole Councill not one man but either by private Interest or faction is touch'd, the Generallity are possef'd of Great Tracts of Land by Indian purchase (at best, or not so well) and these will stickle hard when their titles of Land are questioned: I am confident here are hundreds of Inhabitants who haue aboue 1000 acres of Land in their possession that cannot raise money to pay for passing a Grant to confirm them: Our Councill consisting of 26 persons has in it but 3 persons who are of the C. of England: the rest are Quakers Anabaptists and either members or followers of the Congregationall Churches. you may from thence make an Estimate at what rate his Ma<sup>ties</sup> interest can be carried on: his Excellence meets with great difficulty the Councill are not frank and hearty in his Ma<sup>ties</sup> seruice They are very reserv'd where their interest is concern'd, Its a great unhappines that wee cannot find fitt men for Judges. there are here amongst vs but 3 persons of all the Councill who do tolerably vnderstand to execute that trust Stoughton Dudley and Bulkley. the 2 former haue vast tracts of Land and will be vnwilling vpon a tryall for his Ma<sup>tie</sup> to giue it ag<sup>t</sup> them selues for the concern is generall and I beleieve not 10 men hold of a better Title then Town Grants or Indian Purchase and not Three haue a Grant legally executed: wee cannot expect matters to proceed regularly vntill wee haue encouragement to maintaine and support good men from England to be judges: who will not be drawn to neglect or oppose his Ma<sup>ties</sup> interst and Rights:

I haue been very much plung'd and vneasy in regard I  
cannot

cannot meet an able vnderstanding man to affist me in the Secretaryes office I was forced to be clerk of the Councill because I could not gett one to supply that place: neither am I acquainted with the methods in England in drawing Orders Commiissions etc: which much occasion trouble and dissatiffaction because I cannot giue these quick dispatches which are expected. I hope I may by some meanes procure one to take that Office vpon some consideration It is yet about 100<sup>th</sup> in my Debt besides my Trouble, his Excellence is ready att all tymes to favour me and is very folicitous on my behalfe: pray lett vs haue the continuance of your assistance in bringing Connecticot to be vnited to vs: wee can not here at present raise about 1000<sup>th</sup> a yeare perhaps when the Country are putt vnder quit rents to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> it may amount to 1000<sup>th</sup> a yeare more but that will be the Higheft and as they haue managed Connecticut that will bring in 1500<sup>th</sup> yearly if not more So that by that addition a Gon<sup>l</sup> may be supported and liue honorably: but can not gett an estate here, the Country is very poor and are fatally declining, and I can see no way how it may be repaired; our shopkeepers break euery day . and I beleieue euen in Boston should the Merc<sup>ts</sup> of Eng<sup>d</sup> be earnest for their Debts not twenty Shoppes will long be open in Boston. I am hourly expecting M<sup>r</sup> Nowell to bring me the vouchers for his acco<sup>ts</sup> which depends most vpon Orders of the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court: I haue sent a copy of the acts (I send you) to my L<sup>d</sup> Sunderlands Office, wee print nothing which giues me abundance of trouble and charg and no profit. I intreat you to favour me in representing my papers to the Lords I am at great expence and can haue no good clerkes

clerkes to do my bufines as it ought: and thofe at no Com-  
mand and cannot mend myfelfe in this debauchd' place: my  
humble feruice to your fifters to Mr Parry and to all our  
freinds I once more take leaue and am S<sup>r</sup>

your moft obliged Serunt

ED RANDOLPH

I haue defired M<sup>r</sup> Clarke who has for fome tyme preachd  
here to wait vpon you whom I heartily recommend to your  
favour.

S<sup>t</sup>: pleafe to write his Excellence about the fee of the  
auditor of this Gom<sup>t</sup> and if the allowance of 5<sup>th</sup> in the hun-  
dred be the fee or fome other fee is allowed in any other  
plantation pray write about it, Its the leaft part of our Duty  
to pay you all refpect, who haue been fo kind and fo constant  
a freind to this Country: the addition of Conne<sup>t</sup>cicutt will  
improue that branch of your income: his Excellence nor  
my felfe had nothing from you but a verball difcourfe and I  
think I am not miftaken in that Sūmm

[*Addressed*] To the Honb<sup>le</sup>  
William Blathwayt  
Efq<sup>3</sup>  
S<sup>r</sup>

[*Endorfed*] 30 Mar 87  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 17 May 87

## LX.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE SECRETARYSHIP.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston: May 21: 1687

S<sup>r</sup>:

After my most hearty and sincere Congratulations of your happy marriage, I return you my thanks for the favour of yours of the 29<sup>th</sup> of March which I receiued by my good freind M<sup>r</sup> Mason: by Cap<sup>t</sup> Wear I sent amongst other papers the account of M<sup>r</sup> Jō Vsher our Treasurer. I knew not well my power wheither I might object ag<sup>t</sup> any article, where I found a voucher, you haue it as it came to me, allowed of by orders of Presid<sup>t</sup> and Councill: I haue very often pressid M<sup>r</sup> Russell late Treasurer for his account his answear is that tis passd and allowed of by the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court and lodgd in the Records: I shall with Cousin Masons assistance putt your office in the best method I can: wee haue many difficultyes arising on euery turn: and his Excellence has to do with a perverse poeple here is none of the Councill at hand except M<sup>r</sup> Mason and my selfe who and M<sup>r</sup> Bulkley and M<sup>r</sup> Vsher appeare liuely for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> interest: Maj Bulkley and M<sup>r</sup> Hinks are remote and come seldome: M<sup>r</sup> Dudley Stoughton and M<sup>r</sup> Wharton who haue amassd great quantityes of this Country stand for hauing the law of possession confirmd: that it may be in their power to dispose of 10 or 20000 acres of Land but not one foot for his Excellence to grant: and so in conclusion his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Right to the soile to bee lost or invested in them . and not one penny profit to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>

But

But his Excellence is bringing about their title to townships and thence to perticuler proprieties: in which will appeare a great fraud for It will appeare vpon a bare grant of the Gen<sup>l</sup> Court That some in England haue laid out some 200<sup>th</sup> others double that sum, for land to which the vendors had no title to but a Generall allowance to haue so much land (as indeed they pleased) laid out to some perticuler freinds for good seruice done to the Country:

M<sup>r</sup> Wharton inspired with a strong perswasion of a Right to all the Narragansett Country lodgd in him and other persons whom he calls proprietors by a notion of a title no wheres fixd either by Indian purchase or Grant from any Gom<sup>t</sup> and euery way vncertain is coming for England with full expectation that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> will grant or rather confirm to them what they can produce no title for: and seem vneasy that his Excellence can not agree them to haue a iust right to all that Country when as they produce no Euidence for that tract of land a little tyme will discouer these poeple who will serue his Ma<sup>tie</sup> so farr as their interest will permitt. as to my private affaires: I receiued in the Secretaries office £23 : 8 : 2 during the tyme of presid<sup>t</sup> and Councill and 23 : 12 : 6 since his Excellence arrivall: to the beginning of May: and paid aboue 50<sup>th</sup> a yeare to a Clerk to write in the office: this has runn me out and I haue been forced to putt off that place with his Excellence assent to one M<sup>r</sup> West for 4 yeares (if I continue so long in that place) for 150<sup>th</sup> a yeare: I did receiue 50<sup>th</sup> of the Gom<sup>t</sup> at the tyme they devided the Spoile before his Excellence his arrivall but they paid 60<sup>th</sup> yearely to M<sup>r</sup> Rawson; late Sec<sup>ry</sup>: I find his Excellence euery way ready to oblige me . but its very hard

hard that the Settlement of my fees must be referred to the good liking of the Councill who are every day more and more out of humour and had rather see me and mine starve then assent to what is reasonably proposed and not nigh the Value of what is allowed in other plantations: I did the rather incline to part with the Secrys Office<sup>317</sup> in regard Mr West who has it is well known to his Excellence and is verid in the busines of Secry: being well acquainted with drawing vp bills Orders etc: and will be carefull to promote his Ma<sup>ties</sup> interest: the Country labours vnder two diseases poverty and Wilfulness: the Country in generall is poor the Grandees haue money and will not part with it they value themselves vpon their larg tracts of lands and improvements vpon others costs: and I beleive will not easily be induced to take Grants or pay any Quitt rents: Its very necessary to haue an addition of Good men to the Councill: Mr Shrimpton Mr Lufcumb Mr Brenley<sup>318</sup> and not to be forgotten

<sup>317</sup> The whole question of Randolph's cession of the Secretaryship is obscure. On the whole, the balance of evidence is to the effect that it was owing to pressure on the part of Andros. Cf. the extract printed *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 168, from a lost letter to Povey, and especially the reference to that letter in the "Narrative" printed in the *Andros Tracts* (Prince Society), I. p. 153: "Esquire Randolph in his letter to Mr. John Povey dated Aug. 25, 1687 complains that West took what fees he pleased . . . John West his deputy who by the exceeding importunity of Sir Edmund Andros hired the place of him." That Randolph lost much by ceding the office just when the new régime was beginning to bring in fees is certain. See further his recommen-

dation of his late clerk (Letter LXII. *post*). Andros had previously been acquainted with West (who was a born Englishman) at New York, and had made him Secretary there. Palfrey, in his *History of New England*, Vol. III. p. 323 note 2, says that "Randolph made an advantageous bargain."

<sup>318</sup> Brenley, Brinley and (*supra*, Vol. IV. p. 44) Beenley seem to have been one and the same person. Cf. *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1687, no. 1197 I; 1689, no. 336; and 1690, no. 801. Francis Brinley is joined with Peleg Sanford, John Greene and the two Coddingtons in drawing up an extra-loyal address to the King from Rhode Island. Palfrey's *History of New England*, Vol. III. p. 536 note.

forgotten Cap<sup>t</sup>: Nicholſon : who is very zealous to promote his Ma<sup>ties</sup> intereſt : and will do great ſervice in the Councill. Nothing has been wanting in his Excellence to bring all things to a good poſture, both private and publick he diſcharges the duty of an Excellent Gon<sup>l</sup>: but this pople are rivited in their way and I feare nothing but neceſſity or force will otherwiſe diſpoſe Them : if I am vnder a miſtake it muſt be aſcribed to the aſſiduity and indefatigable endeavors of his Excellence, who ſpares no coſt or paines to effect what is neceſſary to be done ; he deſerues farr a better Gom<sup>l</sup>: and this Country is altogether vnworthy of a perſon of ſuch worth : euery letter will acquaint you of the Death of Cap<sup>t</sup>: Hamilton : who died before twas well known he was ſick : and recommended his funerall to the Charge of 2 Gents belonging to the frigott : his Excellence had his body remoued from a private lodging where he dyed : to his own houſe hung 2 roomes in black : tooke extraordinary care for his decent interment : which was performed according to his Quality in all reſpects : I heare ſeuerall of my freinds are retired, I thank God for my bread and will always thank his Ma<sup>tie</sup> for ſending his Excellence: I wiſh you and your Lady all happines and am S<sup>t</sup>

your moſt obliged Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt;

if M<sup>r</sup> Vſhers account be not truly ſtated ſtopp it and I will ſend ouer another drawn vp by him as may be by you directed : in that Article which reſpects y<sup>r</sup> Office.



## LXI.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON ANDROS'S DIFFICULTIES.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston Aug: 5<sup>th</sup> 1687 :

S:

I haue demanded of M<sup>r</sup> Dudley an account of the money receiued for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> vse vpon forfeitures. he tells me he has aduised M<sup>r</sup> Sēc<sup>ry</sup> Pepys of it: and has his accounts allowed for expending it for supply of the Rose ffrigott, I haue againe pressd him for an account hee demurrs vpon it by the Kingfisher you may please to expect his positieue Answere his Excellence calls to account the Managers of the publick money of the Colledge and finds M<sup>r</sup> Stoughton and M<sup>r</sup> Dudley haue lately altered the Security of some [of] it and made about 100<sup>lb</sup> payable to them and their heires you may see what Justice his Ma<sup>tie</sup> may expect from such Judges :

my wife is the bearer hereof who after a longing desire to be in England has at last vndertaken her Voyage. I haue very largely wrote M<sup>r</sup> Chaplin I intreat the fauour of your direction and countenance, in what you think necessary to be done in my affaires : I shall not be wanting in my duty to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> or his Excellence when commanded : M<sup>r</sup> Mason finds obstructions in his Busines after fise Councill dayes which are kept eury Wednesday wee cannot gett 7 of the Councill to meet: so that his Excellence can gett nothing dispatch'd : he is at Great charges and I beleieue will neuer  
haue

haue 6 pence giuen him of the Country. Our disburfm<sup>ts</sup> are greater then the publick reuennue will defray: and wee haue no power to raise money more then comes in vpon the Act made for Continuing Rates and Taxes which does not make 2000<sup>lb</sup> a yeare.

his Excellence is repairing the Castle and will make a long line of Artilery vpon Castle Island euen with High Water mark: he intends to fortifye ffort hill . which commands the sea and the town and stands as the Cittadell at Plymouth. wee are in dayly expectation of my Lady Andros: petitions from all places for Grants and confirmation: but I know not vpon what tearmes or what the Gon<sup>r</sup> has for the Seal: S<sup>r</sup> Will. Stapleton<sup>319</sup> had fiue pound for euery grant: so much with vs, will make this Gom<sup>t</sup> considerable 3 or 4 yeares tyme:

I fend your Lady by my wife a young ffaun I hope it will come safe: I would haue gott another but as yet they are too young this was very early;

The ffrench as wee heare haue taken 2 fishing ketches off Port Royall: one is since return'd: returnd but the M<sup>r</sup> was detain'd aboard the french frigott: his Excellence is now sending Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholson to the french Gon<sup>r</sup> to know the reason of it: of which you may expect an account by the fisher: who is now ready to sayle: but his Excell: will not order his departure till the Rose now in the Dock be in a sayling posture: My lord Howard is at N. York Coll: Dungan is gone to fort Albany to assist the Indians ag<sup>t</sup> the french

<sup>319</sup> Sir William Stapleton was a most successful Governor of the Leeward Islands (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, Vol. X., XI., XII., *passim*). The reference is obscure.

french who are (some report) 3000 men and are intended to  
subdue the Indians who are vnder the Gom: of N. York : I  
present my humble seruice to you and your Lady wishing  
many many happy yeares and am S<sup>r</sup>

your humble Seru<sup>t</sup>

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt.

ED RANDOLPH

[*Addressed*]

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

William Blathwayt

Esq<sup>3</sup>

at the Plantation Office

[*Endorced*]

N : Engl<sup>d</sup> 5 Aug : 87

From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

Rec<sup>d</sup> 17 Oct . 87

p[er] M<sup>rs</sup> Randolph

An Acco<sup>t</sup> of forfeitures returnd to M<sup>r</sup> Pepys

the Managers for the Colledge called to acco<sup>t</sup>

Desires countenance in his affaires. has writ to M<sup>r</sup> Chaplin

the Disburfm<sup>ts</sup> greater than the Revenue.

New fortificaons

Sends a young fawne

the french haue taken 2 fishing Ketches

Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholfon going to the Gon<sup>t</sup>

King fisher ready to faile

the Rose in the Dock

L<sup>d</sup> Howard at N. York

Coll Dungan at Albany

## LXII.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT COMMENDING HIS LATE CLERK.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston Aug<sup>t</sup> 6 : 1687S<sup>r</sup>

The bearer hereof M<sup>r</sup> Clarke has liued with me in Bōs : from the tyme I vndertooke the Sec<sup>ry</sup>s Office, till my parting with it : and had he not been discouraged as well as my selfe to see the busines of my Office managed by others who had no right so to do : wee might haue held it to this tyme : he comes to England and desires me to recommend him to the Plantation Office where if you please to giue him Encouragem<sup>t</sup> he will be very diligent and may return to do me better seruice : but he is wholly at your dispose if you think fitt to entrust him in any busines he is a very good Arithmetitian : and wants onely to be vnder a Good Master where he may not want employ<sup>y</sup> : he is well able to enforme of all the late tranſactions and the difference in profitte betwixt the Sec<sup>ry</sup> office in my hand and since ; euery man can swim when held vp by the head : I intreat your pardon for this trouble and remain S<sup>r</sup>

your most humble ser<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt[*Addressed*]To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>William Blathwayt Esq<sup>r</sup>.

at the Plantation Office

by M<sup>r</sup> Clarke .

White hall

[*Endorsed*]

[*Endorsed*] N. England 6 : Aug : 87  
 From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
 p[er] M<sup>r</sup> Clerk  
 Rec<sup>d</sup> 21 Oct. 87

[*On loose slip  
 inside letter*] John Clarke at m<sup>r</sup> Joseph Elme's in Goodmans  
 fields London.

## LXIII.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON PASSING EVENTS.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston : Aug<sup>1</sup> 16 : 87.

S<sup>r</sup>

yesterday M<sup>r</sup> Dudley desired to see my Deputation and letter received from you relating to the Office of Auditor Gen<sup>l</sup> he told me he would for your Satisfaction send you a duplicate of the account he some tyme since sent to M<sup>r</sup> Secry Pepys : with his receites of Money due to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> vpon forfeitures and his severall Disbursements : But in regard he did not find such money comprehended in your Commission, he intended to passe me over and immediately to transmitt it to you :

The noise of vast quantities of money taken vpon the wreck<sup>320</sup> in 22 deg<sup>s</sup> North Latitude invites our poeple to sett out small vessells but his Excellence has ordered that good security be entred in to that they duely obserue the rules and directions in those cases : No shippes yet from England  
 makes

<sup>320</sup> This was the wreck so frequently ineffectual the "rules and directions" referred to, which Ships had been proved may be seen from Letter commissioned to investigate. How LXVIII. *post*.

makes vs feare some mischeife has befallen our Veffells long since expected hence : Coll : Cony<sup>321</sup> has been here for some tyme he is very troublefome to his Excellence and wee are willing to gett him shipd off vpon any termes: he has perswaded the Master to take him in and his Company paying his money in London vpon his Arrivall : I know he will vse all tricks to avoid that payment, by pretending that he cannot make his defence without his papers and vnder that notion gett an Order to haue all his goods ashoare : which pray in favour to the Master please to gett it directed that he first pay the Master the money due for his passage : which comes to 25<sup>th</sup> Sterling: the wind presents — I remain in all Duty

your most humble seru<sup>t</sup>

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

ED. RANDOLPH

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
William Blathwayt Esq<sup>r</sup>,  
in Whitehall :  
by a freind.

[*Endorsed*] 16 Aug 87  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

LXIV.

<sup>321</sup> Richard Cony had been Governor of Bermuda and had been practically expelled by a rebellion of the inhabitants. (Cf. notes on Letter LI., *supra*.)

He was reappointed Governor just before the Revolution (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1688, no. 1923).

## LXIV.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ENCLOSING ACCOUNTS.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston : Sept : 30<sup>th</sup> 1687

S:

I was hastily Summon'd by a letter from the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the Navy to dispatch the ship White horse sent to load Masts at Piscataqua; where I was obliged to stay so long that the Kingfisher sayld before my return . by which means the duplicates of the vouchers to the Seuerall Articles in the generall Account and ready (sent by his Excellencys directions vpon the Kingfisher) were left behind; which I now present you by this oppertunity; together with such papers as seem necessary to explain the account : which are numbred as followes.

N<sup>o</sup> 1: A Duplicate of the Gen<sup>l</sup> Account for which the accountant craues an allowance :

N<sup>o</sup> 2: a paper prooving perticularly the first Article—  
154<sup>th</sup> : 3 : 7 : with the vouchers from N<sup>o</sup> 1 : to N<sup>o</sup> 10 :  
for the whole , in which paper is one Article of 48 : 8 : 2 :  
money receiued by fflorence Kain<sup>322</sup> his Excellences  
Servant with his perticuler account of disbursments  
for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> service, allowed in Councill, and his  
receit to the Treasurer for that Summ :

N<sup>o</sup> 3: A paper inclofing foure Bundles of vouchers N<sup>o</sup> 1 :  
2 : 3 : 4 : amounting to — 117 : 11 : 1 : which vouch the  
second and third Articles of 53 : 3 . 9 . and 65 : 18 : 6 :

in

in all 119 : 2 : 3 : I am forced to join these two Articles in regard some of the vouchers relate both to the Castle and to fort hill : Butt I find 1 : 10 : 2 : short of the Groffe Summ, which I haue allowed as incident charges of Porteridg and Boat hire from Boston to the Castle at severall tymes, and such like petty expences, for which it could not bee expected the Treasurer should produce vouchers —

N<sup>o</sup> 4 : His Excellence his two Receites for 552 : 6 : 3 : and for 100<sup>lb</sup> which Do vouch the fourth Article in the Generall Account . 652 : 6 : 3 .

The fift Article is—51 : 4 : 0 . allowed for Auditing of accounts not knowing to what other head to place that Summ . and if that be an Errour . pray please to direct by what other method wee may expresse our respects where most due, being altogether vnacquainted in forming and passing Exchequer Account's, further then what wee haue been instructed by his Excellence, I haue onely to intreat your full and perticuler directions in this whole affaire : that I may perfectly vnderstand and discharge my duty there in and always remain S<sup>r</sup>

your most humble and most  
my humble seruice to y<sup>r</sup> Lady:                      obedient Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

To M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt my humble service to S<sup>r</sup> Robert Sowthwell, his Excellence has taken Cold and is more indisposed then he is willing to acknowledge: I feare his being well

[*Addressed*]      To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
William Blathwayt

[*Endorsed*]



[*Endorsed*] N: England 30 Sept. 1687  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 28 Nov : 87  
With the Accompts for  
fix Months Ending the  
30 of June 1687  
and Vouchers

LXV.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE UNION OF THE  
COLONIES.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston : No<sup>ber</sup> 23 : 1687.

S<sup>r</sup>:

the vnspeakeable benefitt this whole Gom<sup>t</sup> receiues as the  
happe effect of your care and favour for them in obtaining  
a Vnion of all New Eng<sup>d</sup> vnder one Gen<sup>l</sup> Gon<sup>r</sup> ought never  
to be forgott, especially by those of Connecticut, who aboue  
all things Dreaded to be joind to New York : tho they  
were very highly Courtted by Coll Dongan who depended  
vpon his great interest at Court; he wanted that Colony  
for he has so squeezed the poeple of N. York That they are  
very hardly able to liue; and as many as can leaue the place  
some come heither who are not very Gratefull others are  
turnd Planters in Jarsey and very few English left.

I wrote you in my last that his Excellence was not well :  
he so continued till my Ladyes arrivall : yet vpon the  
notice of Connecticutt being added to this : he resolued  
to go him selfe and was attended by a Gard of Granadeers  
mounted and well ecquippd with all their habilaments : and  
nigh

nigh 60 Gents. and Merchts well acoutred with 6 members of the Council: he was hon<sup>bly</sup> receiued and hauing called them together read his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s Commiſſion and the Order of Councill to take them vnder his care: all their Deputyes were very buſy in town and were preſent but he would not giue them leaue to debat or aſke queſtions but ſwore their Gon<sup>r</sup> and Cap<sup>t</sup> Allen of the Councill and diſſolued their meeting: his preſence was very neceſſary for ſeuerall Inhabitants of the Townes adjacent vpon N : York were prepared by Coll : Dongan to decoy in their neighbors and would haue been troubleſome: his Excellence viſited all the townes betwixt Long Iſl<sup>d</sup> and New York Sowthward . and alſo Road Island Narraganſett and all that part of the Gom<sup>t</sup> and now annexed will be of great advantage to the Crown the Gon<sup>r</sup> is with all Induſtry carrying on the fort: and the weather favouring will gett it Ready to receiue the Souldiers: in 3 weekes tyme Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholſon is happily added to the Councill; where and in the Country he does his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s good ſeruice: the poeple value themſelues vpon the Declaration for liberty of conſcience: <sup>323</sup> you haue not been pleaſed yet to lett me know how that article in the Treasuſers account which relates to your office of Auditor ought to be expreſſd; I hope our Gon<sup>r</sup> will find ſome better way to gratifye your favors: here has been ſeuerall South Sea men: <sup>324</sup> with plenty of money: they are inſtructed how to

<sup>323</sup> The "Declaration of Liberty of Conſcience" (ſo-called) was firſt publiſhed in the *London Gazette*, 4th April, 1687. Its meaning was as much miſtaken by New England as by the Engliſh Diſſenters.

<sup>324</sup> For the South Sea privateers and their lenient treatment in the Colonies, ſee Letter CXXX. *poſt*, and *Calendar of State Papers, America and Weſt Indies*, 1688, no. 1898.

to govern themselves and live undisturbed; Our way of Collecting money upon the Country Inhabitants does not answer the End, for now Corn is plenty they pay all in oates: so that Boston by reason the treasurer lives there is the Great Grainary; and turns to little: the Trade is not so quick as formerly. I feare the additionall Imposts upon the Plantation Commodities affects vs: for our Trade to those parts does very much decay: and I know now nothing but hops is with vs a good Comodity we have two Ships now ready to sayle halfe laden with them we want his Ma<sup>ties</sup> order to lay a higher duty upon wines liquors and Brandee retaild: which will bring in more then a penny land tax foure tymes a yeare. then I beleive this Gom<sup>t</sup> will raise 7 or 8000<sup>lb</sup> yearly, his excellence is an admirable husband for the King and will make the most of this Country in all respects: M<sup>r</sup> Mason has been assaying to accomplish his busines at his province: he finds the party who oppose him are Countenanced vnderhand by Dudley and others of that Gang: they Endeavour to weary him out: not being able to bring them to take leases tho' Wyer has done it lately.

I hope my wife has paid her duty to your Lady. I intended her a faun by these ships but come to a mischance: I have in a Barrell sent her Acorns Chesnutts and Walnutts to send to your park: and hope I shall shortly send some deere. the Gon<sup>t</sup> has sent severall abroad; I have by great accident mett with a black fox: and am promised a Bitch: I present them by my wife to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> if you think it proper to be done. Shee is referred to your directions therein:

I send your lady also upon the Ship Dolphin of Boston.

John

John ffoy Master : in a Small box Twelue small plants of the Locust Trees I hope will come to good and arriue well : they are an admirable Shade : very pleasant and will grow any where if taken care of at first : S<sup>r</sup> I owe to you the bread I eat and haue been vnjustly treated here, otherwise I ought to make you more then a verball acknowledgm<sup>t</sup>! I haue sent to my worthy freind M<sup>r</sup> Chaplin a petition<sup>325</sup> to be presented to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> which I pray you to fauour ; I am vnhappy in my wiues absence and after all my trouble would gladly liue in England in the meane tyme I pray his Ma<sup>tie</sup> would please to grant me something here to be settled vpon me and my family : my Offices are vncertain and will be little worth . our money for want of goods to make returnes is sent to London : M<sup>r</sup> Mason presses very much to raise the money : but cannot gett it passe : so that vnlesse the privateeres had brought in peeces of 8 : wee must haue traded in Boards fish . etc : I was endeavouring to gett a Tract of land . but all is taken vp where I desire it : I am glad to be at quiett : and hauing now done his Ma<sup>tie</sup> what Service I am Capable to do : would willingly haue leaue to return : provided I might be certain of enjoying the benefitt of my Offices. if you do not make vse of all the Acorns pray send what you can spare to S<sup>r</sup> Robert Sowthwell . to whom I write by this Conuenience and am S<sup>r</sup>

your most humble Seru<sup>t</sup>

Capt Nicholfon and Cap<sup>t</sup> Trefry      ED RANDOLPH  
are very well and desire their  
humble Service to be presented,  
to you and M<sup>r</sup> Povey and all in  
the Mall;

to

<sup>325</sup> This must be the petition printed *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 165.

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
William Blathwayt  
on M<sup>r</sup> ffoy a Barr<sup>ll</sup> of Craneberryes to your Lady Mark<sup>d</sup> WB :  
ffor M<sup>r</sup> of the Ship Dolphin of Boston

[*Endorfed*] N. Engl<sup>d</sup> 23 Nov : 1687  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 18 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 8<sup>7</sup>

S<sup>r</sup> Edmund Andros has rec<sup>d</sup> Conecticut under his Govern<sup>t</sup>  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholson of the Councill  
Defires to know how the article relating to the Auditor sh<sup>d</sup> be  
expresfd in the Acco<sup>ts</sup>  
Sev<sup>ll</sup> of the S<sup>o</sup> Sea men there  
The new way of collecting money does not answer the Ende  
A higher impost upon Liq<sup>rs</sup> better than a Land Tax  
M<sup>r</sup> Mafon's people will not take leases.  
Sends over, acorns, chefnuts, a blk fox, locust pl<sup>ts</sup>  
Has sent over a Petition for a setlem<sup>t</sup> upon his family  
Would be glad to return if he might enjoy the benefit of his  
offices .  
Defires some of the Acorns may be sent to S<sup>r</sup> R : Southwell

## LXVI.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON LADY ANDROS'S SICKNESS.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston : in N : Eng<sup>d</sup>Jan<sup>y</sup> 16 : 1687Hon<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

This onely acquaints you that my Lady Andros<sup>326</sup> is so dangerously sick that her recovery is questioned by all. and the Gon<sup>l</sup> was troubled with a flux before her arrivall and in that condition went to Connecticut has been somewhat Better . but now neither eates drinks or will compose him selfe to rest that wee haue all cause to feare it will bring him into a relapse and wee may question his recovery also. Wee are in an ill posture should he fayle there being none but M<sup>r</sup> Mason Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholson and my selfe to stem the tide of the old faction which growes and euery day appeares more and more in the Councill so that wee could gett nothing to moue for his Ma<sup>tie</sup> without great difficulty and disputes : my humble seruice to M<sup>r</sup> Povey pray send the inclosed as directed and you will oblidg S<sup>r</sup>

your humble Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH.

Cap<sup>t</sup> Leg arrived here  
from London on the 12<sup>th</sup>  
instant.

Tthanke M<sup>r</sup> Povey for his letter

I pray god you may heare better from vs by the next ship  
which

<sup>326</sup> Lady Andros died on 22d January (supra, Vol. II. p. 53 note). She appears to have been much beloved. See West's letters to Allen of 21st and 26th January, in the *Andros Tracts*.

which will Sayle from Piscataqua about 6 weekes hence  
E. R.

[*Endorfed*] N. England 16 Jan<sup>y</sup> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$   
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 5 May 88

LXVII.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT: A COMPLIMENTARY LETTER.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston : Jan<sup>y</sup> 26 : 87

Hon<sup>d</sup> S<sup>t</sup>:

His Excellence yesterday receiued the Box and letters  
from your Office by Harris: he with Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholson and  
all your freinds here wish you and y<sup>r</sup> Lady Joy of your  
young son. and pray to god to fend you more, I heartily  
thanke you for your extraordinary favour and Care of my  
affaires and wholly in all things submitt and acquiesse in your  
directions I haue by this oppurtunity been very larg to you  
I haue onely to ad that I am S<sup>t</sup>:

your humble Seru<sup>t</sup>:

ED. RANDOLPH

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Endorfed*] N : Engl<sup>d</sup> 26 Jan<sup>y</sup> 8 $\frac{1}{2}$   
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 27 Mar 88

## LXVIII.

RANDOLPH TO SIR NICHOLAS BUTLER <sup>327</sup> PROPOSING A  
ROMANIST MISSION.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston : March: 29<sup>th</sup> 1688

May it please y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup>:

I take leaue to continue my Adresse and humbly represent to y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> that on the 18<sup>th</sup> of ffeb<sup>r</sup>y last vpon notice of a vessell from the Spannish wreck, w<sup>ch</sup> had taken vp money and plate, his Excellence our Gon<sup>r</sup> called a Councill at 6 a Clock that night, and communicated his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Letter of the 22 of Oct. last . requiring one Moiety of all money etc : taken vp at the wreck . to be receiued for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> vse : t'was agreed that I should vndertake that Seruice, and accordingly I travelld all night in extream frosty weather and came vndiscouered by bye wayes to a Town call'd Bristoll (70 miles distant from Boston) I soon discouered the vessell lay out of Command in an open Road and that shee had belonging to her aboue 40 men well Armd. howeuer I procured a small boat, went aboard and demanded his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Moiety : They cryd out (one and All) wee will loofe our liues rather then part w<sup>th</sup> one penny, more then his Ma<sup>ties</sup> tenths, as was agreed vpon with his Excellence before wee vndertooke the voyage

I

<sup>327</sup> Sir Nicholas Butler was a recent convert to Romanism. "Sir Nicholas Butler one of the Commissioners of the Customs hath declared himself a Papist" (Luttrell's *Diary*, Vol. I. p. 400. 11th April, 1687). He first appears as a

Lord of Trade, together with Lord Petre, another Romanist, on 27th January, 1688. (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1688, no. 1607.)



I then seized the vessell for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> vnrig'd her and sent her sayles ashoare and left a good Gard aboard to prevent embezzlem<sup>t</sup>; the M<sup>r</sup> and Company finding themselues thus disappointed, deliuered to my possession ten thousand two hundred Seaventy foure Ounces of Money and Plate,<sup>328</sup> neuer out of my sight till safe in Boston, my life was often in danger thro' the mutinous Saylers . But far more by a suddaine fitt of Sicknes which seized vpon me in my Journey. his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Moietie is now ready when Commanded to be sent to England : I haue humbly represented this to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords of the Treasury : praying their Lords<sup>ps</sup> directions to bring it with me to England and receiue his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Royall Bounty for that difficult Seruice, or otherwise be ordred to make returnes of it by bills of Exchange to London, vpon the vsuall rates with allowance for my trouble . in which matter I pray for and humbly depend vpon y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> affistance and fauour.

I haue long expected an end of the difference betwixt Cap<sup>t</sup> Georg and myselfe arising about the 3<sup>d</sup> part of the condemned Scotch vessell (233<sup>lb</sup> od money) to which I haue an vndoubted Right: y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> together w<sup>th</sup> the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the customs vpon my humble petition were pleased to referr that matter to his Excellence our Gon<sup>r</sup> (if Cap<sup>t</sup> Georg would assent) but he being possesse<sup>d</sup> of the money by the illegall proceedings of the Judge of the Admiralty : I haue no way (at this distance) then to renew my petition to their Hon<sup>rs</sup> which with vouchers I humbly transmitt, praying them to  
assent

<sup>328</sup> For the immense amount of treasure found in the wreck, see *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1688, nos. 1611, 1899, 1903.

affert That power they haue by their deputation invested me with for his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Service with the reward the Acts of trade haue made due to the Offices etc. my duty to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> putts a Barr vpon their doing me Justice : both in that and other cafes : If necessary I humbly pray I may haue liberty to go to Eng<sup>d</sup> to folicite in this matter and make appeare to y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> my Right . and acquitt my felfe from the Imputation of a Querulous perfon

I likewise humbly inform y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> That about the yeare 1644 : a Gen<sup>l</sup> Collection was made thro England and Great Summs of money gathered for evangelizing the Indians in New Eng<sup>d</sup>.<sup>329</sup> this Stock was managed at home by a Gon<sup>r</sup> and company . who yearely sent over 800<sup>lb</sup> or 1000<sup>lb</sup> to some persons here with power to dispose of it to that end onely : I well know feuerall who haue managed it and thriued well ; but the Natiues are not provided for as the Gon<sup>r</sup> and company did design : the money is distributed amongst themselues and I beleiue not 30<sup>lb</sup> yearely disposed to the Indians. I haue lately known (such whom they call) ministers and school masters who can speak broken Indian, come to me and complaine they wanted cloathes and a book. The natives are mightily inclined to the Romish Religion this the ffrench our neighbors well know, and take care they shall not want Preists . for at Kebeck vpon the River of Canada they haue a Bishop and feuerall Covents and their Preists are very Laborious in converting the Indians: they are with them

<sup>329</sup> The Evangelization Fund is continually the subject of animadversion by Randolph. Cf. *supra*, Vol. I. p. 225, and the letters there referred to. Rawson's name is not here mentioned,

though elsewhere Randolph had accused him of retaining £200 of this money. (*Publications of the Colonial Society of Massachusetts*, Transactions, Vol. VII. p. 293.)

them at Port Royall and at Panopscott: and visite and affociate themselues with the Indians to the Eastward in this Gom<sup>t</sup>: by this meanes the ffrench dayly gaine vpon them: and haue engrofd all the Beaver trade one cheife-cause of the trade with vs: I heare his Ma<sup>tie</sup> intends to send ouer some preists to New York: I humbly propofe it more neceffary to haue some recommended to that Seruice in this Gom<sup>t</sup>: in regard the greateft part of Our Indians are bordring vpon the french to the Eastward. and by that meanes they will be kept at home and proue seruiceable to the Crown in peace by their trade. in tyme of warr: by their affiftance; the ffrench in their warr vpon the Mo-hauk Indians, carry out great numbers of Indian Converts who do more wrong then the french: I find thefe managers here haue putt this publick money sent heither yearely out to vfe: as by a Duplicate of their account (which I haue by me doth appeare) amounting to 2230<sup>lb</sup> this affaire is carried with great privacy: and I feare much of this Stock has been imployed to oppofe his Late Ma<sup>tie</sup> profecuting their charter: I likewise inclofe to y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> a duplicate containing fome claufes in the Patent for Evangelizing Indians by which the L<sup>d</sup> Chancellor etc: has power to examine their accounts. During the tyme my Lord North was Lord Keeper, I represented to his Lords<sup>p</sup> the arbitrary proceedings of thefe Managers and folicted his Lords<sup>ps</sup> Commiffion to be iffued out to audite and examine as well the Generall accounts of the Company at home. as also here: It was looked vpon very neceffary to be done: but his Lords<sup>p</sup> was of opinion not at that tyme proper but rather to attend the vacating their Charter: which being long fince done: and now all the Colonyes and Provinces  
in

in N: Eng<sup>d</sup> vnited vnder his Ma<sup>ties</sup> immediate Gon<sup>l</sup>: I most earnestly but in great humility propose that a matter of so great import to the Crown and to the Security and well fettlement of this vast dominion and well ordring the willing Natiues be effectually vndertaken to which end I further offer : that a Commiſſion be directed to Robert Maſon Cap<sup>t</sup>: ffrancis Nicholſon Eſq<sup>3</sup>, men of known Loyalty to his Ma<sup>tie</sup>: and to M<sup>r</sup> Hinks and Richard Smith and my ſelfe all members of the Councill with power to examine the accounts to ſend for perſons bookes and adminiſter Oathes to all concernd in this fund, and to proceed againſt ſuch who (legally ſummond) reſuſe to obey : and to take care to ſecure the ready money bills bonds Mortgages etc: and to report to his Excellence the Gon<sup>l</sup>: from whom his Ma<sup>tie</sup> will haue a ſpeedy and perfect account of the whole proceeding:

I laſtly craue y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> patience and leaue to add. That one Harvard at the beginning of the Settlem<sup>t</sup>: of this Country gaue about 300<sup>lb</sup> towards erecting a Colledge:<sup>330</sup> that ſome tyme after the Gen<sup>l</sup>: Court raiſed money vpon all the Inhabitants and built a Colledge at Cambridge (7 miles diſtant from Boſton pleaſantly ſeated vpon a River and a faire brick Building) and by Guifts from ſeueral perſons well endowed with money and lands : till about the yeare 1686 : (during my abſence to ſerue a Quo Warr<sup>to</sup> ag<sup>t</sup>: the Colony of Connecticott)

<sup>330</sup> As to the regulation of the College in Randolph's abſence, ſee *ſupra*, Vol. I. p. 297. Intelligence of Mather's election was tranſmitted to the Privy Council (*Calendar of State Papers, America and Weſt Indies*, 1686, no. 784, given *ſupra*, Vol. IV. p. 95), but the

document does not imply the extenſive changes here ſpecified. No. 888 of the ſame year ſubſtantiates Randolph's ſtatement that a young Dudley was appointed ſcholar at (at leaſt) five pounds for the year (*ſupra*, Vol. IV. p. 96).

necticott) M<sup>r</sup> Dudley Presid<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Stoughton Dep<sup>y</sup> presid<sup>t</sup> with 5 of the Members of the Councill take vpon them the Regulation of the Colledge (but no Order or direction from his Ma<sup>tie</sup> for so doing) and in stead of a President and ffellowes make a Rector and Tutors : as by the Inclosed pretended order of Presid<sup>t</sup> and Councill doth appeare : so that now Increase Mather : to that day President of the Colledge was continued but by the name and office of Rector : and they proceed further : Calling vpon such persons who had any of the Colledg money in their hands to bring it in and take new Security : wherevpon about 1200<sup>lb</sup> which was putt out in the Colledges name : is now altred and putt out in the names of Dudley Stoughton and Mather : and made payable to them and their heires : besides y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> will please to obserue added to that order of the Presid<sup>t</sup> and Councill : another order tack'd on of the 1 of Oct : ffollowing . made by dudley and Mather onely : by which they order yearely exhibitions to the young Schollers : as to Dudley his son : and the others are his relations :

Now may it please y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> feing That these persons aboue named with some others added to them haue been for many yeares the sole Managers of the Stock for Evangelizing Indians and it now appearing also how they haue possesfd themfelues of the money of the Colledge converting it to their private benefitt : I hope y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> will see a necessity that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> please to direct a Commission to examine and report as well vpon the proceedings of the managers of the Indian Stock, as of the Colledge and that some prudent Gent . be sent to be presid<sup>t</sup> of that Colledge and some preists also to vndertake the Converting of the Natiues for which there is

a present maintainance ready vpon the place : besides vpon my coming to Eng<sup>d</sup> I shall discouer to y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> lands enough to maintain a small convent without any charge to the Crown : M<sup>r</sup> Gibbon<sup>331</sup> a Benidictine at S<sup>t</sup> James covent is my brother and was willing to come Over and settle here : but I could not then giue him that encouragement I haue now very lately discouraged : I haue no end in this, but to serue his Ma<sup>tie</sup> and promote the peace and welfare of this dominion : whilst others haue for their private interest invaded the publick Stock which well employed will greatly Conduce to effect it:

there is at present some private design carriing on by that party and by M<sup>r</sup> Mather : who is now shipping him selfe for England : either to gett their accounts shuffled vp and passd by the Gon<sup>r</sup> and Company for Evangelizing Indians or to pray his Ma<sup>tie</sup> to confirm their proceedings at the Colledge : all is not well M<sup>r</sup> Mather and they haue with others of their party private Caballs : and are (as wee Conjecture) returning some of their Stock to London, for now at this tyme, besides two good ships which haue been 4 months plying for a loading the Pink Ann of Boston 70 Tonns William Wheeler Master is newly sett vp but Loaden vpon M<sup>r</sup> Stoughtons account : and ready to sayle confignd to Maj<sup>r</sup> Thomsons order in London One of the Company of the Evangelizing Indians : and a great Manager at home, his son in law M<sup>r</sup> Afshirft being now (or lately) Treasurer of that Company : your Hon<sup>rs</sup> readines at all tymes to receiue my papers  
and

<sup>331</sup> Gibbon may be any of the numerous brothers of the first Mrs. Randolph, as given in Berry's *Kent Genealogies*.

and y<sup>r</sup> indefatigable zeal to promote the Interest of the Crown obliges me to make y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> this long but most faithfull representation of the State of the Indian and Colledge stock : and earnestly pray it may be receiued with all privacy as from my selfe : and that some speedy resolues may be made in order to discouer and secure the same : before it be otherwise directed : all which is humbly submitted to y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup> most ferious consideration

by y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>rs</sup>  
most obedient and most  
humble seru<sup>t</sup>  
ED RANDOLPH

29 Mar 88  
To the R : Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
S<sup>r</sup> Nicholas Butler

## LXIX.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT WITH A PRESENT OF  
PLANE-TREES.<sup>332</sup>

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston: March the 29<sup>th</sup> 1688

S<sup>r</sup>:

I fend to you by this opportunity a small Box of Seedes of the Plane Tree : which beares a fine flower and giues a pleafant Shade in the Summer : hauing leaues bigger then any vine : they will grow in your Parke. I neuer heard of them in England nor known here till of Late : if you please to oblige me in giuing some to M<sup>r</sup> Parry to trye in his ground I will fend you a larger quantity when I heare they take in your Grounds :

I write to you by Cap<sup>t</sup> Ware who brings ouer my Lady Andros neec Craven : by whom you may expect an account of what has paffd with vs. my seruice to M<sup>r</sup> Povey and humble thanks to you for all favors : I am

S<sup>r</sup>

Your most obliged Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED. RANDOLPH

[*Addressed*]

<sup>332</sup> It is probable that Randolph was one of the first if not the first to introduce the American plane into England. Cf. Hehn's *Wanderings of Plants and Animals* (translated by Stallybrass), p. 222 : "It is generally believed that the American maple (*Platanus Occidentalis*), which is now

largely used in Central Europe for forming avenues, was brought from a still greater distance than the plane-tree of the ancients, and equally for the sake of its shade alone. Some consider it a mere variety of the oriental plane-tree, but the first opinion is by far the most probable."



[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Endorsed*] 29 March 1688  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
with Trees

## LXX.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON HIS OWN AND MASON'S  
TROUBLES.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston : April 2 : 1688

S<sup>r</sup>:

In my letter to you by Cap<sup>t</sup> Tanner I acquainted you that I had gained to his Ma<sup>ty</sup> the Moiety of Ten thousand two Hundred Seventy foare Ounces of Money . and plate out of a vessell which came to N<sup>o</sup>: Bristoll . from the Spannish wreck: the M<sup>r</sup> and company were by bond obliged to pay his Ma<sup>ty</sup> but the Tenths: <sup>333</sup> I haue mett with a great deal of Trouble, and hazarded my life to gett it, I haue by my petition to the Lords of the Treasury sett forth the matter and pray his Ma<sup>ty</sup> to Reward for that Seruice.

Wee haue passd some Acts in Councill the Act for an additionall duty vpon wines and liquors imported and the Excise doubled vpon Retailers of all Drinckes : passd with a great deal of Difficulty : so that now our reuennue will with  
the

<sup>333</sup> It appears, however, from the *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1688, nos. 1606 and 1611,

that the King's moiety was exacted also at Barbadoes, the tenth being included therein.

the Addition of Connecticutt bring in 5000<sup>lb</sup> a yeare if our Lumber bring in a good store of Rūm : but as yet very little in regard all the West Indies haue had an exceeding drowth : wee are not well in Councill the late addition of the members rather augments the Number then Our party : M<sup>r</sup> Smith is well but at so great a distance that feldome he comes to town : the Gon<sup>r</sup> has been at great charges about ye fort in Boston Castle : drye dock in Charles town and the expensue Journey to take in the Colony of Connecticutt : which was pursuant to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> commands but I know not well how the Lords will approue it : the Gon<sup>r</sup> Ordred all as he pleased : I think the Treasurer will gett it ready to be sent by this shipp : he is vneasye with me and w<sup>th</sup> the Treasurer ; designing that place for one of his favourites M<sup>r</sup> Vsher is a good man and carefull in his busines : I shall vpon his making vp the accounts of the Country Rates present you with a Scheme of the perticuler affesments : the poeple are very backward hardly owning the Gom<sup>r</sup> they are in a great expectation, that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> will direct vs to make an Act to confirm to them all their Lands granted by their Generall Courts . and euen a Justice of the Peace was so stout, as to giue Costs ag<sup>t</sup> a Tenant for a Trespas done vpon his own Land for which he produced A patent for his Land vnder the Seal of the Gom<sup>r</sup> there is a stop vpon granting lands : none come for any patents . the poeple being made to beleieve that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> knowes not of the Gon<sup>r</sup>s passing patents : and they may be calld in as well as their Charter.

Seuerall Grants are already passd : but vpon very inconsidera<sup>ble</sup> Rents : heitherto I haue been kept a stranger to all at the Secrys Office : I am told They pay a good fine : or  
some

some private reward to M<sup>r</sup>. West before a Warr<sup>t</sup> is granted to the Surveyor Gen<sup>l</sup> to lay out the Land : I haue alwayes paid my duty to the Gon<sup>l</sup> but he will not acquaint me of any thing till Its known in Councill and thats no place to discourfe with him: In the Province of Pemmaq<sup>d</sup> they gaue 3<sup>s</sup>. 6<sup>d</sup>. yearely for a hundred acres : but I beleiue about 2000 acres of Land within 3 miles of Boston belonging to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Paige for 2<sup>s</sup>. 6 : the whole per an<sup>m</sup> : which will not advance the Revennue much by Quit rents : and the reason is given to oblige the Inhabitants to hold their Lands of the Crown :

A great deal of tyme has been spent in fetling ffees for all officers by a Committee: I proposd a fee to [be] fetled vpon the Surveyor and Auditor of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Revennue. I find them backward and the Rather in regard wee haue not heard what Summ you thought fitt to accept of I haue moued 1<sup>s</sup> in the pound but if you think it too much it may be lesned, M<sup>r</sup>. Graham one of the Councill at N : York : acquaints me that they haue fetled 100<sup>lb</sup> per an. at N. York vpon the Auditor : Gen<sup>l</sup>:

I fend you cotypes of two Bonds Entred into by M<sup>rs</sup> of Shippes loading the ennumerated Comodities from this port to Eng<sup>d</sup>. Our trade dayly decayes : you will find by the inclosed paper lately come to my hand that there is some part of the Stock for Evangelizing Indians yet in this Country. It's a meer cheat as now managed, twere better wee had some preists here who would fall heartily vpon the worke of Conversions with the Natiues and will bring them to vs now dayly drawn away by the french preists : and by that meanes wee loofe our Beaver trade :

I am sorry to acquaint you my Cousin Mafons Circumstances

stances : you may remember he had money of M<sup>r</sup> Allen Merc<sup>t</sup> in Crosby Square and did write him he might haue his money paid here vpon his bill : Allen has sent a Master from England to pay for a ship has drawn a bill of 400<sup>lb</sup> vpon my Cousin : and furnished his Master besides with a credit of as much more : which the M<sup>r</sup> has expended but can proceed no further for want of M<sup>r</sup> Masons money : so that the ship is halfe Riggd and lyes vpon Charges : and my Cousin not like to helpe him to 20<sup>lb</sup>

This disappointment arises from the Judges giuing halfe a yeares tyme to his aduersaryes at the Superior Court held at Portsmouth : for another halfe yeare when as he had severall ejectments to trye vpon a verdict for him they would all haue complied : Mr West has been too busye in his discourse in lesning M<sup>r</sup> Masons title and has said if M<sup>r</sup> Mason trye title with any about Ipswich 20 miles within M<sup>r</sup> Masons Southern Bounds : that he would defend the tenant for the King : here is Richard Maire<sup>334</sup> after his many voyages and orders of King and Councill in his behalfe is still putt off the Judges are parties and will giue no Judgm<sup>t</sup> for the King or those who claime vnder him : the Gon<sup>l</sup> by this ship sends home his Ladyes neece Craven : and remoues his very small family to fort hill wee are big with expectation to heare what has passd vpon the many complaints from the Seuerall Agents from the Churches and other discontented poeple here : and now M<sup>r</sup> Mather is stealing away to crye out ag<sup>t</sup> the Govern<sup>t</sup> and my selfe : for endeavouring to vindicate my reputation from his Slandrous libell : I had as much Injustice

<sup>334</sup> By Richard Maire Randolph must mean himself.

justice in the Court at Boston as M<sup>r</sup> Mafon had at Piscataqua : I will continue to serue his Ma<sup>tie</sup> in all my Stations to the Vtmost. I hoped to gett money here, but M<sup>r</sup> West has perswaded the Gon<sup>l</sup> to make him navall officer : and thereby to settle the ffees granted the Coll<sup>r</sup> : of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Customs vpon the Navall Officer : altho confirmd in Councill in may last : as twill appeare in the Minutes if not neglected to be putt in : I know not how my wife proceedes in her matters : I pray the Continuance of your favour to her : I now send a second petition to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the Customs : about the sum of 233<sup>lb</sup> given from me to Cap<sup>t</sup> George by the contrivance of Cap<sup>t</sup> Georg Dudley and Wharton : the Comm<sup>rs</sup> haue wrote to the Gon<sup>l</sup> in a letter of mine and referd the determination [of] the matter to him but he will not meddle with the matter : thus haue I been and am exposed to losse and am accounted troublesome in trying to recouer my iust Right. I hope if it be thought necessary for me to come to England to attend my private busines . I may obtaine leau from you as well as from the L<sup>ds</sup> of the Treasury : without losse to my Offices : I present my humble service to you and y<sup>r</sup> Lady and remain S<sup>r</sup>

your most humble Ser<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

[*Addressed*] To M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Endorsed*] From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> the 21 May

## LXXI.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE EXPECTED WAR.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston : April 5<sup>th</sup> 1688

S:

This afternoon at Councill was read a letter sent from N : York to our Gon<sup>r</sup> by Coll Dongan : with a duplicate of the Kings letter directing him to defend the Natiues and to pursue all who disturb their peace he writes his Messenger was not returned from Kebeck : that he expects 400 foot one Company of Redcoats and 100 horse — and money to maintain them but in case he had no need of the men that wee should send money to pay the Charge he has been already att wee agreed this afternoon that orders issue out to the severall feild officers that their men be in a readines ag<sup>t</sup> the last of this month : but with all to know of Coll Dongan what supplies he expected from his Neighbr̄s to the Southward : Supposing if Virginia Maryland etc : are solicited for such a number of men that he will draw more together then the occasion will require : wee are vnwilling to part with any money vnlesse our men go . and at a moderate Computation : twill cost this Country about 10000<sup>lb</sup> to furnish out so many men for 10 months tyme : twould with lesse charge to vs and more security to the Country and I am sure farr better successe if the ffrench are for open warr vpon vs : to attack them by sea. wee can with 500 men driue them out of Kebeck : much sooner and putt an end to all grounds of future contests betwixt vs and the french to fall vpon them  
and

and driue them out of this part of the world. wee are all ready for that Service : and want onely his Ma<sup>ties</sup> direCTIONS : Our trade is bad and wee want new work : I wish you all happines and remain S<sup>r</sup>

your most obedient Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt :  
at Whitehall

[*Endorsed*] 5 Aprill 1688  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph.

## LXXII.

### RANDOLPH'S NEW PATENT AS SECRETARY OF NEW ENGLAND.<sup>335</sup>

*Colonial Entry Book*, Vol. LXI. p. 408.

M<sup>r</sup> Randolphs  
grant of the  
Secretarys office  
&c  
25<sup>th</sup> Aprill 1688

James the Second by the grace of God King of England, Scotland, France & Ireland Defender of the Faith &c To all to whom these Presents shall come Greeting; Know Yee, that Wee for divers good Causes and Considerations Us thereunto moving, Have Created, Erected and Etablissemented, and by these presents for Us, Our Heires and Successors do Erect, Create and Etablissement an office which for ever shall be, and be called the Office of Secretary & Sole Register of Our Territory and Dominion of

<sup>335</sup> This is the document referred to in Povey's letter (*supra*, Vol. IV. p. 221), where the enlarged scope of the new secretaryship is fully explained.

Randolph seems to have received no benefit from it, West taking all the profits (*post*, Letter LXXVIII.).

of New England in America, And Wee do also for us Our Heires and Successors hereby Ordain and Declare, that the Person who shall from time to time be appointed to Execute the said Office shall have and enjoy all Priviledges, Fees, Prehemenencies, Rights, Profits and Advantages which any other Secretary or Register of or within any of Our Plantations or Colonies in America, hath enjoyed, or doth or ought to enjoy in respect of such his Office; And further Know yee that Wee Reposing Special Trust and Confidence in the Fidelity prudence and Circumspection of Our Trusty and Welbeloved Edward Randolph Esq<sup>r</sup>, of Our especiall grace, certain knowledge and meer motion, have given and granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said Edward Randolph the said office or Place of Secretary and Sole Register of Our Territory and Dominion of New England in America aforesaid, And him the said Edward Randolph Secretary and Sole Register of Our said Territory and Dominion of New England Wee do name, make, Create and Ordain by these presents To have, hold, Execute and enjoy the said Office and Place of Secretary and Sole Register of New England aforesaid unto the said Edward Randolph by himself or his sufficient Deputy or Deputies during Our Pleasure. And further wee have given and granted, And by these presents do give and grant unto the said Edward Randolph all and singular such and the like Fees, Rights Powers, Preheminencies, perquisites, Profits and Advantages for and in respect of the Execution of the said Office or Place, as any other of Our Secretaries or Registers of, within, or belonging to any of Our Plantations or Colonies or other Places whatsoever in America aforesaid now do, or  
doth



doth or at any time or times heretofore have or hath of Right taken, received or enjoyed for ther exercife of his or their faid refpective Offices or Places, To have, receive, perceive, and enjoy the Same unto the faid Edward Randolph by himfelf or his fufficient Deputy or Deputies, during Our pleafure. In Witnefs Whereof Wee have Caufed thefe Our Letters to be made Patents Witnefs Our Self at Weftminfter the 25<sup>th</sup> day of Aprill in the Fourth year of Our Raigh

By writ of Privy Seal,

PIGOTT.

LXXIII.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT CONCERNING WEST AND  
NICHOLSON.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston : July : 28<sup>th</sup> 1688

S<sup>r</sup>;

I haue paff'd as you fee in the two accounts fent home an Article for the Auditors ffees : I fpoake that there might be an Order in Councill made to afcertaine it to you . but M<sup>r</sup> Weft fayd It cannot be done where there is no Affembly they onely hauing a power to difpofe of their own money : and I could not then bring him to it I haue been very fharpely handled with the Gravell I am now going to N : York where Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholfon alfo goes and is to Continue vpon the place . Cap<sup>t</sup> Trefry being Cheife in Command till the Gon<sup>rs</sup> return. Some here are very vnwilling to part with

Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholſon in regard he awes the prevailing intereſt of  
M<sup>r</sup> Weſt and M<sup>r</sup> Graham : . I giue you my humble thanks  
for all your favors and will by ſome meanes gett y<sup>r</sup> Office  
acknowledged and the fees ſetled as in other plantations :  
I humbly take leaue and am S<sup>r</sup>

your moſt obliged and moſt  
obedient Ser<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt .

[*Adreſſed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Endorſed*] N : England  
28 July 88  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup>. 18 Sept : 88  
The Audit<sup>s</sup> fee not be be ſetled by ord<sup>r</sup> with<sup>t</sup> an aſſembly  
Is gone to N : York  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Trefry left in Comand.

#### LXXIV.

#### RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT FROM PHILADELPHIA.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Phyladelphia in Pennſylvania : Aug<sup>t</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> 88.

S<sup>r</sup>

I take the oppertunity of a ſhip from hence to London to  
tell you that his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Commiſſion has been publiſhed at N.  
York . and in the Eaſt and Weſt Jarſeyes : and being ſo  
nigh this place his Excellence has giuen us leaue to ſee this  
place :

place : wee are returning to N. Yorke to settle that place, very much vnHINGED by Coll Dongans remifnes : the walls of the Citty and Gates ruind : the fort much out of repaire : the Inhabitants oppreffed by heavy taxes and Coll Dongan highly diffatisfied at the Suddaine Chang . as he calls it. he is making vp the accounts of the Expences of the late Indian Warr : not fo well managed to the Kings advantage : and the ceflation the fame : for the french haue the forts left in their poffeffion : and the Indians troubled that they were not permitted to profecute the warr which would by this tyme haue wholly ruined all the french Settlements vpon Canada : Coll Dongan has laid out his eftate in purchafing land and houfes and expected that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> would Continue him in that Gom<sup>ie</sup> he fayes he will pray his Ma<sup>tie</sup> to giue him leaue to return and fpend his dayes at his houfe on Long Ifland : nothing has been wanting on S<sup>r</sup> Edmonds part to fhew him a prudent Gon<sup>le</sup> and a civill Gent to the Coll : who has in no fort taken further notice of it then to raile at his Excell. in all Company : I haue feen y<sup>r</sup> Deputy M<sup>r</sup> Courtland who is a very Civill man : he fent you his accounts by the laft fhip from N. Yorke : (that reuennue was nigh 5000<sup>lb</sup> a yeare : they had made a Tax of 2555<sup>lb</sup> 6<sup>s</sup> in July : to pay their Souldiers 11 months behind but haue fufpended the raifing of it till his Excellencys arrivall) the Commiffaryes and Capt<sup>s</sup> bring in moft extravagant accounts of their expences vpon the fouldiers this warr : allowed by Coll : Dongan . but his Excellence as yet has taken no notice of it he has commanded me to make his excufe for not writing being full of bufines to take care for his larg retinue who are at all places moft plentifully provided for : this expedition will coft the Gon<sup>le</sup> a  
great

great deal of money : I giue you my hearty thanks for all  
your care and countenance in my affaires and am S<sup>r</sup>

your most obedient Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

To M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Addressed*]

To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>

M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt at the

Plantation Office

Whitehall

[*Endorsed*]

N. England 19 Aug: 88

From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph from Pensilvania

Rec<sup>d</sup> 25 Oct: 88

A tax raifed in July but suspended the raifing it  
till his Ex<sup>ty</sup>s Arrivall.

## LXXV.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT FROM NEW YORK: REJOICING  
ON THE BIRTH OF A PRINCE.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

New Yorke Oct: 2: 88

S<sup>r</sup>

I haue wrote you from Phyladelphia from this place and  
from albany which letters are I hope all receiued: wee are  
now returnd from thence in order to go for Boston: wheither  
his Exce<sup>tn</sup> is obliged to make all the dispatch possible in  
regard by some misvnderstanding at Casco bay betwixt the  
Christians and the Indians things are grown to that height  
that feuerall are killd and taken prifoners on both sides,  
they

they haue kild a Iustice of Peace whom at first they tooke prisoner because one Cap<sup>t</sup> Blackman<sup>336</sup> seized vpon 5 Indian men and women and children to the number of 17 in all and sent them bound to Boston by sea whom Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholson ordred forthwith to be sent to their habitations: the Indians got abroad and tooke this Iustice and others about ssalmouth: and one Cap<sup>t</sup> and 9 or 10 men at Kennebeck River and kept them prisoners wee know not, what is the occasion of this distraction and some of the Councill at Boston vpon notice hereof levye about 40 men send them by sea to be commanded by Coll Ting they are by the Indians some kild others wounded and so shatred that at Boston they are Raising more men to send out ag<sup>t</sup> the Indians altho' no directions from his Excellence to raise one man out of the County where the mischeife first Broake out: this busines is very surprizing and I feare will run vs into a Warr with those Indians with whom his Excellence discoursd last may and found them all very dutyfull and submissiue. all the Indians thereabouts are not aboue 70 fighting men. but what support or numbers they may be supplied with all from the french eastward wee at this distance cannot learn

all things with the 5 nations as I told you in my letter from Albany are very well: they Complaine that they haue been obstructed in their hunting by the french who haue Castles vpon all their great Rivers: his Excellence has gott a little french Girle<sup>337</sup> delivered vp to him by their Speaker with great formality in open Court and all they who yet remain  
with

<sup>336</sup> See *post*, Letter LXXXI.

<sup>337</sup> *Calendar of State Papers, Am-*

*erica and West Indies*, 1688, no.

1896.

with these Indians will be delivered vp to his Excellencyes order : in whom the nations haue great confidence I am well assured that if his Excellence had been in this Gom<sup>t</sup> vpon the first eruption of the french . they would haue accepted peace vpon any termes, but by a voluntary truce for 8 or 10 weekes granted them by Coll Dongan : for obleruing whereof he putt the King to great charg to keep vp aboue 200 Indians at Albany and I know not how many more at Scanedite : a town 20 miles distance from thence . who were highly concernd to haue their hands tyed vp and be confined when they had an irreparable oppertunity to cutt off all succors and releife from the french castles : th<sup>r</sup> men being all ready to starue for want of provisions : I shall send you ouer a more ample account of these affaires when wee gett to Boston: his Excellence left the poeple of the Jarfeyes very well satisfied and has made no alteration but has to a man as I remember continued all that were in the former Gom<sup>t</sup> in these places : to their high content : ffrom the first tyme of his Excellencyes entring vpon this southern part of the Gom<sup>t</sup> Coll Dongan has carried him selfe very disobligingly : the true ground arises from his being disapointed of his great expectation of being Gon<sup>r</sup> of New Eng<sup>d</sup> as now called: I haue acquainted you of his account of 6400<sup>lb</sup> etc. due to him for the Expences of his Army at Albany and nothing now will serue the turn vnlesse his Excell. to oblige him will appoint Auditors for this account : and immediately order the paym<sup>t</sup> of that Summ : you will see by the Orders of Councill and his answeare in writing now sent you what ground he has to complaine as hee dayly does of iniustice : etc: I cannot omitt to acquaint  
you

you that vpon the newes sent vs from Boston by Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholfon of the Birth of the Prince of Wales . (it being the 27 of Aug<sup>t</sup> last) about 6 in the Euening his Excellence immediately went to the fort sent for Coll Dongan all the Councill the Mayer and Aldermen and invited all that would come to drinke the princes health which vpon his excellencys beginning it all the Great Gunns in the fort were fired volleyes of Small Shott from his Ma<sup>ties</sup> two Companyes answearing them : and then all the shippes in the harbour fired off their Gunns : the poeple euery where drinking and crying out God faue the Prince of Wales. during this entertainm<sup>t</sup> in the fort a very larg Bonfire was made before the fort Gate where his Excellence and all the Councill dranke the princes health and instead of Conduits were feuerall pipes of wine the heads knockd out which plentifully supplied the whole Company runing ffrom one pipe to another Burning their hatts and cloathes with ffull potts and peales of Huzzaes all night long some by choise others by necessity keeping their ground till morning

the next day a publick day of thanks Giving was ordred to be kept . thro the whole Gom<sup>t</sup> (as by the proclamation sent you by Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholfon from Boston) at New York the next Sunday : and a fortnight after in the remotest parts. in our passage to Albany about halfe way on Hudsons River his Excellence went a shoare and all that were able made 3 great fires and Carried plenty of wine and provisions of all sorts which were drest on the Land and most part of that night was spent in drinking the princes health and firing Gunns and that high Land Called the Princes Point in honour of his Royall highnes.

nes. but tho his Excellence could not be present at New York . yett he had taken care for to haue that day kept there with Great solemnity ffor all the Great Guns were fired in the fort plenty of wine and provisions for all forts and 25<sup>th</sup> starl. to be distributed amongst the poore : with a very great Bonfire at night . and That no place or occasion might faile to expresse our Joy : vpon the Sunday fortnight his Excellence being at Albany after Church . went to the ffort with all the Councill and the cheife Men with the Mayer and Alderman of that Citty and beginning the princes health the Great Guns were fired off : 3 vollyes from the Souldiers in the fort which were answered from the fort by the waterside and followed by the vessells in the River : then all the Company were treated at a very plentiful Dinner and that the Jolly Dutchmen might not want a supper a whole ox was roasted and two very larg Bonfires made to entertain the numerous guesse never before so feasted by whole sale . and the easier to wash down their roast beefe barrells of very stout beere stood every wheare ready broachd at the head for men women and children to drinke or drown att as they pleased : from thence wee followed his Excellence to his house where he had ordred a great supper to be made ready and nothing but God bleffe the prince and drinking his health and loud acclamations were heard that night : I haue lately heard from our freinds at Boston : I am told that the C. of England the ffrench church and the Anabaptists published his Excellencies proclamation in their Churches . and kept the day with all demonstrations of Joy but the Loyall Congregationall men would in none of their 3 meting houses either read the proclamation or take any notice of  
that



that day : according to their wonted principle of obeying and honouring the King by contemning his authority :

I tooke care to dispatch to you the accounts then ready. at my return to Boston I will hasten the remainder and nothing but a second Indian Warr which I feare is begun shall obstruct. the losse of my Cousin Mason has been a great trouble to vs all : but will be gratefull and the return of some of their prayers about Piscataqua : I hope his son will be advifed and wee may faue something for his poore Children for whom he had taken so great care and paines : my humble seruice to your lady I wish you all happines and remaine S<sup>r</sup> your most obliged Serv<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt  
at the Plantation Office  
Whitehall

[*Endorsed*] 2 Octob . 1688  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

## LXXVI.

### RANDOLPH TO POVEY ON SALARIES.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

New York : Oct. 3 : 88

S<sup>r</sup> to M<sup>r</sup> Povey :

His Excellence putting vp his papers shewed me the extract of Coll Dongans Letter to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt of the 21 of ffebruary 168 $\frac{1}{2}$  : wherein he sayes I know what is your due

due there is some money will come in next Aprill to be sent over to a clerke of the Councill and a Soliciter and it is to bee a hundred pound a peece : per Annum. if Connecticutt be joined to this Gom<sup>t</sup> I question not but a hundred per Annum more might bee added to the Clerke of the Councill. I haue enquired into this matter of M<sup>r</sup> Courtlandt who remembers that aboue a yeare ago Coll Dongan did in Generall termes speake of 100<sup>l</sup> to some at Court but at the same tyme as he well remembers he said it should bee ordred in England and not from hence : which he then did not well vnderstand what was meant and has at no tyme since heard any more of it:

S<sup>r</sup> you wrote me somewhat of it formerly which I did then communicate to his Excellence who at that tyme professed that the alteration of the Gom<sup>t</sup> here should be no prejudice to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt or you : wee want onely the forme and stile of that Article in the Virginnia account whence I beleieve Coll Dongan was encouraged to write to your Office. I know it will be allowed with advantage: that of the addition of Connecticutt was to animate you in procuring that for N. Yorke and accordingly you were to expect from hence.

ED RANDOLPH

[*Endorsed*] N. England 3 Oct. 1688  
 From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
 Rec<sup>d</sup>. 22 Dec. 88  
 Nothing of the clerk of the  
 Councill or Sollicit<sup>r</sup> for  
 N. York

## LXXVII.

## RANDOLPH TO POVEY ON LIVINGSTON'S CLAIMS.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

New Yorke Oct : 3 : 88.

S<sup>r</sup>:

I am desired by M<sup>r</sup> Robert Livingston<sup>338</sup> Merc<sup>t</sup> of Albany to acquaint you that of that Larg account of 6400<sup>th</sup> ec<sup>t</sup>: offred by Coll Dongan to the Gon<sup>t</sup> and Councill there is due to him by feuerall Articles which I haue perused and seen signd by Coll Dongan : amounting to the Summ of 2484<sup>th</sup> he has been promised paym<sup>t</sup> of the whole but has receiued not aboue 155<sup>th</sup> hauig come to a ballance but lately of the whole account (the want thereof is greatly to his prejudice:

Its very vncertain how or where this money may bee ordred to be paid: I am well assured tis a just debt and his respects to Coll Dongan and the Kings Service has made him thus far lanch out his Estate: he sends authentick Copyes of all his accounts to his Correspond<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Jacob Harwood whom I recommend to be directed by you as occasion may require: if in England then that M<sup>r</sup> Harwood may haue tymely notice of it and so I desire you to giue me notice how Coll Dongan succeedes in this busines: that

<sup>338</sup> On Robert Livingston, see *supra*, Vol. IV. pp. 260-262. A full account of his exertions is given in Randolph's letters after his return to America (*post*, Letters of 1692-3). Livingston ultimately went to England and suc-

ceeded in recovering considerable sums (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1695, nos. 2084-5, and *New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. III. and IV., *passim*).

that M<sup>r</sup> Leviston may bee either with you or in this Country  
 fecured of his juſt Due he will be very gratefull for your  
 favour herein and thereby you will oblige S<sup>r</sup>

your humble Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

[*Adreſſed*] To the Hon<sup>d</sup>

John Povey Eſq<sup>3</sup>,

at the Plantation Office

Whitehall

[*Endorſed*] N. England 3 October 1688

From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph from N. York

Rec<sup>d</sup> 31 Dec : 88

Concern<sup>g</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Leviston is Debt

## LXXVIII.

### RANDOLPH TO POVEY ON THE SECRETARYSHIP.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

ffrom aboard the ſloop Mary  
 at an anchor in ffairefeild  
 harbour : Oct : 7<sup>th</sup> 1688.

Sr

Wee are come heither in our return home to Boſton. his  
 Excellence perſving M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayts and your late letters  
 acquainted me that you wanted Letters of M<sup>r</sup> Mathers. I  
 well remember that I ſent you ſeuerall Copyes of them and  
 beleieve they are miſlaid I ſhall at my return home by the  
 next ſend them to you and alſo all the Treafurers accounts  
 yet by our travelling from one part of the Gorn<sup>t</sup> to the other  
 not

not fully perfected. His Exce<sup>tt</sup> dismissed the Treafurer at N: York and sent him to Boston to take care that all things might be compleated and to looke after the Rates now to be paid in: this with our long Journeyes and Eastern troubles arising betwixt the English and Indians will make this a very Chargeable and expenfull yeare; M<sup>r</sup> Courtland at New York is at a stand to know what to do. Coll Dongan presses him to audite his account the Councill vpon pervfall of his Commission from M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt declare he has no power to take notice of it as Auditor. pray send me a line to him what he is to do he not relying on my opinion, That without his Ma<sup>ties</sup> or L<sup>ds</sup> of the Treasuries perticuler order he cannot enter vpon and allow such a large account.

you haue in feuerall of your Letters wrote me that if M<sup>r</sup> Sprag<sup>339</sup> should come to N. York and desire my Deputation for Sec<sup>ry</sup> of that Province I was obliged to do it: I haue giuen M<sup>r</sup> Courtland a Deputation for Dep<sup>y</sup> Sec<sup>ry</sup> there but its disputed by M<sup>r</sup> West who sayes I can haue but one Deputy in the whole Gom<sup>t</sup> and a part of my ffees belonging to that Office are taken by an act passd in New York about 3 houres onely before his excellence left the place. viz: An act for all Masters of shippes and vessells to giue security vpon their arriuall not to carry off any Servants or Debtors before their names are sett vp 15 dayes in the Sec<sup>rys</sup> Office and a tickett from the Gon<sup>l</sup> or whom he shall appoint—Now this security is to be giuen to the Secretary or his Deputy in Boston: and to the Navall Officer in all other ports. So that altho this law was first made at New York . and it has  
been

<sup>339</sup> For John Sprag, see *supra*, Letter LVII.

been the Common practice alwayes to enter into this bond at the Seccr̄ys Office in New York yet by this act its quite taken away vnder the notion that altho my Commiffion faves in expresse Termes : (the Sec̄rys Office to be executed by E R : his sufficiet Deputy or Deputyes) <sup>840</sup> yet that tis not in my power by that Commiffion to make but one Deputy : if so his Ma<sup>tie</sup> would haue been Deceiued in appointing M<sup>r</sup> Sprag to act as Deputy Sec̄ry : in the Province at N. Yorkewhen as I had no power to giue him such a Deputation . of which I intreat the favour of you to giue me your opinion in writing that I may at some convenient tyme shew it to his Excellence with whom I would gladly liue in peace and Satisfaction but I am in this and other things too hard preffed by M<sup>r</sup> West excuse this trouble the onely remedy I haue to reprefent such greivances to you hauing now none by me Coū. Maſon being Dead and Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholfon at New Yorke to diſcourſe theſe matters I am S<sup>r</sup>

your moſt humble Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

I muſt beg that in paſſing the table of ffees and in the Acts I now mention to you : that there may be a Salvo for me that nothing paſſe contrary or to the prejudice of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> letters patents granted to me : I deſired this might be done in paſſing the Acts here but Dudley and Weſt would not heare of it . as if to wrong me was the onely ſeruice they could do his Ma<sup>tie</sup>

the poeple of Jarſeys and N. York . think very hard to  
haue

<sup>840</sup> Randolph is here ſtrictly accurate as to his rights. See the Patent *ſupra*, No. LXXII.

haue all adminiftrations for eftates aboue 50<sup>th</sup> value to be granted at Bofton onely<sup>341</sup> the Charg and diftance of place aboue 350 miles : and tedious difpatch and to be had no where elfe and they complaine already : this M<sup>r</sup> Weft has done to bring all this profit to him felfe : I am confident that this Journey will advance his Office aboue 300<sup>th</sup> a yeare. and make that of New York not worth 50<sup>th</sup> all charges allowd.

[*Endorfed*] N England 7 Oct 1688

From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

Rec<sup>d</sup> 22 Dec. 1688

Whether M<sup>r</sup> Cortlandt fhall Audit Coll Dongan's Acco<sup>ts</sup>

Weft will not admitt a Dep<sup>ty</sup> Sec<sup>ry</sup> at N. York &c.

An Act pas<sup>d</sup> obliging fhips to enter w<sup>th</sup> the Sec<sup>ry</sup> at Bofton and w<sup>th</sup> the N<sup>l</sup> Officer in other ports. Q upon it

Defires a falvo of his his right in paffing the table of fees

Adminiftracions aboue 50<sup>th</sup> to be at Bofton

LXXIX.

<sup>341</sup> Cf. Leifler's letter to the Bishop of Salifbury (*New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. III. p. 656), complaining that "most of the Records, Bookes, papers, and feale which belonged to this province were transmitted to Bofton." See alfo *supra*, Vol. II. p. 83. Mr. Berthold Fernow, in Winfor's *Narrative and Critical History of America* (Vol. IV. p. 410), writes as follows: "'Edward Randolph the Secretary of the Dominion of New England carried

away [to Bofton] ye fevall Bookes before exprest' fays a Report of Commissioners appointed by the Committee of Safety of New York to examine the books, etc., in the Secretary's office, dated Sept. 23, 1689. Why he carried them off the minutes of the proceedings againft Leifter [sic] would probably difclofe if found." It was plainly Weft who was refponfible, but as ufual Randolph is blamed.

## LXXIX.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE INDIAN WAR.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston: Oct: 16: 1688

S<sup>r</sup>

I came with his Exce<sup>tt</sup>. heither yesterday after wee had rode aboue 500 miles in visiting all the townes vpon Connecticut riuier : alarumd by the murther of 6 english at Northfeild 30 miles to the northward of any townes laid down in the N : Eng<sup>d</sup> map : here wee find that at one tyme 40 men and at another tyme 50 men haue been Raifed in and about this town to be sent Eastward without any order from the Gon<sup>r</sup> to oppose the Indians who they report here would haue distreffd all the Inhabitants in the province of Maine and forcd them to quitt their houses: they haue made Garrison houses euery where and the poeple affrighted as much as if there was 1000 or 1500 Indians in armes, whereas at present wee heare of not aboue 50 or 60 about the Pro. of Main : and I feare the English will proue to be the first agreffors. yet in regard they haue murdred a Justice of the peace and some others about Casco bay and others taken prifoners at Kennebeck River who we feare are all murthered to the number of 11 : the Gon<sup>r</sup> is fitting out feuerall small vessells to ply that coasts and men and armes to find out the murtherers and secure the peace and ffishery in those Eastern parts: how far Casteen<sup>342</sup> the french man  
who

<sup>342</sup> For some account of Casteen, S<sup>t</sup> IV. pp. 224, 287; *Andres Traatts*, Vol. Castaing or S<sup>t</sup> Castine, see *supra*, Vol. I. p. xxix.; *New York Colonial Documents*,



who liued at Panopscutt may be concernd in assisting these Indians I know not, as yet wee haue reason to suspect him : from the relation of some Indians: his Excellence giues you and M<sup>r</sup> Povey his humble seruice he has not tyme to write to any body having wrote from New York . and nothing certainly yet appeares of this disturbance

I hope you haue receiued the feuerall accounts sent you : the Treasurer will return you by John ffoy the money due to you vpon those accounts as Auditor : his excellence has a mind to gett M<sup>r</sup> Graham in to be treasurer here in M<sup>r</sup> Vihers place : and has recommended to you M<sup>r</sup> Courtland at New Yorke who is an able man : to succeed M<sup>r</sup> Plowman Collector of all the Revennue there if the Lords of the Treasury do not thinke fitt to continue him in that station : the revennue there does very much sinke . and it must be the care and diligence of an Experienced man to recouer it and bring it in a good method : which M<sup>r</sup> Plowman is not so capable to do.

Now if M<sup>r</sup> Courtland be ordred to succeed M<sup>r</sup> Plowman in that station : he cannot be Auditer there and in regard my Deputation from you is for the whole Territory and dominion of New Eng<sup>d</sup> if you please to order that I do likewise Audite the Revennue at New York now part of N. Eng<sup>d</sup>. It will bring in the greater advantage to you by that addition of your fees w<sup>ch</sup> otherwise is swallowed vp by M<sup>r</sup> Courtland :  
this

*ments*, Vol. IX. p. 265. He had married Indian wives and his daughter was married to "Medockawanda a great Sachem" (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1684, no. 1683 I., III.). The attack on him

was not politic. He was of sufficient importance to have ships of his own (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1688, p. 590), and he was no great friend of the French.

this I onely write that I may be yet further serviceable to  
 you and to no other end: I haue onely to add my humble  
 seruice and thanks to you for all your favors and to M<sup>r</sup> Povey  
 to whom I write by the next. I am S<sup>r</sup>  
 your humble Seru<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt.

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
 M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayte

[*Endorsed*] N England 16 Oct 1688  
 From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
 Rec 1 Dec: 1688

Came to Boston w<sup>th</sup> the Go<sup>r</sup> the 15<sup>th</sup>  
 Many houses Eastward Garrison<sup>d</sup> for fear of the Indians  
 tho there be not above 50 or 60 in Maine.  
 They have killed a Justice of Peace and some others at  
 Casco Bay and taken som Prisoners at Kenebeck if not  
 Killed 11 men there  
 Some men are sent that way and vessels fitted to secure  
 the Peace and the fishery  
 Casten suspected from the relation of the Indians  
 The Trea<sup>t</sup> will return w<sup>t</sup> is due to the Audit<sup>r</sup> by ffoy  
 The Gov<sup>r</sup> defines Graham to be Tra<sup>t</sup> at Boston and re-  
 comends Courtland for N York  
 If Courtl<sup>d</sup> continue Dep<sup>ty</sup> Aud<sup>r</sup> he will swallow the fees  
 there wherefore M<sup>r</sup> Randolph desires ord<sup>rs</sup> to audit there

## LXXX.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT : PIRACY AND THE  
SPANISH WRECK.*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston Oct: 19<sup>th</sup> 1688S<sup>r</sup>:

By Capt Ware I gaue you an account of 2 pyrates vpon our Coasts : One went into Road Island Harbour . the other kept the sea and harboured to the Eastward of Nova Scotia in a place called Beare harbour, great endeavors were vsed to feize Peterson<sup>343</sup> Master of the Barke Congo at Road Island but Cap<sup>t</sup> Georges ship was so dull a sayler that he could do no good on it. I then acquainted you that Seuerall pyrates had stoln ashoare from these vessells larg quantities of plate etc : but no body vpon the place was impowered by S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Holmes<sup>344</sup> to feize the perfons and goods or take their Composition for their liues.

A great treasure is stoln ashore vp and down the Country. the pyrates fett down quickly no way obliged by bond or otherwise to be responfable : since my going to N : Yorke feuerall are come to this place and to N : London . haue bought houfes and lands are fetled here bringing in 1000 or 1500<sup>lb</sup> a man.

One

<sup>343</sup> For Peterson's remarkable exploits, see *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1688, no. 1877.

<sup>344</sup> Sir Robert Holmes had been commissioned to put down pirates in

the West Indies (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1687, no. 1411), with the right for three years to feize and keep all their goods (no. 1508).

One of my Officers feized in Boston a Chest with Spannish plate vpon the Top : but knowes not the whole contents. Its in Custody but cannot be medled with : he acknowledging him selfe to be a pyrate . till order from S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Holmes. Robert Glanvell M<sup>r</sup> of the Ketch freindship of Salem importd about July last 40 Tons of logwood from the Bay of Honduras it did belong to those 2 pyrates he came in Company with them vpon this Coast. Since which he went with his Ketch and loaded aboard out of the Pyrate in Beare harbour 3500 Spannish Hides feized at Salem by my Officer (if not much damaged worth 1500<sup>lb</sup> he will be tryed vpon the law ag<sup>t</sup> trading with pyrates . but for the Goods they will perish nobody being here impowred to looke after them.)

In yours of the 10<sup>th</sup> of March to me you hinted that I had a good oppertunity to make my fortune vpon a Surrender of these pyrates. if I had at the same tyme receiued a deputation from S<sup>r</sup> Robert Holmes I might haue gained him a great Estate and my selfe well paid for my seruice for I could haue got him 70 /or 80000<sup>lb</sup> but that tyme is ouer and wee must play at small games. If he yet please to send me a Deputation with such Instructions as are necessary for his seruice I question not but he may find advantage by it . otherwise all will be lost for want of a tymely proceeding . which I submitt to your consideration. I haue onely to add that if S<sup>r</sup> Robert haue not taken due care to inspect the pyrates in this Country . all pyrates goods primarily appertaining to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> twere necessary that some orders did issue from the Lords of the Treasury to saue these Goods for his Ma<sup>tie</sup> or dispose of what is perishable to the end there may bee a good  
account

account giuen thereof to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> I haue onely to acquaint you that that Peterfon has been vp Canada River : and quite broake the new design of the ffishery begun there to bee fetled and to that degree that they will not be able to re-paire their losse sustained by him : of which I shall giue you a perticuler Relation by the next and remain S<sup>r</sup>

your most obedient humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

ED RANDOLPH

[*In another hand*] Mem<sup>dm</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt proposd to S<sup>r</sup> R Holmes in Jan: last the sending of as his Agent to N England but not agreed to.

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt at the  
Plantation Office :  
Whitehall

[*Endorsed*] N. England 19 Oct. 1688  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 1 Dec. 88

N. England 19 Oct: 1688  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 1 Dec: 1688

Two Pirats upon the Coast one went to Rhode Island the other to Bear Harb<sup>r</sup>

Much Plate stoln a shore by them and sev<sup>ll</sup> Pirats worth 1000 or 1500<sup>ll</sup> a man haue lately fetled at Boston and New London A Chest with Spanissh Plate seized and can<sup>t</sup> be touched for want of S<sup>r</sup> R. H's order

The Ketch frendshp brought in 40 tuns of Logwood belonging to the Pirats, and has since brought in 1500 hides belonging to them which are seized

Peterfon has Ruined the fishing in Canada River :

## LXXXI.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE INDIAN WAR.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Boston: No<sup>ber</sup>: the 8: 1688.

S:

Since my laft to you by Cap: Gilham the Scene of our affaires are altered for the worfe : the Indians Eastward being much increafed. about a fortnight ago they came to a town called New Dartmouth vpon Sheepes gutt River<sup>345</sup> where was a fmall fort with 4 or 5 Great Guns. there was 146: they fell vpon the houfes burnt them euen vp to the fort and couering themfelues vnder the fmoak of the houfes the wind blowing it towards the fort they charged euen vp to the Guns : after that the next morning they fell vpon a fhip and a floop built there in which the Inhabitants had putt their Goods intending to make their efcape: but the Indians fired and kild fome of the men being vpon a high bank which commanded the veffells and made themfelues m<sup>rs</sup> of them both they haue fince burnt a place called New Town vpon Ronfeck Island (granted to M<sup>r</sup> West) lying vpon Kennebeck Riuer It appeares all this proceedes from a great mifapprehenfion of fome Englifh about Saco Riuer: vpon a fmall difference vpon fome who putt their cattell vpon a little Island on which the Indians had 2 or 3 wigwams

<sup>345</sup> Mather (*Magnalia Chrifti*, ed. Robbins, Vol. II. p. 587) gives three different accounts of the origin of this war, the firft of which (p. 584) fubftantially agrees with that of Randolph.

He refers, though guardedly, to Blackman as the principal perfon responsible for the outbreak, and quite rightly condemns the impolicy of the attack upon Saint Casteen (p. 586).

wams and had planted their corn : they bad the English keep off their oxen else they would shoot them; they tooke no notice of it but turnd them vpon the Indians land : who shot one with small shot this incensd one Cap<sup>t</sup> Blackman a Justice of the peace who soon after vpon a report of the murther committed at Northfeild by the french Indians (as I haue formerly shewn)<sup>346</sup> and notice from Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholson that they should take care of themselves, they seized 7 men and 14 old women and children and sent them vp prisoners to Boston with a letter to Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholson . who sent them all immediately back againe : to Blackman with directions to sett them at liberty: Coll Ting thought with them to redeeme some of the English captiues from the Indians and (as they pretended) hauing no convenient place ashoare to keep their returnd Indian prisoners . they kept them aboard the vessell w<sup>ch</sup> brought them from Boston : at the same tyme the Indians were surprized to heare some of them were sent away prisoners and no reason giuen for it : they mett about 70 at a fort of theirs called Taconnett vp the head of Kennebeck River where was a french preist 4 dayes with them in consult : he told one Smith an English captiue he came amongst them onely to acquaint them there was a God etc : (as Smith who escaped when they attackd New Dartmouth) has told his Excellence) he supplied them with armes and ammunition: these Indians came down with all their English prisoners . had made Smith their Atturney to mediate with the English then at ffalmouth at Casco Bay . to desire that the Indians might be sett at liberty and they would release their English prisoners and make satisfaction for the

the Cattell they had kild: they had besides sent one Hopewood a known Indian with a Sachems son to treat with the English they take them both prisoners mistake Smiths errand or would not harken to him: they fire vpon the Indians wound some: the Indians tooke some English kild two carried the other prisoners: and now are as I haue said encreased their numbers. and vpon notice that their Indians were sent againe to Boston and committed to Goal expecting nothing but vtter ruine. they ravage euerywhere and are come now to do all mischeife: which they do vndisturb'd the poeple being struck with a pannick feare: now to prevent this his Excellence did at his return sett the Indian prisoners ffree, nothing being laid to their charge by any of the Councill: then published a proclamation: and sent down 100 of his souldiers with officers to feuerall places Cap<sup>t</sup> Trefry is gone to Pemmaquid. Leiftn<sup>t</sup> Jordan<sup>347</sup> to New Dartmouth Leiftn<sup>t</sup> We[e]ms<sup>348</sup> to ffalmouth and Ensign Andros<sup>349</sup> to the fort at Sacadehock at the mouth of Kennebeck

<sup>347</sup> John Jordan was one of the officers seized by his own soldiers and carried a prisoner to Boston. He was accused by them of cruelty, and his defence (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1689, nos. 207, 208) is a valuable document as to the modes of enforcing discipline in the army at the time, "picketing" being one of the methods adopted. He was released with the other captives (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1690, no. 902).

<sup>348</sup> James Weems was with Brockholes at Pemaquid, and was also seized by his soldiers. But the settlers insisted on retaining him with them (*Calendar*

*of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1689, nos. 286 I, 316). He was afterwards an efficient officer in the service of the New York Government, and so continued for some years (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1696, no. 536).

<sup>349</sup> Fones Andros was appointed commandant at Fort Pemaquid on 27th August (*supra*, Vol. II. p. 39 note). For the New England Agents' defence with regard to the arrest of these officers, see *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1690, no. 913. Mather reprobates the conduct of the mutinous troops (*ubi supra*).



Kennebeck furnished with all sorts of necessaries . and has likewise by consent of the Councill raised 300 men more which are hard to be gott out of feuerall Countyes and more difficult to gett Officers to command them. his Excellence did propose it to Maj Gen<sup>l</sup> Winthrop born in their country and one in vogue amongst the poeple. he at first assented but afterwards declined it wholly; amongst the whole Councill not one found fitt or willing to go out to preferue their own Country. his Excell<sup>t</sup> has therefore moued it in Councill that he would command them and is accordingly taken vp in preparing cloathes Armes Ammunition vessells provisions (as well to support the poore poeple droue from their habitations as the souldiers) saylers to man the vessells who are forced to be preffed : tho' Cap<sup>t</sup> George has aboue 80 men aboard his ship Rose Disabled (as he sayes) and riding at an Anchor before Boston : and cannot be repaired till the Spring: his Excellence desired him to sayle in very good weather but from Nantaskett to Piscataqua : the best winter harbour in N<sup>e</sup> Eng<sup>d</sup> the countenance of such a frigott might Awe the Indians and his men if vpon an extreamity might do some seruice but he could not assent to it : and now the poeple report that his Excellence intends to bring the french vpon them. Such vngratefull and stuburn poeple has he to deal with . and the members of the Councill M<sup>r</sup> Vther Cap<sup>t</sup> Palmer and my selfe excepted: are very heavy and backward to what ende is for his Ma<sup>tys</sup> seruice they are greatly animated from their freinds at home : and Mr Shrimpton being serud with a Writt of Intrusion for a small Island he holds of the Townsmen in Boston : stands to defend it and tho' cast at last court intends by appeal to bring the case before King  
and

and Councill . the cheife being of Councill with him. his Excellence discharges all offices : from Generall to Sutler : giuing himselfe no tyme to eate or sleepe : munday next he goes to piscataqua . Seuerall of the Raifd men being marchd before and there goes aboard for the Eastward. I am preparing to accompany him intending neuer to leaue him . so long as I am able to follow. the losse of the province of Maine and parts further Eastward will vtterly ruine our fishery the cheife support of this country: Our Councill haue little land there which makes them to[o] regardlesse of it; One of our messengers sent to the Gon<sup>r</sup> of Canada is returnd : he giues an account of the Country to be very Barren . the poeple in generall miserably poore and sickly haue nothing to support them but Eeles salted . that many are returnd to france : that the preists and Merc<sup>ts</sup> are the onely fomenters of the warr : thereby hauing great fums of money passing thro' their hands : I haue not yet seen the letter being at present not very well . but you will haue a copy of it and when euer wee return a perticuler account of the Country taken by an ingenuous person whom his Exce<sup>tt</sup> sent to that end. my humble Seruice to your lady and happines to your family : his Exce<sup>tt</sup> not knowing wheither he can haue tyme to write to you commands me to present his humble seruice to you. I haue onely to ad that I am S<sup>r</sup>      your most humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH ,

M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt.

[*Endorsed*]      N : England   8 Nov : 1688  
                     From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
                     Rec<sup>d</sup> 15 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 88

The Indians have saln upon Dartmouth at Sheep's Gut River  
They have burnt New Town near Kenebeke River.

These disturbances arise upon a difference between Cap:  
Blackman and the Indians at Saco River ab<sup>t</sup> cattle put  
into their land and upon the Murther upon Conochent (?)  
River Cap<sup>t</sup> Blackman seized some of them

LXXXII.

RANDOLPH TO SIR JAMES HAYES.

*Board of Trade, Hudson's Bay, Vol. I. p. 255.*

S<sup>r</sup>:

Boston: Jan<sup>y</sup> 6: 1688

I forgett not my duty nor obligations I haue to ferue the  
Interest of Hudsons Bay Company & tho' I haue been here  
nigh 3 years had nothing worth giuing you the trouble of  
my letter what I haue now please to accept, & is as followes.

His Excellence S<sup>r</sup> Edm.<sup>d</sup> Andros since the Annexing the  
Province of New Yorke to this Gom<sup>t</sup> has sent Seuerall  
Exprefses with his letters to y<sup>e</sup> Gon<sup>t</sup> at Canada amongst them  
the last was one Major Mackgregor<sup>350</sup> formerly an Officer  
in france who amongst other Things which plainely demon-  
strate That during the Ceffation of Arms agreed vpon be-  
tween the Two Crownes of England & france Our Mouns.  
d' Loviner Leiftn<sup>t</sup> & Aide Major of the french forces in  
Canada were vp the Great River towards Hudsons Bay (the  
name of the River has forgott) & fetled a Garifon of 50  
men

<sup>350</sup> Patrick Macgregor was another of the officers who were seized by their own troops in 1689. He was an active and intelligent officer who constructed a map of the French and English "marches" in Canada, which Randolph secured

(*post*, Letter LXXXVII). He was afterwards killed in the King's service (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1691, no. 1380), and his heirs provided for.

men at one of the places belonging to the English (Port Nelson as he belieues) & returned privately to Kebeck in October last whilst another Expreffe from Our Gon<sup>r</sup> was there who knew nothing of the matter : Neither had Major Mackgregor vnlesse one of ye french Officers there, & his old acquaintance told it him for Great Newes : thus the french during the Cessation encroach vpon vs : as they do in other places vnder a notion of Converting ye Indians To make themselues Sole Masters of the Beaver Trade. the Cessation is of Advantage to the french & not to the English for during that (which wee know not when it will terminate) they enlarg their bounds & pretentions as they please by raising new & repairing their Old forts, & where euer a french man Hunts or Setts vp a small wigwam It giues them a title to all the Land thereabouts as far as he pleases to clayme : whereas if wee were not obliged by the Cessation wee should soon bring them to a more orderly Conformity & had not Coff Dongan been wheedled by a french priest from Canada all their forts & townes had been destroyed by our Indians before the Cessation ariued : the case was thus : the french had one of their cheife Forts amongst our Indians very much distressed for want of provisions twas not tyme of yeare to supply them : Some of Our Indians had notice of it & prayd leaue to go out a Hunting : but the priest before he went to Canada pretending his fears of Our Indians obliged Coff Dongan not to permitt the Indians to go abroad till the Return of One Derick Wessells<sup>351</sup> who accom-  
panied

<sup>351</sup> For Dirck Wessells and the whole of the Albany negotiations, cf. *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1688, no. 1896, and the documents annexed, also printed in *New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. III.

panied the priest to Canada the priest & Wessells ariue there : Wessells desires to return to Albany, but was presd to stay till the Gon<sup>r</sup> of Canada's coming to town who stayd abroad to Fitt out about 300 Canoes loaden with all sorts of provisions which he dispatched away to the reliefe of the fort : & then all danger of their being sett vpon by our Indians being ouer they sent Wessells home : Co<sup>st</sup> Dongan keeping about 200 Indians in albaney & there abouts at ye Kings charge who were very much dissatisfied to loose such an opportunity of being revenged of the French who in tyme of peace vnder pretence of Freindship Surprised a bout 28 of their cheife warriers sent them to France in Irons where they remaine prisoners in the Gallies. this the Indians Complaind of to his Excellence S<sup>t</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros at Albany where feuerall from all the 5 Nations of ye Indians attended & congratulated his return to his former Gom<sup>t</sup> amongst other their complaints ag<sup>t</sup> y<sup>e</sup> French : that of the Captivating their brothers was according to their manner well described. Euery Nation had their perticuler Speaker: who at conclusion of his discourse, layes down at ye Gon<sup>rs</sup> Feet a Belt of their wampan: the Nation of the Synekes whose freinds were Surprised told the Gon<sup>r</sup> the memory of their Cap<sup>t</sup> was as bright & lasting as the Sun : & the wrong would neuer be forgott nor pardned by them they praid his Exce<sup>ss</sup> to gett them restored : if he expected they should obserue the Cessation & presented their Belt of wampan with 27 : small sticks of wood fastned to one end of it: this I obserue to you  
to

III. p. 555, *et seq.* The whole story of the French aggression is summarised in the *Introduction* to the *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1685-88, pp. xiv-xix. Hudson's Bay is especially dealt with on p. xix.

to demonstrate my opinion that ye french onely are benefited by this Ceffation & that if his Ma<sup>tie</sup> would giue vs leaue wee are soon able to fett them their bounds but S<sup>t</sup> whilst I am treating you as formerly at ye Buffalo's head : <sup>352</sup> I receiued the Sad newes which euery vessell is loaden with from England : I heartily pray befor this ariue that all may be in peace & quiett at home & wee may haue our faire Stroake at the french in this part of the world hauing now 1000 Indians & more ready to lett loose vpon them besides shippes & men enough to driue them out of America ; Some Indians haue lately fallen vpon our Eastern parts & done a great deal of Damage burning houses & corn killing some & taking others prisoners. & a preist in councill with them. So lately 40 Indians who vsed to trade at our townes were fett in Councill & a priest with them. they driue on their interest hard : but Our Gon<sup>r</sup> marchd theither about 2 months ago with a Considerable force & takes care to keep them from their hunting & fishing & the french thereabouts are all ready to starue since the late Articles of treaty & Commerce which prohibites vs to trade with them. I intreat you to pardon this rambling discourse which I haue not tyme to correct being iust now come from ye Gon<sup>r</sup> & am presently returning after I haue paid you my duty & told you that I am in all sincerity S<sup>t</sup>

my humble Seruice to S<sup>t</sup> Ed  
Dering & to all ye Gen<sup>l</sup> of  
ye Hon<sup>b</sup> Company

Your most humble Seru<sup>t</sup>  
ED. RANDOLPH

I

<sup>352</sup> In Letter LV. this is called the Bull's Head. It is constantly mentioned in Pepys's *Diary* as a place of fashionable resort.

I do not accuse Co<sup>ll</sup> Dongan he is  
a Great Officer nor desire that part may be communicated  
but tis matter of fact & tis true. E. R.

## LXXXIII.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT, AFTER THE REVOLUTION.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Boston . June . 4<sup>th</sup> 1689.

Hon<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>:

I heartily congratulate y<sup>r</sup> Hon<sup>r</sup> his Ma<sup>tie</sup> has done you in  
continuing you in the station of Clerke of the Councill <sup>353</sup>  
and to the Right Hon<sup>ble</sup> the Lords of the Committee for  
Trade and foraine Plantations. S<sup>r</sup> Hauing wrote to you so  
plentifully by M<sup>r</sup> Riggs <sup>354</sup> who went hence for London by  
way of New Yorke : I referr you to those papers . which I  
hope will be with you long before the arrivall of my worthy  
freinds M<sup>r</sup> Ratcliffe and M<sup>r</sup> Brenley who will faue me the  
trouble of writing any thing further to you : there hauing no  
thing hapned confiderable since M<sup>r</sup> Riggs departure from  
hence. I inclose to you a copy of an Answeare <sup>355</sup> to the  
printed Declaration : published the 18 of Aprill : and also to  
the

<sup>353</sup> Blathwayt had been appointed (or reappointed) Clerk of the Privy Council in February.

<sup>354</sup> John Riggs delivered letters from New England to the Lords of Trade (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1689, no. 260), and was entrusted with letters in return, but falling into Leifler's hands (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West In-*

*dies*, 1689, nos. 630, 632), allowed the letters to be taken from him. See *post*, Letter XCIII.

<sup>355</sup> This Answer is among the *State Papers (Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1689, no. 181), and is given in full, *supra*, Vol. V. p. 1. The tract signed A. B. is also calendared as no. 180, but is said to be signed H. B.

the printed paper fignd A : B : which you haue already sent you : my humble seruice to the Earl of Notingham principall Sec̄ry of State to my L<sup>d</sup> of London . and to S<sup>r</sup> Robert Sowthwell : who M<sup>r</sup> Pen writes me is looked vpon to be the other Secretary of State. lett M<sup>r</sup> Penn know I receiued his letter opned : and one also from M<sup>r</sup> Savage of the Custome house for which I thanke them : my hearty affection to my wife and blessing to my children. by the inclosed you see the opinion of some is farr different from the generall humours of the many in this Colony : I hope to heare from you : pray direct your letters for me to George Monke at the Sign of the Blew Anchor in Boston putting them vnder a cover to him which may passe them to me vn suspected. pray God bring good out of this evill to me and others in the like suffring condition with me my seruice to M<sup>r</sup> Chaplin and M<sup>r</sup> Povey. I am S<sup>r</sup>

your obliged Seru<sup>t</sup>  
ED RANDOLPH

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
William Blathwayte Esq; Clerke  
of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Most Hon<sup>ble</sup> pryvy  
Councill  
by M<sup>r</sup> Ratcliffe att Whitehall

[*Endorsed*] N England 4 June 1689  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 27 July 89  
per M<sup>r</sup> Vsher



## LXXXIV.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE REVOLUTIONARY  
GOVERNMENT.*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Common Goal. N : Algeires  
in New England : July 20 : 89.S<sup>r</sup>

who would haue questioned but the poeple who 13 weekes ago pulld down a Setled Gom<sup>t</sup> and erected their Old one should be quiett and subject to it, but nothing lesse ; here is a violent and bloody zeal stird vp in the Rabble acted and managed by the preachers . So that when euer they haue a design of mischeife, tis done vpon their first direction : I haue wrote in my letter to Cap<sup>t</sup> nicholson sent by Robin the Gon<sup>r</sup>s seruant that M<sup>r</sup> Dudley vpon his request to the Councill obtained leaue to be confind to his house at Roxbery : 6 of the Representatiues told the Gon<sup>t</sup> and Councill t'was their Assent also : you haue N<sup>o</sup> 1 . a Duplicate of it . as also of the Bond N<sup>o</sup> 2 : vpon which he went on the 13<sup>th</sup> instant home : before 10 aclock that night a Rabble of aboue 150 men calling at M<sup>r</sup> Bradstrees house first to know by what order M<sup>r</sup> Dudley was out of Goal and calling him old Rogue) went to M<sup>r</sup> Dudley house : broak down his ffence fetchd him to the Goal kept him at the Gate 2 houres . then left him vnder the care of a Constable. munday the 15<sup>th</sup> One Deering<sup>356</sup> well known to M<sup>r</sup> Vther and Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholson .  
with

<sup>356</sup> The order for committal of Deering, and indeed all the enclosures here mentioned are contained (but in a dif-

ferent order) in *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1689, no. 286.

with one Winsloe who married his daughter were sent to the prison for being head of that Rabble and the better to pretend their dislike of his action and that they would not send any to Goal they frame a mittimus N<sup>o</sup> 3 : he had not continued in Goal about 2 houres . but the Gon<sup>r</sup> vnder pretence of busines sends for the Keeper and in the meane tyme a Constable fetches Deering out of Goal : his son in Law was baild out by Bradstreetes direction and made head of the faction and Rabble Munday night following . when the women boyes and negros sett vpon Paiges house broak all the Windowes & Mr Dudley for feare left the house conveyed himselfe but not vnseen to Coll. Legett : <sup>357</sup> being discovered to be there great care was taken to gett him to Goal. One of his Baile Cott Shrimpton being afraid his house would be pulld down by the Rabble should M<sup>r</sup> Dudley make his escape vsed his arguments to haue him returne to goal : but nothing more does demonstrate the inability of the Gom<sup>r</sup> to defend their own act and the power the Rabble do vpon all such suddaine Emergencyes exercise then M<sup>r</sup> Bradstreetes letter to M<sup>r</sup> Dudley N<sup>o</sup> 4 and that would hardly secure him from being committed himselfe nay they were in such feare he would be gone . that an Order was prepared to be published by beat of Drum to make it treason for any person whateuer to harbour him or conceal him.

One Georg Wells a Sayler and of Cape Ann was obserued to be very busy in the Riott . he was brought to Goal . about

12

<sup>357</sup> This is evidently Charles Lidgett, or Lydgott (the forms Lydcott, Lydgett, Lidgett are also found), who was at some time or other imprisoned with Andros (*Calendar of State Papers, America*

*and West Indies*, 1689, no. 305). He was afterwards a Government agent for naval stores (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1691, no. 1728).

12 a clock on Munday night but lett out with his companions the next day vpon humbling themfelues to the Councill: he and his Company 6 or 7 men are all faylers aboard John Vpdike Master of the Ketch which brings this letter. It were well they were all sent for examined and sent back to Boston to be punishd. I inclose to you a Copy of an Order for a fast . N<sup>o</sup> 5 : wee very much feare the dire effects of their fasting.

The paper N<sup>o</sup> 6 : is a Copy of a Warr<sup>t</sup> and execution serued vpon an honest man of Our Church now in Goal . because he will not pay a fine of 4<sup>th</sup> nor Go to the Indian Warr. Seuerall other poore men are here also vpon the same Reason. they know no Authority they haue to presse men and see no way how they shall be paid some hauing been abroad this whole last Wintr without one penny for their seruice: the Cap<sup>ts</sup> in Boston presse good house keepers of whom they haue 4 . 5 : and 6<sup>th</sup> a man to provide a man for them : the money being receiued . they presse any poor man and giue him 20<sup>s</sup> or if he will not go they will gett 4<sup>th</sup> of him before he comes out of Goal : this is the better part of their methods to gett poor men to serue ag<sup>t</sup> the Enemye.

I send you a booke putt out by young Mather. the Epistle to M<sup>r</sup> Winthrop shoves what great hopes the church men had of his turning Rebell to serue their Turn: this Mather had a meeting of Armd men at his house the night before they entred vpon their strange worke. he has shewed his Christian Spiritt in his Appendix : calculated for one Georg Keith<sup>858</sup> a Quaker of whom Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholson and M<sup>r</sup> Vther  
can

<sup>858</sup> This is the famous "Christian Quaker," who was afterwards ordained to the Anglican priesthood by Compton, Bishop of London (1700). His secession

can giue an account and of the falcities contained therein. I intreat you to communicate theſe theſe papers and booke to Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholſon M<sup>r</sup> Vther and M<sup>r</sup> Ratcliffe for I haue not tyme nor any perticuler buſines to write to them. pray perſe that letter to the Marquis of Hallifax : if you think it more proper to adreſſe it to any other of the Lords of the Councill you may pleaſe to putt it vnder another couer and direction: I wiſh all happines to you and your Lady. wee think it long to haue no ſhipps from England. M<sup>r</sup> Mather has wrote to his freinds here that he ſtopd the Circuler letter with their Ma<sup>ties</sup> declaration to continue all Officers in their reſpectiue places : which wee heare is ſent to all other of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Plantations. my ſeruice to S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Sowthwell and to M<sup>r</sup> Povey: I am S<sup>r</sup>

your moſt humble and  
faſt freind

ED RANDOLPH

my ſeruice to Cap<sup>t</sup>  
Nicholſon I haue wrote to  
him feuerall letters.

[*Adreſſed*] to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Endorſed*] N : England 20 July 1689  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 2 Nov : 1689

M<sup>r</sup> Dudley Bayled out But is brought to Gaole againe by the  
Rable  
Deering imprifoned for heading the Rable but they fetch him  
out againe

An

ſion from Quakeriſm is ſaid to date 1716. (Article by Rev. Alexander Gordon, in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. 30. p. 318.)

An Order making it treason to Harbour Dudley  
 An Order for a fast  
 Men Pressed but the Authority Questioned  
 A Booke set forth by Young Mather  
 A letter for My L<sup>d</sup> P feal

LXXXV.

LETTER TO SOUTHWELL: SUPPOSED ARRIVAL OF RANDOLPH.

*Board of Trade, New England, Vol. V. no. 22 A.*

Extract of M<sup>r</sup> John Napper's letter <sup>359</sup> to  
 S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Southwell from Penzance the  
 24<sup>th</sup> of July 1689

This Morning Early Came within a league of this Place  
 a New England ship ab<sup>t</sup> 200 tunns & 16 Guns bound as  
 they say for London she is called the Dolphin of & from  
 New England John Foy Mast<sup>r</sup> they put on board one of our  
 Fishing boats Six passengers one of which I understand by  
 some of the others, was a Sec<sup>ry</sup> to y<sup>e</sup> Gov<sup>r</sup> of the place in y<sup>e</sup> late  
 K's time & has a Considerable Quantity of Money on board  
 in Cash &c the[y] tooke Horfe Immediatly for Plimouth.

[*Endorsed*]            24 July 1689  
 Extract of a letter from  
 Penzance touching  
 Money On board the  
 Dolphin from N England  
 B. A  
 P. 30

LXXXVI.

<sup>359</sup> This curious letter is believed (and no doubt correctly) by the editor of the *Colonial State Papers* to refer to Randolph. The mysterious traveller

was probably an imposter who adopted this method of obtaining facilities for a rapid journey.

## LXXXVI.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE NEW GOVERNMENT  
AND THE WAR.*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Common Goal July 30<sup>th</sup> 89.S<sup>r</sup>:

The Ketch remaining yet in the Harbour, I am further to add; that the Indians haue fallen vpon Saco in the Province of Maine : haue burnt 4 houses a stack of Wheat kild 10 men and wounded 4 . and haue taken aboue 20 good Armes. the men who went out ag<sup>t</sup> them for want of good conduct were some cutt off, others fled and cast away their arms to saue their Liues : these, with other Calamityes, are by the distressed made known to the pretended Gom<sup>t</sup> they take no notice of it : their cheife care being how to secure themselves in their new Govern<sup>t</sup> against any Orders or force from his Ma<sup>ty</sup> hauing drawn in all the Country either by threats of Imprisonm<sup>t</sup> or promises of favour to side w<sup>th</sup> them : the Acts of Trade are not thought off here . and all matters accomodated to the present humour of the Rabble who crye out that the sword Gouerns and must protect them in that Govern<sup>t</sup> you may please to inform their Lords<sup>pps</sup> of the Committee for trade : that wee haue certaine advise by one Alden<sup>360</sup> who is a Great trader with the Eastern french newly

<sup>360</sup> For the treacherous dealings of George Alden with the French and Indians, see *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1691, no.

1875 ; and for his capture by the former in endeavouring to form a settlement at Port Royal, cf. no. 1911.

newly returned heither : that S<sup>t</sup> Caſteen the frenchman who liues at Penobſcutt told Alden 4 french frigotts with 2 Merc<sup>t</sup> men were arriued at Quebeck from france that Caſteen had notice of the Warr betwixt Eng<sup>d</sup> and france. Wee are now an eaſy prey to the french vnleſſe care bee taken from Eng<sup>d</sup> to ſecure this Country. ruind by diſſention. wee haue flying Reports that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> is ſending 2 frigotts w<sup>th</sup> ſome merc<sup>ts</sup> ſhips to vs . that Mather returns without a Charter : this does not at all affect them : M<sup>r</sup> Moode affures the poeple that they need not a charter : hauing their former in as good fforce as it was in 1660 : that they know no King or Power or Lawes in England has any Influence vpon them, further then their Charter privileges admitt of. their malice with their ill treatment of his Exceſſ and others Imprifoned encreaſes. they hold this day a Court in Boſton. Maj<sup>r</sup> Richards is a Great ſtickler with Cooke and Addington well known to Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholſon and M<sup>r</sup> Viſher : I haue a mapp of all the Land and Lakes where the five Nations of the Indians aboue Albany are ſetled with all the french efforts made in that Country from Quebeck to the Great Riuer running into the Gulfe of florida : made by Maj<sup>r</sup> Mack Gregory : had S<sup>t</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros continued in the Gom<sup>t</sup> wee had long ſince putt an iſſue to the Indian warr : brought all the french as far as S<sup>t</sup> Croix vnder the obedience of the Crown of Eng<sup>d</sup> and droue them out of all their pretentions and acqueſts in the 5 Nations of Indians poſſeſſions . and been ſole Maſters of all the Beaver trade in North America : but now this will be a chargeable Enterprize to effect : beſides tis not 30000<sup>lb</sup> will repaire the loſſe already done by the Indians in our Eaſtern parts . beſides the loſſe of nigh

70 persons kild and taken captiues since the 18 of Aprill ; here is a vast difference in the humors of our ministers since the tyme M<sup>r</sup> Ratcliffe and M<sup>r</sup> Vher left this place their endeavors being more to embroil the Country then to preferue it by favour of the Crown and pardon for their past Crimes . hauing done nothing but what their charter and their Lawes Warrant . and haue besides the Militia of the whole Colony at their command. Wee waite with patience for effectuall redresse of these Generall Calamityes giuing my humble seruice to S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Sowthwell to your selfe Lady and all freinds. I am S<sup>r</sup>

your humble serv<sup>t</sup>

E. R.

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
William Blathwayt Esq<sup>3</sup>  
at the Plantation Office  
Whitehall :

[*Endorsed*] N England 30 July 1689  
From M<sup>r</sup>  
Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 26 Sept 89

# LXXXVII.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt Common Goal in Boston : Oct. 8 : 89.  
S<sup>r</sup>

Since writing the inclosed a Duplicate whereof I haue sent to the Lords of the Committee of trade by way of Barbados :



Barbados : wee haue had a fort at Oyfter River neer Exiter taken by the Indians and 18 Chriftians kild and carried away prifoners : Great care has been taken and at laft agreed to by the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the vnited Colonyes : viz<sup>t</sup> this : Plymouth and Connefticott : to fend out men ag<sup>t</sup> the Indians : this has from feuerall townes raifed and 6 : or 700 men they fay are marchd ag<sup>t</sup> the enemy : but lye in Garrifon in the remaining Townes in the Province of Main and eate vp fuch corn and Cattle as yet haue efaped the Enemy : which done I expect to haue them return. N. Plymouth fent out 50 Englifh and aboue 100 Indians vnder Cap<sup>t</sup> Church<sup>361</sup> he accidentally landed at Cafco when the Indians were defignd to take that town and fort : they report for the Creditt of the matter that he had kild 50 or 60 enemyes : Its certaine the Englifh loft and were wounded 15 or 16 : and not one Indian Scalp yet feen of thofe many kild : tho' they make wonders of this to animate the poeple. I am well affured they fommers work is at an End : wee expect their return : and demand for their pay : of this the Gom<sup>ts</sup> are fenfible : and their Treafurer Phillips has iffued out his Warr<sup>ts</sup> to raife a Rate vpon the poeple : N<sup>o</sup> 1 : (a plaine demonstration that they are in actuall poffeffion and adminiftration of their charter Gom<sup>ts</sup>.) but the poeple deny their power to raife money and to keepe courts as appeares by M<sup>r</sup> Graues<sup>362</sup> his paper  
N<sup>o</sup>:

<sup>361</sup> Benjamin Church (*ſupra*, Vol. IV. p. 46) was a New Plymouth man, and was practically the only real commander ſent by the new Government againſt the Indians. He affured them that Andros's plan of flying columns was the only way to fight ſuch an enemy; whereupon he was deprived of his commiſſion

(*Calendar of State Papers, America and Weſt Indies*, 1689, no. 884). A Benjamin Church, either this man or his father, had done good ſervice in King Philip's war (Palſrey's *Hiſtory of New England*, Vol. III. p. 156).

<sup>362</sup> Thomas Graves or Greaves (*ſupra*, Vol. IV. p. 86) was a determined anti-revolutionary

N<sup>o</sup> 2 : he is a Justice of the peace born in the Country and a very sober Gent : vpon the Councill's notice of his paper they send for him Cap<sup>t</sup> Sprag and others of Charles Town they appeare and openly acknowledg their paper (as in M<sup>r</sup> Graues his paper . N<sup>o</sup> 3 vpon this they order them to be sent to Cambridg Goal : they refused to go told them they had no power to send them to Goal. Sprag who had tyme to giue in bond for his appearance or go to Goal : came next day to M<sup>r</sup> Addington and told him he came on purpose to disown their power : would go home and if any man came forceably into his house he woud kill him : the Councill with representatiues are now mett but dare do nothing w<sup>th</sup> them. the men of Charles town and of seuerall townes there abouts threatning to pull down the Goal if they put them in : I inclose also a larg discourse wrote by a very sober Gent to prevent the poeple of Connecticotts assuming their Gom<sup>t</sup> : hee is a man of such note that his paper has very much affected the poeple . So that this Colony are now made very inclining to S<sup>t</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros ; and say if they must pay any money it shall be by order from him who has a legall Authority : this paper will be printed and disper<sup>d</sup> in the Gom<sup>t</sup> : the printed paper sent also : has been newly sett a foot. the poeple begin to think of shifing for themselues and are laying the blame vpon those who drew them in. Agents haue been sent from this Gom<sup>t</sup> to Albany to treat with the Maques Indians to invite them down to fall vpon Our Eastern Indians : They  
allowed

revolutionary. He generally appears as acting with Richard Sprague and Charles Lidgett, and is repeatedly mentioned as appealing against the new

government (*Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1689, nos. 484, 741, 743).

allowed 300<sup>lb</sup> towards the charge of this Expedition and for presents made to them at Albany: their Errand and Successe you haue in an abstract of Coll. Byards letter<sup>363</sup> to M<sup>r</sup> West which I here with fend you. Nine Maques are come to Boston: they are treated with thanks and entertainment at the publick charge: they enquire for S<sup>t</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros: and these poeple hauing by their inviting them heither discouered their weaknes and ill treatment of the Gon<sup>r</sup> are indeed inviting them to fall vpon the Christians about Albany so soon as they haue concluded with the french: the discourse in that letter confirms to you the oppertunity of our driving the french out of their forts fetled by them by force amongst the 5 Nations of Indians: and had S<sup>t</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros been at Liberty wee had been Masters of all the bever Trade as well to the Eastward which the french now haue and of that at Albany, where I heare has been a great Trade with the Indians this yeare, and nothing but our present distractions will make these Indians high and despise vs: you may please to remember that in my letters sent you from N: York last yeare I acquainted you of the Indians and English kild by the french Indians in Northfeild and about Springfield: which occasioned an alarum thro this whole Country: which was the effects of the Maques Indians falling a little before vpon the french: and now the Indians hauing as in Coll: Byards letter made so great havock of them they haue ordred their french Indians to fall vpon vs. and accordingly they

<sup>363</sup> Bayard's letter is given in *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1689, no. 450, as "to a Gentleman of Boston," and is also printed in

*New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. III. p. 620. Randolph's statement here identifies the person written to as West.

they haue kild 3 Chriftians liuing 3 miles off Scaneidity a very good fortified town 20 miles from Albany : and the Dutch at Albany are fo apprehenſiue, that the french intend to fall vpon them this winter that the Mayor ſent to Jacob Leiſler Cheife of the Rebels at New York for Ammunition etc : to defend themſelues : inſtead whereof he ſends to M<sup>r</sup> Bradſtreet for ammunition of all ſorts and promiſes vpon Hon<sup>r</sup> to repay him and if he cannot ſpare him what he writes for but to ſend him one Tonn of Saltpeter: Bradſtreet ſends him word he has but 8: Barr<sup>ls</sup> powder in the ſtores: and that what euer accident ſhould happen they had not here aboue 60 Barr<sup>les</sup> of powder in publick and private ſtores: I well remember S<sup>t</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros carried with him to N. York laſt yeare from hence aboue 60 Barr<sup>ls</sup> of powder: Armes and plenty of all ſtores of Warr: and ſupplied albanſy from thence ſufficiently (for till he came to that place they had not one Round of powder for the guns in the fort: nor a Ladle or a Spung fitt to uſe.) New Yorke was as much wanting but re-fitted by him: at Boſton about 200 Barr<sup>ls</sup> powder: aboue 200 ſmall Arms Byanetts Swords etc: proportionable . but the Arms ſtores and eueſy thing which belonged to the King are all imbezled: ſo that I am well affured ſhould the french make as briſke an aſſault vpon this town but with 500 good men as they did at S<sup>t</sup> Chriſtophers with a greater number they would carry the place: in the account of the Indians taking of pemmaquid . I write you they were well armd and ſupplied by all neceſſaries from the french: and its very true for they were ſupplied about may and the Maques fell vpon them ſome weekes after elſe wee had heard of them in our Eaſtern parts long before this tyme: thoſe Indians keep

vp the forts . wee dare not looke towards them : they say there were 3 or 400 of them gott to Casco : they will lye still till our men are returnd home :

Wee haue in Salem a pyrate : of a ship of 24 Guns 24 peteraras : 75 men (but takes in more dayly from hence) a dutch man he pretends to be but has no Commiffion has brought in a prize from the Banks of N. foundland he comes and takes in Boston and Salem : Cap<sup>t</sup> Georg is still at an Anchor in the Harbour they had rather be ruind by pyrates then trust him with their sayles : as to the Acts of Trade (M<sup>r</sup> Bradstreet calls one Tho. Hill Navall Officer but he nor his Officer signifye any thing) they are laid asleepe One vessell of 148 Hoggs<sup>d</sup> of tobacco came heither from Maryland (where bond was giuen to go to Eng<sup>d</sup> directly) onely to stop a leake : the Owners turnd out the Master because he would proceed his voyage : and haue arested the Cargo pretending a Debt vpon it : they will unload it and fend it abroad : a Ketch is now gone for Bilboa loaden with fish and tobacco : a ketch lately from Maryland tobacco loaden belonging to Boston came in to this port her M<sup>r</sup> had like wife giuen bond there : but he left the ketch here and another M<sup>r</sup> went in her to Scotland or Holland : and for Brandee and oyle wee haue plenty brought in our vessells from N: foundland. my Officers went to seize a vessell loaden with Oyle and Brandee by assistance of Gen<sup>l</sup> Bradstreets warr<sup>t</sup> the Constable laught at them and the M<sup>r</sup> would not let them go aboard : Hill : Bradstreets officer seized vpon a Barr<sup>l</sup> Brandee : the Owner an Inhabitant told Bradstreet if he did not order the delivery of it to him . he would bring 100 men and putt him out of his Gom<sup>t</sup> (I could giue you  
more

more of these instances :) telling him they had putt S<sup>r</sup> Ed : Andros and me in prifon for hindring their trading . and they would not fuffer him to do it : I haue wrote here of to the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the Customs. By what I haue wrote you it plainly appeares this Country is in very ill circumftances : they know not how to keep the poeple in quiett : much longer finding no charter (as was promifed) come : nor no power from England to gouern them. Wee looke earneftly for releife and force from England elfe wee are likely to continue our Stations all this winter : fome are for letting vs out . others feare the poeple will putt them in who were the occafions of this trouble and (I feare) ruine to this Country, which without speedy Orders from home will vnavoidably fall vpon it : the Gon<sup>r</sup> is troubled moft barbaroufly in a Ground Room in the Caſtle very ſmall . no chimney . Euery Raine falls makes a floud vnder his bed. they intend if poſſible to kill him with Cold and extreamity of cruelty : but I hope God will preferue him and vs from the malice and baſe degenerate treatment of profeſſing Cowards : were they men they would abominate to vſe a flave as they imperioufly vſe him dayly : I queſtion not your care and ſincere reſentment of their inhumane aſtions and that in good tyme wee ſhall be taken care of I ſend this by M<sup>r</sup> Wallis<sup>364</sup> who will be able to ſay many things more perticularly of the Eaſtern Country . being concernd w<sup>th</sup> S<sup>r</sup> William Warren  
about

<sup>364</sup> William Wallis was captured by the French — probably on this very voyage — and taken to S<sup>t</sup> Malo, where he made the beſt of his opportunities for obſervation, and concluded that the French might eaſily eſtabliſh a trade

with New England for maſts, which the unprincipled coloniſts (he thinks) could readily ſupply (*Calendar of State Papers, America and Weſt Indies*, 1690, no. 755).

about the Mafts for the Navy. my humble fervice to S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Sowthwell and to all my freinds I am S<sup>r</sup> your moft obliged feruant .

ED RANDOLPH

[*Endorfed*]

8 Oct 89

From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

Ab<sup>t</sup> 700 : gone ag<sup>t</sup> the Indians

Warr<sup>ts</sup> iffued to raife money as by N<sup>o</sup> : 1

The Authority not ownd as N<sup>o</sup> : 2 : 3 :

ConneËicut inclining to S<sup>r</sup> E : Andros : vpon the difcourfe Inclofed : and will pay no men but by Ord<sup>r</sup> from him who has leg<sup>n</sup> Authority

Meffengers to the Maques then anfw<sup>r</sup> as by Coll Byards leter Albany apprehenfue of the french in the Winter they want Powder but cant be fupplied from N. York or Leifter.

A pirat at Salem

Hill Naval officer

the Roſe kept at Ancher

the Gon<sup>r</sup> treated very ill.

## LXXXVIII.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE SAME SUBJECT.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Oct : 15<sup>th</sup> 1689. —

S<sup>r</sup>

this inclofed<sup>365</sup> I mett with by chance which I getting no other I fend it to you with a freinds remarks on it: Its full of

<sup>365</sup> The docket ſhows that the document referred to is the “Addreſs to the Princeſs of Orange.” This was, however, not written by Mather, but by

Abraham Kick, who was apparently a Dutchman and a friend of Shaftesbury (*ſupra*, Vol. IV. p. 245). The Addreſs is printed in the *Andros Traëts*, Vol. II.

of malice ag<sup>t</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros: and abounds with ignorance and arrogance. I haue told you in my former letters that he was one of the Cheife Contrivers of the Rebellion and is still the Oracle of this place for he is in all debates etc: by this peece you may well gueffe at what Rate wee haue things managed: M<sup>r</sup> Wallis will be a great Euidence as to the state of the Indians at the tyme of the Rebellion breaking out with vs. and what you haue in James Millens deposition sent you formerly he can speake fully to it also being present when Millen declared the substance of what I sent you in his testimony: wee dayly expect ships from you. and orders with a force otherwise you may expect little successe: tho the poeple are tyred out with expectation of their charter: others with guarding the Gon<sup>r</sup>. and us at the prison: which are kept onely for a shew and to lett the world be lieue that wee are still kept in by the sword as at first wee were made prisoners of Warr. yet these souldiers are ordred by the Gon<sup>r</sup>. and Councill to watch and seuerely fined if they neglect: my letter to the Lords inclosed to you was in hast sealed vp which I broake open on purpose that nothing I send to their Lords<sup>ps</sup> might passe till you haue seen it I haue sent to my lord of London an Answeare to the declaration  
of

II. p. 164. Mr. Whitmore says there that he has in vain tried to identify Kick. Shaftesbury was said to have died at his house. Cf. *Andros Tracts*, Vol. II. p. xvi, and Christie's *Life of Shaftesbury*, Vol. II. p. 455, where Kick is called an English merchant "on the Gelder Kay" at Amsterdam. He had some years before (in 1668) lent his name to support the authenticity of

the purely fictitious narrative called the "Isle of Pines" — the work of his friend Henry Nevill, one of the Commonwealth Republicans — which had an enormous vogue upon the continent of Europe. He prefixed two letters to the book, asserting the truth of the contents. It is hardly necessary to add that such a performance renders his appearance in the present case more than suspicious.



of the 18<sup>th</sup> of Aprill:<sup>366</sup> Its long twas directed and delivered to the Clergy here and thought it therefore most proper to present to his Lords<sup>p</sup> wee can not gett it printed here: pray his lordship it may be perused and after such amendments made as are necessary that it may bee by his lords<sup>ps</sup> appointment: Ordred to be printed in England and a great number sent heither and the ministers obliged to read it to their poeple in their Churches vnder a penalty: I am 3 dayes streightned in the sayling of this ship and M<sup>r</sup> Wallis staves for my packett: I am S<sup>r</sup> Y<sup>r</sup> ED RANDOLPH

[*Endorsed*] N. England 15 Oct: 1689  
 From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
 Rec<sup>d</sup> 23 Feb: 1689/90  
 with the letter to the Commrs  
 And the Address to the Princess of Orange in Holland

[*Addressed*] To M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt.

LXXXIX.

<sup>366</sup> Letter of 25th October (*supra*, Vol. IV. p. 305). It appears from the erased subscription that that letter was originally intended to be sent by Wallis earlier in the month.

## LXXXIX.

RANDOLPH TO JOHN USHER.<sup>367</sup>*Board of Trade, New England, Vol. V. no. 40.*

An Abstract of a Lett<sup>r</sup> from Edw<sup>d</sup> Randolph Esq<sup>r</sup> to Jn<sup>o</sup> Usher, dated Boston from Comon Goal in New Aljeirs: 16<sup>th</sup> Octob<sup>r</sup> 1689

you se we are noe Starters we haue compleated our halfe year The Governo<sup>r</sup> & Councill & Representatiues, haue by pressing Some & faire promises to others, gott aboutt 7 or 800 English & Indians, Some of this Collony more from Plimouth, und<sup>r</sup> Benj<sup>a</sup> Church whoe by accident landed att Cascoe w<sup>th</sup> his forces & putt of y<sup>e</sup> enemy from destroying y<sup>t</sup> Town, w<sup>th</sup> the losf of 8 men kild & 14 whoe dyed afterwards of there wounds haueing noe Chirurgeon, allowed them they haue done nothing more & this hapned well Sence there Forces haue ben outt, a Fourt att Oyster River taken & 19 Chriffians kild & taken Captiues; I hear of 40 more Cutt of in another place.

They haue sent outt there warrants by Phillips of Charlestown Treasuro<sup>r</sup> to Sumons y<sup>e</sup> people &c Charlestown haue Some, good men left M<sup>r</sup> Graues, Cap<sup>t</sup> Sprauge Cap<sup>t</sup> Hammond & 2 Cuttlers oposed M<sup>r</sup> Russells kepeing Court att Cambridge, they had them to ye Councill where they denyed there

<sup>367</sup> The letter as received by the Lords of Trade was accompanied by one from Elizabeth Usher to much the same purpose, but mentioning the ob-

scure epifode of Andros's escape to Rhode Island and his recapture by "Mr. Sanford."

there power to kepe Courts or raise mony they were ordered to Cambridge Goal, butt those of Charlestown thretned to fetch them outt Soe Sprauge is voted outt of ye house of deputys, & he & Hamon putt outt from being Captains very few or none will pay any mony in Boston though to a poore rate, they say they haue noe power to lay any Rates on them Salem will nott pay one penny to a rate, this day M<sup>r</sup> Dudley had his Estate att Roxbury attached att a Swite of wife<sup>368</sup> for One Thousand pounds for denying him a habeas Corpus, the Lawes of England when for there Advantage are to be made use of: butt if ag<sup>t</sup> them nott.

[*Endorsed*]

16 Oct. 89

Abstract of Lett<sup>r</sup>s from  
N. E. to J. Usher

Rec<sup>d</sup> frō M<sup>r</sup> Usher  
Read 25 Feb. 1689-90

From M<sup>r</sup> Usher 16 Oct

From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph 16 Oct  
Eight hundred men gone out  
Cap<sup>t</sup> Church at Calco Bay  
M<sup>r</sup> Graves &c Protests  
M<sup>r</sup> Dudley's Estate attached

B. A.  
P. 70

XC.

<sup>368</sup> For the proceedings against Wife and the other Ipswich men see *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 171.

## XC.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE INDIAN WAR.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Common Goal Boston

S<sup>r</sup>Oct: 17<sup>th</sup> 1689.

This is by my very Good freind M<sup>r</sup> Ottly who was in the Commiſſion of the peace for the County of Effex in this Colony and acquitted himſelfe very well. he had the good fortune to eſcape Imprifonment tho he and his lady eſcaped not the Rude behaviour of a Rabble at Salem . but the more moderate prevented that calamity which otherwiſe he would moſt certainly haue mett with: No action by our Army ag<sup>t</sup> the Indians (or rather a rout of men hauing neither officers who know how to command or fouldiers how to obey) wee daily expect them home hauing no ſupplyes ſent after them nor money to pay them at their return they may in a mad frolick turn vs out of Goal. they are guilty of worſe : I haue giuen M<sup>r</sup> Viſher an account of the Maques entertainem<sup>t</sup> here and of 700<sup>lb</sup> ſpent vpon the Agency to Albany to treat with thoſe 5 Nations: no money will be paid till power appeare to order the Collecting of it my humble Service to S<sup>r</sup> Robert Sowthwell and M<sup>r</sup> Povey and to M<sup>r</sup> Parry. I am S<sup>r</sup>  
your moſt humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

I haue ſent you feuerall  
letters by M<sup>r</sup> Wallis M<sup>r</sup>  
Chaplins freind; which I hope  
you will receiue ſafely .

to M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Addressed*] To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
William Blathwayt  
Esq<sup>;</sup> :  
at the Councill Chamber  
Whitehall  
present by M<sup>r</sup> Ottly

[*Endorsed*] New England 17 Oct : 1689  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

## XCI.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON ANDROS'S IMPRISONMENT.<sup>309</sup>

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

S<sup>r</sup> Common Goal Oct : 25 . 89.

the inclosed coming just now to my hands I thought it fitt to shew you thereby how wee are dealt with by these who haue no sence of Justice or law : right or wrong but as they guesse: this day I had advise from the Castle that S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros being kept in a low damp Room flowed with water vpon euery fhower and no chimney is very much disordred and will not be able to beare the cold of the winter: I see no remedy tho' some haue desired hee may be removed to Boston and 20000<sup>lb</sup> security offred for his forth coming : S<sup>r</sup> wee all of vs might expect as good treatm<sup>t</sup> had wee been sent to Mexico to settle the Authority of the Crown of Eng<sup>d</sup> with the Religion of Our Church amongst those Inhabitants :

as

<sup>309</sup> An Abstract of this letter is given *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 303.

as wee haue mett with here : had wee been taken by the Al-  
gereenes in tyme of Warr : wee could expect No other then  
flavery : but for Subjects of Eng<sup>d</sup> to rebell ag<sup>t</sup> the highest  
Authority garded with the amplest Warr<sup>t</sup> that Crown can  
grant : for protestants to be apprehended and imprisoned  
by Schismaticall dissenters for being protestants : is a New  
Eng<sup>d</sup> Riddle, and wants a Sampson to vnfold : S<sup>r</sup> wee are  
vnwilling to be deuoured by Swine : but patience is the best  
remedy to S<sup>r</sup>

your humble Se<sup>t</sup> E RANDOLPH.

wee haue new and certaine advise that the french from  
Quebeck intend for Albany next January so soon as the  
frosts has made the Lakes and Rivers passable: they will  
not so easily be turnd out. I heare the Comm<sup>rs</sup> of the 3  
vnited colonyes are projecting to send 100 men theither in  
their Assistance but cannot agree about it: One Summers  
Cap<sup>t</sup> of a Troop of Horfe is returnd from the Eastern  
expedition ag<sup>t</sup> the Indians : they gott in a Swamp kild 5  
horfes they run away and mounted their fellowes and were  
glad they scapd so. I heare not of one Indian kild tho :  
1000 men in arms after them: in mine of the 15 instant to  
their Lords<sup>ps</sup> I wrote of a fort at Oyfter River and 19 .  
persons kild : twas a mistake in the first Report: 20 men  
belonged to it: all, but one, left it to shoot at a mark not  
far from the fort : the Indians watchd their oppertunity :  
went in kild that single man : sett the fort afire : and es-  
caped: One Swain<sup>370</sup> Their Generall discouering the fire  
sent

<sup>370</sup> See Mather's *Magnalia*, Vol. II. pp. 593-4, for the exploits of Jeremiah Swain or Swayn.

fent fome of his men to know the occafion : they finding it almoft burnt down : brought him word back that they were all kild who belonged to the fort : whence that falfe report arofe.

[*Addressed*]      To the Hon<sup>ble</sup>  
                         M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt  
                         at Whitehall  
                         or in his Abfence to John Povey Efq<sup>3</sup>  
                         at the Plantation Office  
by M<sup>r</sup> Wallis

[*Endorfed*]      N. England    25 Oct: 1689  
                         From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
                         Rec<sup>d</sup> 23 Feb: 1689  
S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> kept in a low damp room  
                         with<sup>l</sup> fire  
                         20000<sup>lb</sup> baile Refufed for S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup>  
                         Andros  
The French Intend for Albany  
                         in January

## XCII.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE MISDOINGS OF THE COLONISTS.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

S:

Oct: 28 : 1689

the inclofed paper <sup>371</sup> fign<sup>d</sup> Nath Gould : Sen<sup>r</sup> and James ffitch is a true copy of the words, as alfo of the matter Contained in their advife to Leifler : wee haue fent the Originall to his Exce<sup>ft</sup> : at the Caſtle : with much difficulty wee haue gott M<sup>r</sup> Buckleys paper <sup>372</sup> with M<sup>r</sup> Graues of Charleſtown paper to M<sup>r</sup> Ruſſell printed which pray diſpoſe of where you Judg moſt proper : I fend ſome to M<sup>r</sup> Chaplin : to the end the world may not bee any longer deluded with Lyes and ſhams : that the Rebellion here is the act of all the poeple where as onely Morton <sup>373</sup> Miniſter of Charleſtown Moode Allen young Mather Willard and Milborn <sup>374</sup> the Anabaptiſt

<sup>371</sup> This remarkable document is printed in *New York Colonial Documents*, Vol. III. p. 589, and alſo in *Calendar of State Papers, America and Weſt Indies*, 1689, no. 211, where it is endorsed as "Rec<sup>d</sup> in a letter of Mr Randolph of 28 Oct." But the only letter of that date to be found in the *Calendar of State Papers, America and Weſt Indies*, is the one to Chaplin here alluded to.

<sup>372</sup> Gerſhom Bulkley ſigned the loyal addreſs of the freeholders of Connecticut to the King and Queen (*Calendar of State Papers, America and Weſt Indies*, 1692, no. 2476). The title of the paper mentioned appears from the

docket. Palfrey (*History of New England*, Vol. III. p. 544) gives a full account of this Bulkeley. He was brother of the better known Peter. See alſo Evans's *American Bibliography*, Vol. I. no. 459.

<sup>373</sup> Charles Morton had been one of the firſt great Diſſenting ſchoolmaſters who achieved ſuch deſerved reputation in England. He had had under his tuition no leſs a perſon than Daniel Defoe.

<sup>374</sup> There were two Milbornes, Jacob of New York and his brother (*Calendar of State Papers, America and Weſt Indies*, 1689, no. 450).



Anabaptist preacher with some of the principall members of all their churches and some of the Old Magistrates were the cheife designers of it yet they calld God Almighty into the plott, saying that twas providentially done that all the poeple rose vnanimously that twas by providence that I who was cheifely instrumentall in subverting the Gom<sup>t</sup> should be the man to putt them in possession of the fort. forgetting the Old proverb. he must needs go whom the Divell driues: for a Rabble admitts of No choise where force gouerns: Its probable some printer will if you thinke fitt print M<sup>r</sup> Buckleys paper and thanke you for the favour: if ffitches Ad-dresse in the very words were annexed to it: Twould lett the world know what rare Instruments are vsed in this Con-vulsion of affaires he being the head and leading man in Connecticott Colony as Hinkley with an insipide Confident parson (John Cotton a heady Independent) steeres the Colony of New Plymouth: S<sup>r</sup> yesterday wee had an Interloper from Scotl<sup>d</sup> arrived at Piscataqua: with Scotch Goods he pre-tends he cleered at Whitehaven but I know the Contrary for he went hence the 10<sup>th</sup> of July Loaden with Tobacco without giuing bond: but to make all easy and faire on his side getts Mark Hunkins another person (his partner at Piscataqua) to send a letter expresse to Boston: relating That the N: Eng<sup>d</sup> Charter was passd and in possession of M<sup>r</sup> Mather. etc: that he was stopd at Whitehauen by an Embarg. whereas the tyme from his departure hence to his return was but little enough to dispatch his busines in: howeuer the Gom<sup>t</sup> here rejoyce exceedingly vpon this report talke of nothing now but trying and executing the Gon<sup>t</sup> and my selfe etc: I shall be glad to receiue your letters advising the  
receite

receite of those many sent to Whitehall and to you from S<sup>r</sup>  
your humble Ser<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

To M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt.

My humble seruice to M<sup>r</sup> Guin

M<sup>r</sup> Vivian M<sup>r</sup> Parry.

Cap<sup>t</sup> Trefry has been very sick  
at Road Island is well recovered.

let Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholson know Ensign Ruffell  
is dead at N. Yorke.

[*Endorsed*]      N : England   28 Oct : 1689  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 23 Feb : 89/90  
An acco<sup>t</sup> of the Paper Entitld Seasonable Motives to Duty  
and allegiance.  
An Interloper from Scotlad w<sup>h</sup> Scotch Goods and brings  
News that M<sup>r</sup> Mather has got the<sup>r</sup> Charter.

### XCIII.

#### VAN CORTLANDT TO RANDOLPH IN PRISON.

*America and West Indies, 578. n<sup>o</sup> 78.*

To M<sup>r</sup> Randolph at Boston

M<sup>r</sup> Cortland Lett<sup>r</sup> to M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

N Yorke 1689 Decemb<sup>r</sup> the 13<sup>th</sup>

S<sup>r</sup> it is about five months that I have been forc'd to absent  
myselfe from the hands of the oppreffour here & would not  
have returned yet If I had not heard of M<sup>r</sup> Rigs's arrivall  
with

with letters & orders from England which Letters Jacob Leisler commanded and took from s<sup>d</sup> Riggs altho' M<sup>r</sup> Phillips & I demanded y<sup>e</sup> same as being sent to us in absence of Cap<sup>t</sup> Nicholson but nothing would doe he took them & thereupon proclaimed their Majestyes here againe King & Queen of England Scotland France & Ireland he gives himselfe the title of Liev<sup>t</sup> Governour & Commander in Chiefe has nominated some to be of the Councill Given the Newyorke Mayor & Aldermen Commiçons he sent yesterday a messenger to me demanding the seale of y<sup>e</sup> Province & scrow. I return'd him for answer that there was none for this Province of Newyorke one Jacob Milbourn is made Secretary they have opened the Secretarys office & took all in their possession they accuse me that I have betrayed y<sup>e</sup> people in sending the records for Boston which hath much incensed y<sup>e</sup> people against me altho' I told them that I knew nothing of it before I received your letters & advice about it no excuse will be accepted off I hope & doe not doubt but his Excell<sup>t</sup> yourselfe & other good freinds will give that true Character of me att home that that ill false & Clandestine report which the ill people have spread amongst the world of me may not be beleived before I am heard & if in any thing I can serve you I shall not be wanting The Liev<sup>t</sup> Govern<sup>r</sup> at his departure substituted me in his place to be your Attorney in receiving y<sup>e</sup> Fees &c : due to you in the Country but it would be better to take a lion by the beard than to demand money of this incensed people to write you all what is said & told here you would admire that amongst so many people and discourfes so little truth is spoken of wch M<sup>r</sup> Riggs will give you a further account who stayd here 4  
days

days for his guide Perry who was kept in the Fort by Leifler for fending a letter from Rhoad Island in a vessell that was sent from Govern<sup>r</sup> Broadstreet to Leifler & arrived this day I hope to write with M<sup>r</sup> Newton alsoe therefore shall make short & shall be glade to hear of his Exce<sup>ss</sup> & all yo<sup>r</sup> welfare desiring that you will be pleased to be mind full of yo<sup>r</sup> freinds here & if it should happen that this was the last letter S<sup>r</sup> with you all happinefs & prosperity & shall not be wanting to write to you with all occasion my wife & son Johannes p<sup>r</sup>sent their service to you & so doth your reall & faithfull freind

S. V. CORTLANDT.

[*Endorsed*]

N: York :

13 Dec : 1689

Copy of M<sup>r</sup> Cortlandt's Lett<sup>r</sup>  
to M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

B. H N<sup>o</sup> 5

Copy of a letter from  
M<sup>r</sup> Courtlandt

## XCIV.

RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON THE WEAKNESS OF THE  
GOVERNMENT.*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*Common Goale. Dec : 16<sup>th</sup> 1689

S<sup>r</sup> Since mine to Mr Povey<sup>375</sup> after 3 weeks delay our p'tended Govern<sup>t</sup> sent Cap<sup>t</sup> ffairweather to us in goale who read the ord<sup>r</sup> n<sup>o</sup> 1<sup>st</sup> of which the inclosed a Copy we sent to them next day our paper no. 2: and mine alsoe no 3: then S<sup>r</sup> Edmund Androfs and M<sup>r</sup> Graham wrote to the same effect wch was delivered to the Councill as yett we haue noe answere they are still vpon their delayes know not what to resolute vpon would gladly heare from M<sup>r</sup> Mather the cheife instrument in the ruine of this Country he is willing to saue his Creditt with the people and will rather oppose his Matys honour and charge breach of promise vpon his Ma<sup>y</sup> the E. of Monmouth<sup>376</sup> and his freinds in the Councill and Parlia<sup>t</sup> than lose his reputation at home its probable M<sup>r</sup> Mather may say the paper n<sup>o</sup> 4: was printed against the will of the Govern<sup>t</sup> and ordred to be suppressed t<sup>is</sup> true t<sup>was</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Cooke one of their Councill endeavoured to have it calld in but the reason of that was because it did make known to the world the

<sup>375</sup> This must be the letter to Povey dated 8th October, 1689, of which an abstract is given *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 303, with some of the enclosures here mentioned, which will all be found, but in a different order, in *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1690, no. 709 (*enclosures*).

<sup>376</sup> Charles Mordaunt, Earl of Mon-

mouth (1650-1735) is better known as Earl of Peterborough. He succeeded to the latter title on the death of his uncle in 1697, the year in which he was disgraced for attempting to suborn evidence of treason against Marlborough. At this time, however, he was in high favour.

the receipt of his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s ord<sup>r</sup> by M<sup>r</sup> Riggs of the 30<sup>th</sup> of July <sup>377</sup> dispatched from the E. of Nottinghams office: which they for many reasons had a minde to conceale altogether and now since their receipt of that of the 12<sup>th</sup> of August they would stifle the former some giuing out his Matye has but one Sec<sup>ry</sup> of State and such like idle discourse to amuse the people how easily they are deluded appears by the printing his Matys letter of the 12 of August dressd up and disguisd to that purpose which is easily credited their Deputys disperse them in all their Townes their Ministers tell the people its as great an authority as his Ma<sup>ty</sup> can give them that they have the Kings seale now for what they doe 6 rates are upon the strength of it layd upon the Colony to defray the p<sup>r</sup>sent charge of their warr ag<sup>t</sup> the Indians and one rate and an halfe more in money to pay their Agents M<sup>r</sup> Cooke to be joyned with M<sup>r</sup> Mather whose saying he has his Ma<sup>ty</sup>s promise &c. makes them all beleieve they shall haue their Charter confirmed by act of Parlia<sup>t</sup> they will hould Courts and proceed to choose Govern<sup>r</sup> and Magistrates next spring according to their Charter they haue caused their Matys Declaration of warr against the ffrench to be printed and they proclaimed it here last thursday (M<sup>r</sup> Broadstreet as I am truly informed) has wrote Leylsler at Newyorke that his Ma<sup>ty</sup> has graciously allowed of all their proceedings here and that he intends to take revenge upon the ffrench at Nova Scotia

<sup>377</sup> The order of the 30th July was a direction to send home Andros and his fellow-prisoners, and was signed "Nottingham"; that of 12th August was an order to continue the existing Magis-

trates in their places, and was signed "Shrewsbury." The point obviously is that the people were persuaded that Shrewsbury was the only real Secretary.

Scotia for feizing 6 or 7 of their fishing Ketches about Sept<sup>r</sup> last off Cape Sables but the ffrench are now too hard for them Mons<sup>r</sup> Perott<sup>378</sup> late Govern<sup>r</sup> of Nova Scotia is returned to his Governm<sup>t</sup> fortifyeing and enlargeing the ffort att Port Royall and proclaim'd warr against us &c. he will deftroÿ all the fishery upon our own coasts this winter and be upon us this next fummer with small Piceroons together with thofe from the Weftindies so that this Country will not haue a floop paffe from our harbour to another but in danger to be taken by them M<sup>r</sup> Riggs told us of Coll Slaters<sup>379</sup> raising 1500 men for N Yorke I feare he will be too late to succour Albany for the ffrench Govern<sup>r</sup> intends to attack it this winter with all the force he can raife and having taken that place will be Master of N Yorke before march next for at Albany and at Esopus he will finde ready 20 or 30 floops belonging to N Yorke and thofe places to cary his men down the river and furprize it he will not loofe the opportunity of our p<sup>r</sup>sent diftractions to doe us all the harme he may efpecially being encouraged by the K of ffrance's returning the Indian Captiues home with great p<sup>r</sup>sents to the Sachems so that that difference betwixt the 5 Nations and the ffrench will be advantageoufly to the ffrench compofed they will be Masters of all the Beaver trade in thofe parts of the world and with the affiftance of our Easterne Indians who ftay only till Mons<sup>r</sup> Perott has finifhed his fortifications will purfue

<sup>378</sup> Perrot had been Governor for a very brief period in 1687. See *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1687, nos. 1197 and 1413, and (for a full account of him) *New York*

*Colonial Documents*, Vol. III. p. 720 note.

<sup>379</sup> "Slater" is a mistake for "Slaughter" as *supra*, Vol. V. p. 143.

purfue their victory upon us as far as they please to drive it for wee are in no condition to refist nor have taken care to fortifye any one place to ftop them by the unhappy proceedings of this faction in fubuerting this Governm<sup>t</sup> we have given the ffrench the opportunity we had ag<sup>t</sup> them and certainly had S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> continued in the Governm<sup>t</sup> we had put it out of the power of the ffrench to doe us the leaft damage and alfoe fortified upon the River S<sup>t</sup> Croix the Easterne bounds of our Territory and brought all thefe ffrench to obedience and the 5 Nations would have destroyed or drove out of their Country all the ffrench fettled amongst them and noe charge to the Crowne for the Revennue of the Governm<sup>t</sup> would have defrayed expence thereof Our Govern<sup>t</sup> finde they haue a desperate game to play will drive on with great refolution to force the people to pay their rates some difown their power others haue loft their trade are impoverished by the revolt That burthen which was divided amongst all the Territorys is now layd upon this one Colony yet by the inclosed they will keep a day of thanksgiving: pray God Deliver us fafe out of this wolfe tropp here are now all thofe of the Church of England and others who fhewed not themfelves forward in the revolt designed for prifon unleffe they will pay whatever att will and doom is layd upon them they might expect fairer quarters in Turkey than here S<sup>r</sup> Edmund Andros and all the Gent<sup>n</sup> whom by yo<sup>r</sup> favour you haue obleiged in contriving their freedome from their captivity give you their fervice and humble thanks I more efppecially becaufe under greater obligations to be S<sup>r</sup>

Yo<sup>rs</sup> &c:

E: RANDOLPH

[*Endorſed*]



[*Endorsed*] Copy sent M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt  
by way of Bilbo:  
New England  
16 Dec: 1689  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

## XCV.

RANDOLPH TO SOUTHWELL:<sup>380</sup> THE SAME SUBJECT.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Hon<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Common goale Dec: 19<sup>th</sup> 89

Your obleiging letter of the 15 of Aug<sup>t</sup> found me out for which favour I returne my humble thanks and heartily congratulate the honour done you by their Majestyes in giving you an opportunity further to serve the Crowne I have great reason to feare that this Country will be soon overrunn by the ffrench unlesse speedy releife be sent from England tho they have no apprehensions of it being even Strangers 30 or 40 miles from their home I expect the Govern<sup>r</sup> of Canada will be Master of Albany it cannot hold out (if he come against it) 12 houres and nothing probably but a very milde winter can p<sup>r</sup>vent it, not having ice and snow to march his army as to our Easterne parts the County of Cornwall and greatest p<sup>t</sup> of the Province of Maine were lost last summer.

the

<sup>380</sup> The account given of Sir Robert Southwell *supra*, Vol. I. p. 106, is incomplete and not entirely accurate. It was not Sir Robert who married William Blathwayt's daughter, but his son Edward, who by her was ancestor of the

Lords de Clifford of the present line. She was not Blathwayt's heiress, there being two sons at least. Sir Robert himself was married to Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Edward Dering.

the Indians and French (joyning with them) may take Piscataway this winter if they will attempt it for this Governm<sup>t</sup> takes noe care to secure that or any townes out of their Colony leaving all to their own conduct neither have they one man amongst them who knows how to discipline and lead a foot Company they are full of expectation for their Charter and have as great esteeme for it as the Jews had for the arke noe p<sup>r</sup>parations are made for sending us home nor know wee upon what ship we shall be put aboard tho' its now above 20 dayes since their receipt of his Majestys letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> of July they have since received another letter from his Majestye of the 12<sup>th</sup> of Aug<sup>t</sup> upon which they highly value their Governm<sup>t</sup> and M<sup>r</sup> Mather who procur'd it for them it answers the end of a Charter and if none be granted they will make that serve turne they are drove to their last refuge of wheedling and delaying time to see what looky accident may fall out to divert his Ma<sup>tye</sup> from taking further notice of them as you may please to remember fell out in the yeare 1666 when they voted that Bellingham and Hawthorne<sup>381</sup> should not goe to attend at Court tho' his Ma<sup>tye</sup> charged them upon their allegiance to appeare.

The fire of London and Dutch warr gave them longer tyme to Consider but from the restauration to the vacating their Charter I doe not remember any one Command or letter from his late Ma<sup>tye</sup> that was with faith and sincerity complied with as became good subjects and thus I fear they will deale with us now and elude the true intent of that letter: I enclose to M<sup>r</sup> Blaithwayte M<sup>r</sup> Mathers letter to M<sup>r</sup> Broadstreet

<sup>381</sup> For Bellingham and Hawthorne see *supra*, Vol. I. p. 40.

street which is printed to save his reputation he has therein treated his Ma<sup>tye</sup> K. William and the Earle of Monmouth most undecently to the end the people may see where the fault is if he doe not obtaine their Charter I intend to send your hon<sup>r</sup> a Letter from hence by the first vessell for London and shall therein inclose you one of those papers and in the meane time intreate the favour of you that by some method his Lordship may know how M<sup>r</sup> Mather has exposed his Lordships favour to him I am well assured he has rep<sup>r</sup>sented me ill to their Lordships of the Treasury who (as M<sup>r</sup> Chaplin tells me) have been pleased to stop my sallary here the faction has imprisoned my person and disposed of the profitts of my places I hope in time by Gods blessing and the favour of his Ma<sup>tye</sup> to make some of them repay my losses I have wrote to your board and should be more perticuler but my circumstances will not allow it, what I heare is too true it evidently appears they have cast off all regard to the acts of trade and if a timely Check be not given them they will soon cast off their dependance upon the Crowne alsoe adhering to that only as the Ivy doth the oake imbrace it till it by degrees grows up to the top and than destroys it they have given his Ma<sup>tye</sup> a fair opportunity to know them and to bring them to know their duty we have been made acquainted with the whole intregue sett on foot and managed but by a few: like that of their Countryman Venner<sup>382</sup> the Cooper

<sup>382</sup> Venner was a notorious Fifth Monarchy fanatic, who appears as a freeman of Massachusetts in 1637-1638, and after removing to England plotted impartially against Cromwell and Charles II., under the latter of whom he was

finally executed in 1661. For his connection with Massachusetts, Winthrop is quoted in the *Dictionary of National Biography*, Vol. LVIII. p. 212. See also *supra*, Vol. IV. p. 298.

Cooper who made that Commotion in London with a very small party this Country must not be lost it will endanger all the West Indie forraigne Plantations should the ffrench K. finde leisure and men to pursue the present advantage this Rebellion has given him by putting the whole Dominion from West Jersey to St Croix all out of frame which will not easily be reduced besides t'will cost a great expence of tyme and money to retake what is already lost to the ffrench and Indians which the men of this Country will never be brought to doe unlessse they have another sober understanding Govern<sup>r</sup> with 1000 or 1500 experienced soldiers to march out with them against the Enemy the ffrench during the time of Cessation obtained by the treaty of peace and Commerce made great encroachments into the lands of the 5 nations of Indians they have Castles as farr south as the back side of South Carolina during my stay here I have procured a draught<sup>383</sup> of all the Country with the lakes and Rivers from Quebeck to florida it has been Examined by such who have passed often between Albany and Quebeck in Canoos both summer and beginning of winter and they approve of it I hope I shall have a safe passage if we can gett away from hence before the spring which God graunt S<sup>r</sup> Edmund Androsse desires me to present his humble service to S<sup>r</sup> John Worden and to yo<sup>r</sup>selfe he is kept as close as the vilest felon in Newgate and more cruelly treated but God be praised continues in good health innocence is the only living for a stone doublet I entreate the favour of you to present my humble service

<sup>383</sup> This "draught of the country" is no doubt Macgregor's map, mentioned in Letter LXXXVI., *supra*.

service to my worthy freinds S<sup>r</sup> Thomas Temple<sup>384</sup> and to  
S<sup>r</sup> John Worden with the due p<sup>r</sup>sentment of my hearty  
respects to M<sup>r</sup> Sowthwell and all the young Ladys who  
I know will be glade to see mee I remaine in all duty

Yo<sup>r</sup> hono<sup>rs</sup> most obedient and most humble serv<sup>t</sup>

E RANDOLPH.

Copy to Sir Robert Sowthwell by way of Bilbo :

[*Endorsed*] N. Eng<sup>l</sup>d 19 Dec : 89  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

## XCVI.

### RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON IRREGULAR TAXATION.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

S<sup>r</sup> Common Goal Dec : 30<sup>th</sup> 1689.

Instead of complying with his Ma<sup>ties</sup> order of the 30<sup>th</sup> of  
July to send vs forthwith aboard the first ship bound for  
Eng<sup>d</sup> five weekes are now passd, wee are still kept vnder  
close confinem<sup>t</sup> and tho 2 ships are ready for Eng<sup>d</sup> they  
haue laid an Embargo vpon all shippes bound for Europe .  
(for how long tyme I know not) at least that they may heare  
from their Agent how he is like to succeed : but rather to  
know the issue of affaires in Ireland : The letter from his  
Ma<sup>tie</sup> of the 12 : Aug<sup>t</sup> last fully answeares the design of their  
charter : and to let the world see they can do euen as well  
without

<sup>384</sup> Sir Thomas Temple (1614-1694?)  
had been Governor of Acadia up to the  
time of its occupation by the French  
in 1667-1670, and was promised com-  
pensation for the loss of his office, but

never got it. He lived for some time  
in Boston, but died in London. For an  
account of him see *New York Colonial  
Documents*, Vol. IX. p. 75.

without it, they hold a Court of Affistants in Boston : they haue condemnd one man to be hang'd another burnt in the hand : M<sup>r</sup> Bradstreet is very weake and dying : and now M<sup>r</sup> Danforth is sett vp for champion of the poeples Libertyes : he is Judge at this Court : has kept a Court at Charles Town : branded a young woman in the forehead (according to their Law Title Burglary) for breaking into a house on Sunday but tooke nothing away : and fined M<sup>r</sup> Cutter an Inhabitant there 20<sup>lb</sup> no Inditem<sup>t</sup> or proceffe ag<sup>t</sup> him : for being in company with M<sup>r</sup> Graues when he delivered his protest to M<sup>r</sup> Russell, (as you haue an account thereof in my letters upon Cap<sup>t</sup> faireweather) Vpon the Creditt of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> letter . they take vpon them to Lay 7 Rates and  $\frac{1}{2}$  vpon this Colony : of which fix to pay the Souldiers sent ag<sup>t</sup> the Indians this summer : and one Rate and halfe to defray the charge of their Agent (or Agents, for yet they are vncertaine who will vndertake their errand or how many to send) they refuse to pay any Charges ariseing vpon S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros winter Expedition ag<sup>t</sup> the Indians nor one penny to the Souldiers abroad with him in regard they were raised by an vnlawfull Authority : by a young man taken prisoner by the french coming in a Boston vessell from N : foundland, and made his escape from Port Royall he sayes the french vnder Command of Moun<sup>s</sup>. perott former Gon<sup>r</sup> has almost concluded the fortification there . tis very larg and strong, all things return to their former course . euen their Constables staves <sup>385</sup> chang with the revolution. vpon S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup>

<sup>385</sup> In *Calendar of State Papers, America and West Indies*, 1686, no. 2155, there is an order of the Council (of 11th

November) for the constables' staves, seven feet long, to be painted with the King's arms, after the manner of London.

Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros arrivall here : they had painted the Kings Arms with I : R : which was foon after altred into W : R : but now thats altred : and instead of the Kings Arms an Indian is painted vpon their old staues with a Brasse head ; as M<sup>r</sup> Vsher can well describe : he was cast at this Court of Affistants for 30<sup>th</sup> tho' they produced the Kings Order to them : and will haue his estate abused for the Debts of the Gom<sup>t</sup> my humble seruice to S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Sowthwell to whom pray deliver the inclosed printed paper directed to him. I am S<sup>r</sup> your humble Seru<sup>t</sup> ED RANDOLPH :

my letters intended by way of Bilbo I now fend by Virginnia.

To M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Endorfed*] N : England 30 Dec : 1689  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

## XCVII.

### RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT ON IRREGULAR TAXATION.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

S<sup>r</sup>:

Boston. Goal : Dec : 30<sup>th</sup> : 89 .

The letters I intended to fend by way of Bilbo : I haue sent by Virginnia in regard they haue laid an Embargo vpon all ships in this port bound for Europe for as long tyme as they please : here are 2 good ships ready for Eng<sup>d</sup> wee haue all wrote to be sent as his Ma<sup>tie</sup> has ordred in his letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> of July : but no notice taken of it they will delay till they

they haue an account of the fate of the affaires in Ireland : and treat vs accordingly. M<sup>r</sup> Mather did write to them in his letter of which you haue a part printed that so soon as his Ma<sup>ties</sup> affaires succeeded in Ireland the E. Danby M<sup>r</sup> Hallifax S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Sowthwell you and others who vnderstand the New Eng<sup>d</sup> Banter<sup>386</sup> will be removed from Court and then they will haue a faire feild to do their busines.

his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Letter of the 12 of Aug<sup>t</sup> answears the end of a charter they raise 7 Rates and halfe vpon this Colony amounts to 10000<sup>lb</sup> 6 for to defray the souldiers sent out by them this last Summer and 1 rate and  $\frac{1}{2}$  to defray the charge of their Agents : nothing yet concluded vpon of our going to Eng<sup>d</sup> they hold a Court of Assistants in Boston haue condemned one man to be hangd another to be burnt in the hand : and all to affright the poeple to pay their Rates : not one penny towards the Charge of S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>ds</sup> winter Expedition nor to the Souldiers abroad with him . because they were raised by an vnlawfull Authority : to let the world know they are in earnest, they haue little respect for the Crown. for the Constables Staues are altered from the Kings Armes : with : I : R : to W : R : and now to an Indian painted vpon their old ones as was vsed in the tyme of their Commonw<sup>th</sup> Gom<sup>t</sup> with Braffe vpon the head. Moun<sup>s</sup> Perott former Gon<sup>r</sup> of Nova Scotia : is returned and has finished a large  
and

<sup>386</sup> This is one of the earliest instances in literature of the use of the word "banter." Locke speaks of it as new-fangled, and Swift in the *Tatler*, no. 230. p. 7, says : "I have done my utmost for some years to stop the Progress of *Mobb* and *Banter*"; and elsewhere says it was "borrowed from the bullies in

White Friars" (Murray's *New English Dictionary*, s. v.). It had at first more the meaning of cheating than of joking. Cf. James Vernon's *Letters illustrative of the Reign of William III.*, Vol. I. p. 335 : "He being thus upon the banter was confronted with Morris."



and strong fortification at Port Royall : the inclosed from M<sup>r</sup> Courtlandt giues an account of the miserable condition of the poeple in New York Gom<sup>t</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Riggs has staid here some tyme onely for a passage and cannot be permitted to proceed his voyage by reason of the Embargo my humble seruice to S<sup>r</sup> Rob<sup>t</sup> Sowthwell and M<sup>r</sup> Povey I am S<sup>r</sup> your humble Ser<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

Wee hauing no answere to our letter of the 13 instant<sup>387</sup> wrote another letter to them the 27<sup>th</sup> they are very filent and indeed know not what to say or doe  
To M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Endorsed*] N : England 30 Dec : 168  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 6 May 1690

# XCVIII.

## RANDOLPH TO BLATHWAYT : THE LAST LETTER FROM GAOL.

*Collection of the Rev. W. T. Blathwayt.*

Hon<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup>

Common Goal . Jan<sup>ry</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> 89

By Virginnia Cadiz and other Conveyances I haue wrote to you since the arriual of his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Letter of the 30<sup>th</sup> July which M<sup>r</sup> Bradstreet receiued the 24<sup>th</sup> of No<sup>ber</sup> from M<sup>r</sup> Riggs : I haue herein inclosed a letter to the L<sup>ds</sup> of the Committee for Trade, with which I haue sent severall papers to vouch the matter of fact therein alledged, t'would be a great seruice

to

to vs if the Earl of Danby and Marq Hallifax were by some meanes acquainted with the contents of Mr Mathers Letters where of a part onely is published of which I haue a very true account, and was to this effect, viz. that tho his Ma<sup>tie</sup> in the 30<sup>th</sup> of July had required the sending Sr Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros etc. to Eng<sup>d</sup> forthwith: yet that their Onely security and wellbeing depended vpon keeping vs here till they heard further from him: That so long as those Lords continued to bee of the Councill, and you in their attendance they had no prospect of obtaining their charter: but he did most positiuely affirm, that his Ma<sup>tie</sup> would remoue those and other Lords not named from the Councill. Sr Robert Sowthwell and you from all publick employ; so soon as the affaires in Ireland are settled.

I inclose to you a booke of Queries<sup>388</sup> composed by feuerall of our Ministers. to shew the world what little regard they haue for the Hon<sup>r</sup> of the Councill Table and the Courts in Westminster hall: they haue added to them some scraps taken out of cotypes of my letters; this booke was printed at the publick charge and of such great esteem that twas sent to all the Towns in the Colony on purpose to enflame the poeple ag<sup>t</sup> Sr Edmd and me:

Two shippes are ready for Eng<sup>d</sup> and supposing they will send their Agents with an addresse to his Ma<sup>tie</sup> in the least which tis said they will dispatch before they send vs aboard: to the End they may form charges out of Collections of Depositions they haue taken ag<sup>t</sup> vs: and be fully instructed how to proceed before our arrivall. I therefore send this by John Yeardly

<sup>388</sup> There is no mention of this book in Evans's *American Bibliography*.

Yearly Mate of the ship Bloffome of Charles Town: that their Lords<sup>ps</sup> may haue an account how wee are treated: I hope in 5 or 6 weekes tyme to be putt aboard Bants ship (which is also ready) with S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> and Cap<sup>t</sup> Trefry who is pritty well recouered of his sicknes as yet they haue not agreed whom more of the number voted not Bay able to fend, I inclose to you a paper printed here treating his Ma<sup>ty</sup> and the E. of Munmouth rudely and very vndecently: which pray by some meanes gett it communicated to his Lords<sup>p</sup> and obtaine also his Lords<sup>ps</sup> permission before it be made publick at the Councill board: tho it may be of great vse to shew, how little M<sup>r</sup> Mather and his faction value the honour of their Prince or of such who incline to favour them: so they may preferue their Reputation with this poeple. All things both in Councill and Courts are falling into the Old Charter way and the Ministers Cheife in both. they are now profecuting at Law such persons who by the Commiffion to S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> and by the Declaration for liberty of Conscience haue been excused the two last yeares from paying the ministers Rates, going to heare whom and where they pleased, this falls very hard vpon the Gent<sup>ra</sup> and others who are of our Church. they will be torn to peeces by the violence of these poeple, who bring Civill actions ag<sup>t</sup> them for their Rates and to increafe the Charg trye them before a Magistrate who dares not giue the cause ag<sup>t</sup> a Minister: I would gladly beleiuie they do not intend to keep vs long, and therefore forbear to giue any further trouble at this tyme: with my humble seruice to y<sup>r</sup> Lady I am S<sup>r</sup>

your most humble faithfull Ser<sup>t</sup>

ED RANDOLPH

S<sup>r</sup>

S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros is treated after the old want . but supported ag<sup>t</sup> all vpon the Expectation of being freed from this more then Turkish Barbarity.

they value themfelues vpon the favour of M<sup>r</sup> Hambden<sup>389</sup> and S<sup>r</sup> Henry Ashhirst from whom they receiued letters by the last shippes

To M<sup>r</sup> Blathwayt

[*Endorfed*] N : England 10 Jan<sup>ry</sup> 1689/90  
From M<sup>r</sup> Randolph  
Rec<sup>d</sup> 2 Apr : 1690

# XCIX.

## BROCKHOLES TO RANDOLPH.

*America & West Indies*, 578. no. 1.

(Lett<sup>r</sup> intercepted by Leifler from Maj<sup>r</sup> Brockholes<sup>390</sup> to M<sup>r</sup> Randolph.)

S<sup>r</sup> New Yorck 13<sup>th</sup> January A<sup>o</sup> 1688<sup>§</sup>

Iust now I had y<sup>e</sup> favour of Yours by this bearer Jno Perry & was very glad to hear of yo<sup>r</sup> good health & y<sup>e</sup> rest of o<sup>r</sup> friends with you w<sup>ch</sup> pray god to Continue , but Sorry for y<sup>e</sup> troubles & delays that your Selfe & y<sup>e</sup> rest of o<sup>r</sup> Said friends must Still undergoe Yett doubt not but at y<sup>e</sup> long runne you will obtaine Suitable Satisfaction for all y<sup>r</sup> Sufferings , affoone your Cafes can but have a fair hearing & determination of Impartiall Judges at y<sup>r</sup> arrivall in England

w<sup>ch</sup>

<sup>389</sup> Richard Hampden was made a Lord Commiſſioner of the Treasury on 5th April, 1689 (Luttrell's *Diary*) and was afterwards Chancellor of the Exchequer.

<sup>390</sup> The name is undoubtedly Brockholes, and is derived from the village of that name in Lancashire. The family is now merged in that of Fitzherbert-Brockholes. Brockholst is a Dutch corruption emanating from New York.

w<sup>ch</sup> pray god to prosper; as for o<sup>r</sup> conditions here are truly as badd if not worfe y<sup>e</sup> y<sup>ors</sup> kanbee except only y<sup>t</sup> wee are not under an Imediat Confinem<sup>t</sup> Yet Subje<sup>t</sup> to that & all other Infolencies as the Will of an Arch rebell & Tiran thincks fitt to Impose, the particulars you will heare by Cap<sup>t</sup> Lodwyx who Intends for y<sup>r</sup> parts this weeke to whom I shall referr my Selfe; And shall once more desire You to be Mindfull When O<sup>c</sup>asion Shall offer about My Concerns for the Speedy payment of my Company & wherein I at any time may be able to Serve your Selfe or any of my friends with you, You may be assured y<sup>t</sup> I am

S<sup>r</sup> Yo<sup>r</sup> humble Serv<sup>t</sup>

ANTH<sup>o</sup> BROCKHOLES

N Bayard gives his hearty  
Respects to y<sup>r</sup> Selfe Co<sup>st</sup>  
Dudly M<sup>r</sup> Sharlok; M<sup>r</sup>  
farwell & all y<sup>e</sup> rest of  
the friends with You  
not forgetting Judge Palmer

Copy.

[*Addressed*] To Edward Randolph Esq<sup>r</sup>  
at  
Boston

[*Endorsed*] N<sup>o</sup> 12 : 3  
New York

13 Jan<sup>y</sup> 1689<sup>891</sup>

Copy of a ~~Fre~~ Intercepted  
by Leifler from Major  
Brockholes to M<sup>r</sup> Randolph

Recd. 10 Apr : 1690

B. H. N<sup>o</sup> 9

C.

<sup>891</sup> The letter is evidently wrongly dated. It is plainly an answer to Randolph's of 28th December, 1689 (*supra*, Vol. V. p. 27), and the heading Jan. 13, 168<sup>9</sup><sub>9</sub>, should be 16<sup>89</sup><sub>9</sub>.

## C.

BRADSTREET'S ORDER<sup>392</sup> FOR THE PRISONERS' REMOVAL  
TO ENGLAND.*Board of Trade, New England, Vol. V. no. 63.*

(Order of Cap<sup>t</sup> Bant Comānder of the Mehitabel to carry  
S<sup>r</sup> Ed. Andros to Engld.)

To Gilbert Bant Command<sup>r</sup> of the ship Mehitabell.

Purfuant to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Commands in his Gracious letter  
of y<sup>e</sup> 30<sup>th</sup> of July laſt paſt (copy whereof is aboue written)  
you are required in their Ma<sup>ties</sup> name to receiue into your  
charge & Cuſtody on board the Ship Mehitabell whereof  
you are Command<sup>r</sup> now bound for Eng<sup>d</sup> S<sup>r</sup> Edm<sup>d</sup> Andros  
Kn<sup>t</sup> Joſeph Dudley Eſq<sup>3</sup> M<sup>r</sup> Edward Randolph M<sup>r</sup> John  
Palmer M<sup>r</sup> John Weſt, M<sup>r</sup> James Graham, M<sup>r</sup> James  
Sharlock & Georg Farwell, & euery of them herewith  
deliuered vnto you by Cap<sup>t</sup> John Fair-weather, & them  
ſafely convey according to his Ma<sup>ties</sup> Commands in ſ<sup>d</sup> letter,  
which you are exactly to obſerue in all reſpects. hereof  
faile not as you will anſweare y<sup>e</sup> Contrary at your perill.  
Dated at Boſton in this Colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay  
in New England the 5<sup>th</sup> day of February 1689 in the firſt  
yeare of the Raign of Our Soveraine Lord & Lady William  
& Mary King & Queen of England, etc.

SYMON BRADSTREET Gon<sup>r</sup>

in the name of ye Gen<sup>l</sup> Court

Memd.

<sup>392</sup> The order is printed alſo in the *Andros Tracts*.

Memd. we were kept 5 dayes in Goal after the date hereof  
at the pleafure of Cooke & Oakes

[*Endorſed*]

Kingland

5 Feb. 89<sup>90</sup>

Order to Cap<sup>t</sup>. Bant Comand<sup>t</sup>  
of the Michitabel to  
Carry S<sup>r</sup> Edmond Andros &c  
from England.

B. B.

P 33

Copy of M<sup>r</sup> Bradfreetes

Warr. to Bant.

# CI.

## LORDS OF TRADE: REPORT ON RANDOLPH'S LETTERS.

*Board of Trade, New England, Vol. V. no. 67.*

### Report concerning New England

May it pleaſe your Ma<sup>tie</sup>

In purſuance of your Ma<sup>ty</sup> Order in Councill of the 13<sup>th</sup>  
iſtant, upon the petition of ſeverall Merchants Traders In-  
habitants of New England ſetting forth the deplorable Con-  
dition of that Countrey by the Incuſſions of the Indians &  
French and praying that ſome means may be granted for the  
defence thereof, We have called before us ſeverall Mer-  
chants and Traders of thoſe parts, and read what Letters  
were then preſented unto us, two of which were directed to  
the Right Hono<sup>ble</sup> the Earl of Shrewſbury your Ma<sup>ties</sup> princi-  
pall Secretary of State, from M<sup>r</sup> Symon Broadſreet and  
others who are in the preſent Adminiſtration [*ſic*] of the  
Government of your Ma<sup>ty</sup> Colony of the Maſſachuſetts Bay  
in

in New England acquainting us that they are labouring under extraordinary arduous circumstances by the distress of a War with the Indians, who being animated by their ill Neighbours the French continue their hostility and increase their Numbers which had necessitated the levying of Soldiers for the security and defence of your Ma<sup>ty</sup> Subjects against the Incurfions of that barbarous Enemy who have made great spoile and Depredations in the Provinces of Maine and New Hampshire and some within that Colony; That a considerable Force was abroad against them by the joint concurrence of the three Colonies, but that the disadvantage of the Woods, and many Rivers in those Parts render it difficult to come at or do any great Execution upon them, And that the charge of the War hath hitherto been maintained by the disbursements of particular Persons, There being no publick Treas<sup>ry</sup> to be found upon the Revolution, and the publique Stores of Amunition very inconsiderable, Nothing since having been Raised there, but what hath been advanced by way of Loan to carry on y<sup>e</sup> publick Charges of the War. That they cannot account themselves altogether secure from an Attaque by the French, who they are Informed have considerable Strength in the West Indies: But that they shall endeavour to defend and preserve your Ma<sup>ty</sup> Interest, as well against the French as other Enemies of the Crown of England That the people of Albany had desired an assistance of men, to strengthen that Guarison fearing an Attacque by the French but that considerable Numbers of men having already been drawn out against the Indians, Supplies could not well be sent to them from Boston, but a Company was Raising in the Colony of Connecticut and the  
Towns



Towns in those Parts to be sent to Albany to their Relief which they hope will be speedily effected, the severall Governors of your Ma<sup>ty</sup> Colonies there holding themselves concerned in the preservation of Your Ma<sup>ty</sup> Interest in those Parts all which they humbly pray may be Represented to your Ma<sup>ty</sup>.

We have also Received other Letters directed to us from Edward Randolph late Secretary of New England dated at Boston in New England in September and October last Informing us that the Indians had overrunn the greatest part of the Eastern Countrey of New England from St Croix to Piscataqua River, about 200 miles upon the Sea Coast, and had taken the Town and Fort at Pemaquid the Place of most importance in all those Parts, together with New Harbour, New Town, Dartmouth, and the strong Fort there, the Fort upon the Pass at Damaras Cotter River, The Fort of Tueffett at the River of Kenebeke, The Fort at Pojepscot, The Towns of Sagadekock, North Yarmouth, Richmond's Island and Saco, The Towns of Dover, Cachecha, and the Fort at Oyfter River. And had burnt and destroy'd the houses, Corn and Catle, and had kill'd and taken Captive above three hundred Christians and had fallen upon Haverill within thirty miles of Boston. That the Fishery and Lumber being the Chief Commodities in those parts, are quite destroyed, the French taking their Fishing Vessells off Cape Sables, that y<sup>e</sup> damage already done to your Ma<sup>ty</sup> Subjects in those parts amounts to above Sixty Thousand pounds sterl and that the place from whence the great Masts were brought for the use of your Ma<sup>ty</sup> Navy here, is now seized into the hands of the French and the Indians, who before  
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the Imprifoning of the Governor at Bofton had been brought to fuch extremity that they were ready to fubmitt; but have fince that greatly encreafed their Numbers , Severall Nations of Indians who before declined to affift, being now joyned to them; that the Inhabitants of Cape Cod lying on the Weft fide of the Maffachufetts were alfo apprehenfive of the Indians in that part of the Countrey. That the people of that Colony begun openly to difown the Power of the Government there, and refufed to pay Rates or Taxes even for maintenance of the poor, and that the Acts of Trade and Navigation were daily violated, whileft your Ma<sup>ty</sup> Frigatt the *Rofe* was not permitted to go out of the Harbour to fecure the Coafts from Privateers and irregular Traders. Which Informations having been confirmed by Severall Letters from thofe Parts, to feveral Merchants here in England laid before us at the fame time, As alfo by the Testimony of fome Perfons, Mafters of Ships and others who are lately come from thence, We humbly take leave to Represent the fame to your Ma<sup>ty</sup> fhewing the prefent State of your Ma<sup>ty</sup> Colonies in New England in relation to the French and Indians, and the unfetled Condition of Government they are in.

All which is moft humbly Submitted

[*Endorfed*]

25 Feb. 1689

Report concerning New England

Appr<sup>d</sup> 4 March 1689/90

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Ent<sup>d</sup> lib 3<sup>d</sup> }  
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